Three Parts With Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV...NO. 14,061. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LONDON AROUSED AT LAST

Turkey Has Gone Too Far and Even Tories Preach a New Crusade.

AMERICAN AID LONGED FOR

Plain Words Will Reach the Czar's Ears in England and Russia's Wicked Policy May Change.

BERLINERS QUARREL WITH THE KAISER

Oscar of Sweden in a Rage at Norway —John Daly Interviewed—Suffering Among the English Hop Pickers.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is now an open secret that we are on the eve of a new and important development in the Eastern question. Within the past few days authoritative word has been passed round among the Tory noblemen and politicians that Armenia is "good business." The result is an extraordinary outburst of Conservative sentiment of the most violent anti-Turkish character. Lord Glenesk's paper, The Morning Post, is suddenly demanding a Guildhall meeting, with the Lord Mayor as Chairman, to denounce the Sultan, while the Tory Standard declares that Abdul Hamid's deposition has become inevitable. Lord Bute is to preside at a great mass meeting called at Cardiff to demand British intervention, and some of the most trusted Tory organizers are busiest in the work of arranging for a huge London gathering, with the Dukes of Westminster and Argyll, and possibly the Duke of Norfolk, as chief figures. It is so apparent that this activity means business that Liberal leaders like Mr. Asquith are hurrying forward to put themselves in evidence as being in favor of immediate and decisive British action. In all quarters the impression prevails that something sensational has been decided on.

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Crusading Days Recalled.

What this something may be no one is in a position to say with any exactness. Nothing is quite clear except the fact that Lord Salisbury wants a powerful public demonstration of England's eagerness to back him up in bold courses, and that he will get with a rush. Public men who took part in the great Bulgarian agitation of twenty years ago say they now discern signs of a far more impressive national uprising than that one was. If Gladstone could be brought to London, after merely showing himself to vast gatherings at Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham on the way, and would simply stand up for a bare minute or two before such a throng as the metropolis would get together, the whole island would thrill with the impetus of a new crusade. Lord Salisbury would have nothing to fear from such a fleeting resurrection of the "G. O. M.," and I confess to the suspicion that Mr. Balfour's recent visit to Hawarden did not leave this possibility undiscussed. At all events, Englishmen of all parties are preparing as big and striking a manifestation of national feeling as has been exhibited in our generation, and they are doing this under a sufficient assurance that the Prime Minister wants it.

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The Czar a Doubtful Factor.

It is not an accidental coincidence that nine days hence, when these popular demonstrations will be beginning to take hold of the country to the exclusion of all else, the young Czar will land in Scotland for a fortnight's visit with the Queen. It is flatly impossible to discuss Armenian horrors without at least inferentially attacking Russia as their main cause, and it is doubtful if even the presence of the Czar will avail to secure polite reticence on this subject. What he hears and reads may make him angry, or it may inspire him to discard, once and for all, Prince Lobanoff's inhuman policy. In either case, the Czar will be left in no doubt as to England's profound feeling on the subject, or as to the eagerness of Englishmen for a chance to express that feeling in deeds. It seems obvious that those in authority here, those who have given the word to have the fiery cross sent round, must be counting on producing just this impression on the mind of the young Nicholas.

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Longing for American Co-operation.

It is practically certain, I understand, that there is to be a renewal of the disturbances at Constantinople, and the diplomats there suspect it to be Lord Salisbury's intention, in that case, to denounce the Dardanelles clause in the treaty of Berlin, while a British fleet forces the passage and anchors with Constantinople and the Yildiz itself under its guns. This is, perhaps, a too exciting conjecture, but it is what the Ambassadorial circle at Stamboul imagines England is going to do. Even if England's action should be much less summary and sweeping, it must be in the same direction and raise the same questions. These questions, in substance, combine into the single problem, "What will the other powers do?" Englishmen are lashing themselves into a state of feeling in which they will not care what the other powers do, but this is not the spirit in which Foreign Offices operate, and since Lord Salisbury manifestly desires to be pushed into action, it is presumable that he has made sure this will not involve England in an enterprise too big for her strength. There is a sort of wondering hope latent all through England that the United States will appear as Great Britain's ally in the Levant when the definitive moment arrives. Englishmen hardly dare to formulate this longing, for the thing seems too halcyon to be possible, but if the hope could be realized, this little island would shake with joy. To join forces with the greater English-speaking race across the Atlantic in such a holy cause as this would be the highest happiness this country could conceive. That such a combination is feasible no one can say. Even if it were formed, the possibility that it could break down the cruel league of the Emperors and free the Christians of the Levant without having battle forced upon the allies is a matter of doubt. But England, at least, would risk everything she possesses in such a venture if she could have America as a comrade.

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Fine Attitude of the Jews.

Although the official press in Germany and Austria continues implacable, it is evident that public opinion, especially in Germany, is at last being stirred a good deal by the Armenian tragedy. As usual, it is Hamburg that leads the way with a big public meeting and the organization of an Armenian Relief Fund, and it is very significant to find in the list of leading promoters of this movement the names of almost all those eminent and public-spirited Hebrews of whose splendid philanthropy in the cause of their own suffering people flying from Russia I saw so much in 1891. There exist historic reasons why Jews should dislike Armenians, and there are many practical arguments against exciting Turkish hostility to the Jewish peoples scattered through the Ottoman Empire, but these considerations do not weigh with the chief men of Hamburg, at all events, or with Liberal German papers like the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berlin Vossische. Indeed, both in the two Germanic empires and in France, it may be said that such sympathy as exists for the Armenians is almost wholly created by what Edouard Drumont calls the "Semitic press."

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King Oscar in a Wild Rage.

The Norwegians in London are getting letters from home to-day telling of a remarkable new outburst there of hostility toward King Oscar. There was great rage a while ago when he knocked off the hat of a peasant standing near him at a railway station, and the Norwegian Radical papers, in discussing the affair, very frankly imputed intoxication to his Majesty. Now it seems the King took umbrage at the Nationalist character given to the reception of Dr. Nansen at Christiania, and in which Oscar bore an unconscious part. It was quite natural that on such an occasion there should be a good deal of patriotic effervescence, and equally so that when the reports reached Sweden they should evoke angry comments from the Swedish press. These two nations have been wrangling so long that there is nothing new in this. What really is new is the fact that the King arranged to be interviewed by two Berlin journalists, and gave them a long and violent tirade against the Norwegian people in general and Dr. Nansen in particular. He is described as trembling with passion as he spoke, and certainly the accounts of his remarks given by those who heard them contain denunciations and threats of an extraordinary character. The King intends to quit Christiania at once, though his accustomed term of residence there is not nearly ended, and apparently he will leave his Norwegian subjects in almost as great a state of excitement as he is in himself.

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Berlin's Council Defies the Kaiser.

A curious conflict has arisen between the Berlin Municipal Council, which is an advanced Radical body, and the Prussian Evangelical Consistory, and the trouble is likely to develop into a fight between the Kaiser and his capital. Under William's direct influence, there has lately been a tremendous spurt of activity in the building of new churches all over Berlin, and in numerous speeches the Kaiser has lauded this work, and declared that nothing else could gratify him so much. The Municipal Council made its disapprobation manifest, but the Church authorities produced an ancient Brandenburg ordinance of 1573, providing that there must be new churches according to the growth of population in Berlin, and they got the Supreme Court at Leipsic to declare the law still binding. They then adopted the ratio of one church for 20,000 souls as the proper modern thing, and as this showed Berlin to be twenty-nine churches short, they proceeded to build them. Now the Municipal Council has not only refused to sanction the outlay already incurred, but it has appointed a committee to inquire whether the Council's legal adviser should not be punished for having presumed to listen to the Consistory's absurd propositions. No power can force the Council to vote money if it remains firm in refusal, but, as the Kaiser has been so heated a sponsor of the Consistory's action, it is assumed that he will treat the matter as a personal defiance, and exhaust his resources in the effort to terrify or crush the Council. The Berliners, as a whole, would like nothing better than such a contest, and, if it comes, one may be certain that it will not be the Council that first cries quits.

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John Daly Repudiates Dynamitism.

The Chronicle has a long interview with John Daly, who has been resting in Paris most of the time since his release, but who to-day went to Ireland. He was a good deal dazed when first released from Portland Prison, but has now regained complete control of himself, and his friends are no longer afraid of his breaking down. Rather to their surprise, Daly maintains resolutely that he never favored the dynamite policy, much less had any part in it, and he is going to speak in Ireland against the whole idea of the physical-force party. His narrative of official efforts in the time of the Parnell Commission to bribe or scare him into giving evidence to support Pigott contains much that was hitherto unknown, and it may render some investigation necessary, but the public has more concern in his detailed account of the horrors of penal servitude, which subject is just now exciting a growing amount of feeling. Daly says that the dynamiters were treated worse than the other convicts, in that they were searched twice as often, and that the Warders behaved toward them with exceptional severity, never once in the whole period of their imprisonment relaxing with the Irishmen in a little furtive chat, as they occasionally do with ordinary convicts.

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Suffering in the Kentish Weald.

The unprecedented continuance of cold rains, which have now prevailed for nearly six weeks, is likely much to reduce the first estimates of the English hop crop. I have been for two days down in the Kentish Weald, where thousands of poor hoppickers from the London slums are huddled in wet tents, or in vile shanties, far more squalid than the East End ever imposed on them. They are unable to earn enough even for food, owing to the incessant rains, while the country about them is one vast sea of mud. The sickness and deaths among them are becoming a serious matter, quite beyond the powers of the local authorities to deal with. A month ago it was thought that the crop would be only a third less than that of 1895, but now, what with mold and wet rot, it is doubtful if even half a crop will be saved.

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France Wins Glory in Germany.

Baden has been celebrating with great heartiness this week the seventieth birthday of its good Grand Duke, who is probably the most popular and respected of all the German Princes. At the small but very attractive international exhibition at Karlsruhe, which forms the main feature of the celebration, a quite unexpected thing has happened in making the awards. There was a very full display of beers, including the most celebrated brews of Bavaria and Bohemia; but the gold medal was won by the beer of Xertigny, a little village in the French Vosges, of which hardly anybody had ever heard before. This beer is called "La Lorraine," and Paris is already greatly excited over the idea of taking it up and making it the vogue in France, instead of the present Munich or pseudo-Munich "bocks." Already there are many excellent French beers, but patriotism has hitherto appealed in vain on their behalf. Parisians would not drink them unless sold under German names. Now it is hoped, however, that this German gold medal will give "La Lorraine" a chance.

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London, Too, Mourns for Lewis.

The unlooked-for death of James Lewis has been treated by the press here quite as a domestic calamity, and the warmest kind of eulogies are given, both on his work and on his charming personality.

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Irving's "Cymbeline."

Irving's production of "Cymbeline" on the 22d inst. will open the London season with exceptional éclat. Almas-Tadema has had a free hand in creating the sumptuous classical environment, as Burne-Jones did for "King Arthur," and of the fourteen set scenes an unusual number will be great and elaborate works of scenic art. To almost all Londoners the play will be a novelty, as will be to the present generation that fine old actor, Frederic Robinson, who has been brought from America to play Belarius. Genevieve Ward will again have the part of the Queen. H. F.

CAPSIZED IN A HOUSEBOAT.

Narrow Escape of United States Minister Denby and His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The Oriental mail brings news that Col. Charles Denby, the United States Minister to China, and his wife had a narrow escape from death late last month while journeying from Tien-Tsin to Pekin in a houseboat. According to a letter received in Yokohama on Aug. 26, Col. and Mrs. Denby were being towed up the river by a steam launch, when a collision occurred, and the houseboat was capsized.

Col. Denby was on the deck at the time, and with considerable difficulty he succeeded in getting to the bank of the river. But Mrs. Denby was less fortunate. She was in the cabin when the boat capsized, and being unable to get out before the boat turned bottom up, was imprisoned in the cabin. She was rescued when almost unconscious by a hole being cut through the bottom of the boat.

Had she remained a prisoner much longer, she would have died, as she was nearly suffocated.

The Monroe Doctrine in Chile.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Cleveland's reiteration of the Monroe doctrine has been echoed in Chile, the sole American nation in which any antagonism to the United States was supposed to exist, and it appears from information received by the Bureau of American Republics that the friendship of the South American Yankees is about to be exhibited in the most substantial manner. In his message to the Chilean Congress on the opening of that body, President Montt, in referring to the efforts which had been made by the Government looking to the extension of trade with the United States and other American countries, stated that existing commercial treaties with European countries had been found to be an obstacle in the way of these projects. Notice had been given of a desire on the part of the Chilean Government to so modify these treaties as to remove the obstacles met with.

Dissolved on Account of Politics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Owing to politics, the law firm of Carlisle & Strong will dissolve partnership on Oct. 1. The dissolution was not unexpected by the political friends of both Mr. Carlisle, the eldest son of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Mr. Strong, formerly a Republican, now President of the Free Silver Club, Populist candidate for State's Attorney of Cook County, and the recognized leader of the Popocratic-Populist-free-silver fusion movement in this city. Mr. Carlisle will, the day after the firm dissolves, become the attorney of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The acceptance of this position by Mr. Carlisle, according to Mr. Strong, also had something to do with the dissolution of the partnership.

GIRL CYCLIST FATALLY HURT.

Run Down by a Trotter on Mineola Fair Grounds.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 12.—Fanny Boughby, seventeen years old, was picked up, bruised and bleeding, on the track of the fair grounds here to-day, and was removed to her home in Hempstead, where she is in a dying condition. William Thorne is under arrest here, and is responsible for the young girl's injuries.

The programme at the fair to-day included a number of bicycle races, and Miss Boughby rode over here to witness them. The time came for the beginning of the races. Thorne was on the track speeding a fast trotter he owns. He was repeatedly ordered off the track by the judges, and finally started his horse down the track in the direction of a gate that leads from the grounds to the road outside. It was supposed by everybody that he had gone, and all attention was centred on the bicyclists.

Miss Boughby mounted her wheel to ride across the track to a place where she could have a better view of the start of the contestants. When she was half way across the track, Thorne came along with his trotter at a clipping pace. Miss Boughby heard the clatter of the horse's hoofs, and became confused. She was almost at a standstill in the middle of the track when the fore feet of the trotter struck her, and knocked her to the ground. The horse and sulky passed over her.

Hundreds of people ran to the spot where the girl was lying on the track to give her aid, while thousands saw the accident. Miss Boughby was picked up, and carried into one of the stables on the track. There she was attended by Dr. Lanehart of Hempstead, who happened to be present. He made an examination of the girl, and found that her left leg was broken in two places, and that her right kneecap was broken. The girl was also badly cut and bruised about the face and body, and the doctor thought she was suffering from internal injuries also.

She was placed in a carriage, and was driven to her home in Hempstead.

After the accident, Thorne drove rapidly off the track and down the road without waiting to learn the condition of the victim of his carelessness. As soon as it was seen that he was escaping, a crowd of angry men went after him in all sorts of conveyances. There were many speedy horses on the fair grounds, and there was a race between several drivers to see who would overtake Thorne. He was caught up with about three miles from here and brought back. He is now in jail.

Miss Boughby is a member of a prominent family in Hempstead. The wheel she was riding at the time of the accident was completely wrecked.

WATSON HOWLING FOR WATSON

Protesting Against Fusion in the Western States.

ABILENE, Kan., Sept. 12.—"Tom" Watson made his third and last speech in Kansas here this afternoon, and left to-night for Colorado, via Nebraska. Watson had a talk in the hotel office this morning with some of the local Populists, in which he said some harsh things about the ticket in Kansas.

"You must be for me or for Sewall," said he. "We are not both on the Populist ticket, and I am the one you must support if you are Populists. I could have had fusion in Georgia and Texas if I had wished, but I refused to allow it, and now I do not propose to have it in Kansas if I can help it. We must stand up for principle if we are to win."

A large crowd gathered, and there was much confusion for a time, but Watson walked away with the remark:

"Kansas cannot sit on the fence and see the procession go by. She must be with us in the fight."

There were 1,000 persons in the wigwam when Watson entered it this afternoon, but an effort to give three cheers for him failed of response. He spoke for more than an hour, and repeated in substance the statements he had given in previous speeches.

LOOKING FOR A DUEL.

Gov. Thornton Calls a Delegate a Liar and a Coward.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Sept. 12.—The New-Mexican last night printed a letter from Gov. Thornton, in which he declares Congressional Delegate Catron to be "a poltroon, a liar, and a coward."

The affair grows out of the ex-Sheriff Chavez assassination case, wherein political supporters of Catron are accused of the murder of a leading Democrat of this county in 1892. Catron is alleged to have dictated to The Albuquerque Citizen an anonymous communication which seriously reflected upon the personal and official character of Gov. Thornton.

Mutual friends of the two parties fear a personal encounter between them.

Alaska's Boundary Line.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A local paper says Chicago business men are about to enter a protest at Washington against further delay on the part of the United States Government in settling the disputed question of what is the real boundary line between Alaska and the Canadian Dominion. Charles H. Hamilton, Secretary of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, passed through Chicago en route to Washington, yesterday, to present to the authorities there ample evidence that American interests in Alaska are being seriously jeopardized by the failure of this Government to demand the location of a boundary line compatible with the law and the terms under which Russia ceded Alaska to this country. Chicagoans are financial backers of the North American Company.

Mayor and Aldermen Fined.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Judge Toney this morning fined Mayor Todd $30, and the twelve members of the Board of Aldermen $15 each, for disobeying his injunction stopping the impeachment proceedings against the Board of Public Safety. The Judge administered a severe lecture to the Mayor and Aldermen for their disobedience. They would have gone to jail but for the fact that they had expunged from the records all the proceedings in the impeachment case. Judge Toney afterward remitted the fine against Alderman Leatheran, as he did not vote to impeach the Board of Safety. The others replevined their fines and gave bonds.

The President Sees a Yacht Race.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 12.—The President and Mr. Benedict witnessed part of the Beverly Yacht Club race to-day from their steam launch. This afternoon Mrs. Cleveland drove to Crow's Nest.

GREAT YEAR FOR FISHING

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZING A BIG PARTY FOR ELECTION DAY.

Streams Will Probably Need Restocking After Nov. 3 if the Finny Tribe Is as Hungry That Day as the Popocrats Are All the Time—Indications that More Democrats Will Vote for McKinley than Republicans for Bryan.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 12.—The early returns from the canvass of voters in this county made by the Republican County Committee do not bear out the remark recently attributed to Major Byrne of the Honest-Money League, that the centre of the State is aflame for free silver.

The County Committee sent out a short time ago blanks to every township, with instructions to its workers to ascertain and report names of voters "who have been Republicans, and will vote for Bryan," and "who have been Democrats, and will vote for McKinley." The returns from two towns had just been received, when a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at county headquarters to-day. The lists were shown, and the official said he would be glad to let THE TIMES make public the results. One town was Cicero. On the blank were the names of ten men who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but who will vote for McKinley this year. In the same town were three Republicans who are going to vote for Bryan.

The other town was Otisco. On the canvass slip from this town were the names of three Republicans who are going to vote for Bryan, and beside them the names of six Democrats who will support McKinley.

"These towns are in the country, and the voters are chiefly farmers," said the official at county headquarters. "These returns are made to us by men who personally ascertain how each of his neighbors intends to vote. We are holding our own, and gaining two for every one we lose."

"How is it in this city?" was asked.

"We have returns from only a few election districts, but those indicate a greater gain for McKinley than the country does."

A slip was produced containing the changes in the Fifth District of the Eighth Ward. That is strongly Republican every year. Last year by the official figures there were only 32 Democratic votes. This year the canvass shows the names of 20 of these 32 who are going to vote for McKinley.

In one district of the Twelfth Ward the house-to-house canvass shows that 6 Republicans will vote for Bryan and 30 Democrats will support McKinley.

Democrats Against Bryan.

Ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, who is reckoned one of the closest and most accurate observers of the political drift, not only in this county, but in the State, says he can see no indication that the Republicans are not holding their own vote, and in some sections making gains from Democrats who will not support the Chicago platform. The canvass, he says, shows that. One district showed 19 Democrats who say they are going to vote for McKinley. Making calculations on the entire vote of the State, based on the results of the canvass in such districts as he has heard from, Mr. Hendricks says that Bryan will lose about 200,000 Democratic votes in New-York. This on the assumption that a portion of Onondaga County represents the average condition throughout the State.

The sound-money Democrats have begun work on behalf of the third ticket, and the leaders expect to continue it as best they can in the absence of an organization. The first meeting was held in response to a call sent out by William A. Beach, who was one of the delegates to the Indianapolis Convention.

"I believe I am not far out of the way when I say there are between 1,500 and 2,000 Democrats in this county who will stand for sound money," said Mr. Beach. "In my judgment, 1,500 is the minimum number. I do not know what proportion of them will vote for the third ticket. I know that a considerable number will support McKinley."

"How many, in your judgment?"

"I should not be much surprised if one-half of them did so. If the third ticket receives 1,000 votes in this county it will not be far off from such calculations as I am able to make at this time. No one will ever know how many Democrats supported McKinley."

Many Democrats who have heretofore been active in the party and at the front during the campaign are taking no interest in Mr. Bryan. They will vote for McKinley or Palmer, or join "the election day fishing party." This party promises to be so large that the streams and lakes in this vicinity will have to be restocked if the fish chance to be hungry on that day.

Col. John W. Yale, who has for years been a Hill Democrat, a man prominent in business, and last year Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, is taking no interest in Mr. Bryan. Soon after the Chicago Convention he announced that he could not support the Chicago ticket. He has not told any one whether he will vote for any candidate. Col. J. H. Mowry, who was one of the prominent anti-snappers, occupies about the same position. He is reckoned a gold-standard Democrat, but some of his best friends do not know whether he will support Palmer or McKinley. Ex-Mayor Kirk is more interested in the local than the National situation.

Harping on the Tariff.

The Republicans are not confining their campaign to the silver question, but are giving prominence to the tariff. They say they do this because they are constantly being reminded by voters in all parts of the county that this issue was so far to the front prior to the Chicago Convention that it will not do to drop it. Their theory is that the real enthusiasm among the farmers and the men who work for wages in the cities over McKinley is for McKinley as a protectionist, rather than for McKinley as a gold man. They are sending out some literature on tariff subjects.

The regular Democratic organization here is for Bryan as much as Tammany Hall is for him. Mayor Maguire and those that follow in the wake of the machine are for the Chicago platform. Mayor Maguire worked hard to make sure that a delegation was elected to the Buffalo Convention which would support the Chicago ticket. There are no traces that anything is yet being done in the interest of Bryan and Sewall from other than local sources. No traces of any free-silver literature are to be found, and no free-silver speakers are on hand. This does not suit the local managers, who have been working to help bolster up the platform which Senator Hill so strongly denounced at Chicago. The local Democrats who are committed to it are grieved because Chairman Jones or some one else does not take enough interest in them to send a bit of encouragement.

"Is he going to let us go without doing a thing?" asked one. "He ought to remember that it's harder to be a Bryan man in this State than in the West, and if we stick by the regular party candidate, he ought to take enough interest in us to help all he can."

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Struck While Playing a Game of Golf Near Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Henry J. Bowers, a member of the New-York family of that name, and formerly from Cooperstown, and William Kernan, Jr., of Utica, a son of William Kernan and grandson of the late Francis Kernan, were struck by lightning and killed at the Otsego Golf Club Grounds this afternoon.

The Sadaquada Club of New-York Mills was playing a third match against the Otsego Club. About 3 o'clock a terrific electrical and rain storm broke over the grounds. The rain came almost in sheets and the lightning came in blinding flashes with great rapidity. The ladies and gentlemen of the clubs took shelter in the clubhouse, but most of the players continued with the game. Mr. Kernan for Sadaquada and Mr. Bowers for Otsego were paired, and were playing at one of the far links near Pell Clarke's private residence. Charles Pifer, one of the caddies, saw a stroke of lightning apparently hit the steel head of a golf stick, and from that go direct to the other man's breast.

He called assistance, and G. Hyde Clarke and others, who were near, quickly responded. Messengers were sent to the clubhouse for a physician, and one was quickly secured, but too late to be of any assistance. The players were under a large pine tree, which was stripped of its bark on one side. Apparently the fatal stroke jumped from the tree to the steel-headed stick.

Mrs. Bowers, wife of the victim, and several other members of both the Bowers and Kernan families were at the clubhouse, and the scene there was highly dramatic, as no one had any definite information for a long time, and the anxious women would rush out into the storm without wraps to seek absent relatives who were playing. Mrs. Bowers attempted to rush off in the storm before a conveyance could be brought, but was forcibly held by two men. The guests wished to give help and sympathy, but no one could do more than cry, or look blank. Both families are well known in Central New-York, and the news will take sorrow to many households.

Killed on His Piazza.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A terrible electric storm visited this city and vicinity about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Much damage was caused.

Henry C. Burdick, aged 60, residing a mile north of the city, was struck by lightning while on his piazza and killed. His body was carried into the house, and when it was about to be laid on the bed it was found that the latter had been set on fire by the fatal stroke. Lightning struck the same bed seven years ago while Burdick and his wife were asleep, and injured the latter's foot.

Several barns in the vicinity of the city were to-day struck and consumed by fire.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for light showers in the morning, followed by fair weather, with cooler, northerly winds.

An area of high pressure had remained nearly stationary last night over Lake Superior, a second high area had developed north of Montana. Rain had fallen in the extreme Northwest, the upper lake region, and the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperature was higher in the Middle Rocky Mountain slope and Lower Missouri Valley, had fallen in the lake regions and Ohio Valley, and had remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Generally fair weather may be expected to-day in the Atlantic States, preceded by light showers on the immediate Massachusetts coast and Long Island.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	74	67	72
6 A.M.	72	66	71
9 A. M.	78	72	74
12 M.	88	75	79
4 P. M.	93	74	77
6 P. M.	83	74	77
9 P. M.	80	75	77
12 P. M.	74	71	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75.25
Weather Bureau	73.00
Corresponding date 1895	81.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 7.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—John B. Fewkes, aged twelve, was arraigned yesterday, charged with stealing Mr. Frank Fuller's collection of rare postage stamps, said to be worth $1,200. The boy confessed that he had added many of the stamps to his own collection, and sold more to other boys and a Boston stamp dealer.

PERTH AMBOY, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Charles Anderson made a complaint here to-day against her neighbor Mrs. George Bunten of putting paris green on apples and then throwing them over a fence into the Anderson yard, so that the children of Mrs. Anderson could get them to eat. Mrs. Bunten denied the charge.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 12.—Francis Satorie, aged nine years, of Clayton, Mass., was sent to bed by his parents yesterday afternoon for an afternoon nap. A short time afterward the boy was missing. His dead body was found floating in the river. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Bernardo Ambrosoli, a well-known Italian hotel proprietor on North Street, was killed this morning by his bartender, Charles Bacigalupo. The murderer is supposed to be insane. He had been in Ambrosoli's employ fifteen years.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Thomas Corcoran of Amsterdam was drowned last night in the Erie Canal. He was trying to escape from an officer, and ran into the canal. The body was recovered. He was twenty-seven years of age.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Frank McCann, thirty-one years of age, and the mother of four children, committed suicide by taking poison this morning. She left a note saying she was tired of life.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Charles and Henry Mooney, aged fifteen and twenty-one years, the sons of William M. Mooney, the proprietor of the Ausable Horse Nail Company, were drowned in the Ausable River this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Sept. 12.—Three tollgates in this county were destroyed by a mob last night. It is the general belief that the mob will not stop its work before all the gates in the county shall have been destroyed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—The little fishing schooner Helen, Capt. Patrick Curran, of this city, with a crew of three men, probably foundered off Block Island in Thursday's storm.

A MONSTER MEETING

Notification of Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner.

A PATRIOTIC ASSEMBLAGE

President Cleveland Indorses the Indianapolis Ticket.

MESSAGE FROM MR. CARLISLE

They Promise to Give the Sound-Money Candidates All the Aid in Their Power.

BOTH ARE HEARTILY CHEERED

Plans for an Active Campaign Arranged by Chairman Bynum—Headquarters in New-York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—A telegram from President Cleveland read in the great meeting assembled to participate in the notification of the candidates of the National Democratic Party furnished the climax to the enthusiasm that pervaded the meeting.

The President's Telegram.

The President's telegram was as follows:

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 10, 1896.

Hon. W. D. Bynum, Indianapolis, Ind.

I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting at Louisville Saturday evening.

As a Democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true Democracy shall not be smothered, and who insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old in faithful hands. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Carlisle's Message.

Great enthusiasm also was produced by the reading of a telegram of similar import from Secretary Carlisle, as follows:

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 12, 1896.

Hon. W. D. Bynum, Louisville, Ky.:

Your telegram inviting me to attend the meeting at Louisville to-day has been forwarded to me at this place, and I greatly regret my inability to accept.

The conservative and patriotic declaration of the Indianapolis Convention on the public questions involved in the pending contest, and the high character of its nominees, cannot fail to arouse the real Democratic sentiment of the country and command the hearty support of all who sincerely believe in the preservation of the public honor, the public peace, and the stability and value of the currency used by our people.

I am proud to take my stand with the old-fashioned Democrats who have refused to abandon their honest convictions in order to form unnatural alliances with political and social organizations, whose purposes are dangerous to the country and wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our party, and I pledge to you and your associates such support and assistance as I can properly give during the campaign.

J. G. CARLISLE.

An Enormous Audience.

A tremendous crowd was present in the Auditorium when the notification took place. Long before the hour set for the meeting the Auditorium was crowded, and the street in front was packed with people who couldn't get in.

The hall, with a seating capacity of 6,000, was handsomely decorated. Across the front of the stage hung two United States flags, and between them were paintings of Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner.

On the stage were about 400 invited guests, among them many ladies. The right proscenium box was occupied by Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. W. B. Haldeman, Mrs. "Zach" Phelps, Mrs. R. W. Knout, and Mrs. George M. Davie. In the left proscenium box was Mrs. Buckner, with Mrs. Gen. Duke, Mrs. A. P. Humphrey, Mrs. John H. Leathers, Mrs. John Hagan, and Mrs. A. J. Carroll.

Prominent Men Present.

Among the prominent men on the stage were W. N. Haldeman, proprietor of The Courier-Journal; Judge J. M. Faulkner of Chicago, Executive Committeeman F. W. M. Cutcheon, Minnesota; ex-Gov. Bryan, Kentucky; Samuel Mallory, Arkansas, and J. C. McReynolds, Nashville.

Senator William Lindsey and Hon. John M. Atherton of Louisville were the first persons of prominence to come upon the stage, and they were greeted vociferously. Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner came on arm in arm, followed by Col. John R. Fellows of New-York and Senator Donelson

Caffery of Louisiana. Their appearance was the signal for a shout from 6,000 throats, the possessors of those voices emphasizing their cheers by waving their arms and throwing up their hats. Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner both wore plain black frock coats, with dark trousers. Senator Palmer's left coat lapel was adorned with a bit of red, white, and blue ribbon.

When quiet was secured Zach Phelps, National Committeeman for Kentucky, announced the object of the meeting.

"Four long years have passed since the Democratic Party had a notification meeting," said Mr. Phelps, and this opening remark put the audience in touch with him. The audience sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and then National Committeeman Chairman W. D. Bynum of Indianapolis was introduced. Mr. Bynum read telegrams from Daniel S. Lamont, David R. Francis, John G. Carlisle, and President Cleveland.

"A new and strange creed was proclaimed in a moment of delirium at Chicago," telegraphed Daniel Lamont.

"I shall cast my vote for Palmer and Buckner," Carlisle said.

"I shall do all in my power to aid the National Democratic ticket, Palmer and Buckner," President Cleveland said.

After reading the messages, Mr. Bynum introduced Senator Donelson Caffery, who was to notify Gen. Palmer of his nomination, and the ceremony of notification proceeded according to the programme.

BEGIN BY SINGING AMERICA.

The Vast Audience Thrilled by the Spirit of the National Anthem.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—The meeting was called to order by Zachariah Phelps, National Committeeman from Kentucky. As soon as the audience was quiet, Mr. Phelps said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: Four long years have passed since the Democratic Party of this Nation held the Presidential notification meeting. [Applause.] Therewas a meeting held a few weeks ago in Madison Square Garden, and the candidate there notified declared that he was not a Democrat. And the platform upon which he was placed declared in tones louder than his that he and the party which he represented were in deed and in truth not Democrats.

"I believe that it is true of every citizen of these United States who is loyal to his country that there is in his heart a stronger feeling of patriotism and love for country than any preference or affection which he may have for party. [Applause.] Although he may have party preferences and political differences, I believe that when the integrity and honor of our Nation is assaulted we can all meet upon that platform which offers a rebuke to this assault and insult to the dignity of our Nation.

"These gentlemen in whose honor this meeting is held believe, and firmly believe, that an insult has been threatened, that an insult has been offered, to the honor and integrity of our Nation. Therefore we have met as citizens of a common country to rebuke the insult and to offer a manly protest against the threatened wrong.

"Fellow-citizens, before introducing to you the distinguished Chairman of the convention, I am instructed to direct all of the audience to get the slips in the seats and unite with us in singing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'"

The band began to play the good old tune and every man and woman in the audience joined in singing the words. The vast audience was thrilled by the spirit of the National anthem. Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner stood side by side and sang with spirit.

AN INTERVAL OF CHEERING.

Mr. Bynum Reads the Messages from Cleveland and Carlisle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—As soon as the audience was seated again, Mr. Phelps introduced William D. Bynum of Indiana as the presiding officer. Mr. Bynum was warmly greeted with cheers for "Old 'Bill' Bynum." He spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: The Democratic National Convention, which assembled in the City of Indianapolis on the second day of July nominated Gen. Palmer of the State of Illinois [applause] and Gen. Buckner of the State of Kentucky [applause] as the nominees for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

"We are here to-night to officially and formally notify them of the nominations which were conferred upon them. I shall not, my friends, on this occasion, undertake to discuss the causes which led to the assemblage of that convention. They have already passed into history, and we are willing that future generations shall judge whether those assembled in that convention were the true Democrats of this country or not. [Applause.]

"The addresses that will be made this evening by the distinguished orators, and the responses that will be made by the candidates, will occupy a sufficient length, and I do not therefore feel that any longer than to simply say that the National Committee, after having acomplished its work, after being thoroughly convinced that it was right, submitted its action to the highest Democratic authority in this country, and I have the responses which were received in answer to their invitation, from distinguished Democrats which I will now read."

Mr. Bynum first read a telegram from Secretary David R. Francis and Secretary Daniel Lamont, which were printed in the newspapers early in the week. When he took up a third and read the words, "Bar Harbor" there were yells of delight. "That's Carlisle! That's Carlisle!" was the cry, and when Mr. Bynum finished reading, three cheers were given for Carlisle half a dozen times. Then came the outburst of the evening.

"Buzzard's Bay," read Mr. Bynum. As soon as the audience heard these words every man jumped up on his chair, and in the aisles, cheering for Grover Cleveland.

It was several minutes before Mr. Bynum could proceed, and he was continually interrupted with cheers for Grover Cleveland. When he finished, the Indianapolis delegation proposed three cheers for Cleveland, and they were given with a will, not one but many times.

THE ADDRESS TO GEN. PALMER.

Senator Caffery Informs Him of His Nomination for President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—When the applause that had been provoked by the ringing messages from the President and Secretary Carlisle had subsided, Mr. Bynum introduced Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who delivered the address of notification to Gen. Palmer.

A Pleasant Duty.

Mr. Caffery spoke as follows:

"Gen. Palmer: I am charged with the pleasant duty of notifying you, on behalf of the National Democratic Party, that you are its nominee and candidate for President of the United States.

"Under ordinary circumstances, no elaborate or extensive statement of the causes which led up to your nomination would be appropriate, but the Democratic Party is no longer solid. The Chicago platform shaped and drove the wedge that has separated it in twain. A comparison of the platforms adopted at Chicago and at Indianapolis discloses the reasons for the separation.

"You, Sir, stand on a platform adhering to the ancient and accepted doctrines of true Democracy. It declares in unequivocal terms for a tariff for revenue only; the gold standard, with silver as subsidiary coinage; the divorcement of the Government from the banking business, with a safe and elastic currency, under Governmental supervision, 'measured in volume by the needs of business'; the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; individual freedom and right of private contract, and the enforcement of Federal law by the President

"No uncertain sound comes from Indianapolis. Clear, distinct, and emphatic, its utterances have penetrated every nook and corner of the Republic.

"The Chicago platform is precisely the opposite of these principles. The great principle of 'tariff for revenue only' is denuded of its Democratic force by dropping the word 'only,' thus leaving a wide margin for Republican heresy to creep into this cardinal tenet.

"You and the public know the deadly thrusts made in the Chicago platform at the Supreme Court; at the President's power to suppress riot; affecting Federal property or authority, and at freedom of contract.

"You and the public know of the attack on the public credit and honor; on the present money standard, and of the threat of unlimited issue of paper money by the Government. It is needless to specify the departures from the Democratic doctrine contained in the Chicago platform. The world knows them and is amazed at them.

Origin of the Chicago Idea.

"I will briefly, Sir, sketch the steps that led up to the attempt, boldly made at Chicago, to degrade the standard of value, repudiate National obligations, and strike at the right of private contract.

"When the war ceased, the country was on a paper basis. Greenbacks issued as a war measure were the standard of value and medium of exchange. They had run out of gold and silver. They were of doubtful constitutionality. In 1875 an act of Congress was passed providing for the resumption of specie payment; the date fixed in the act being the year 1879. To the end that the paper issues should be called in and canceled, bonds of the Government were authorized to be sold, and the proceeds applied to their extinguishment. In 1873 the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage. The country had practically been on a gold monometallic basis from 1834, by and through Democratic statutes deliberately adopted to accomplish that end.

"The greenback had done what all inferior money will always do, supplanted metallic money of all kinds, and the act was only declaratory of what had been done theretofore. It only confirmed or did directly what the act of 1834 had done indirectly. The act of 1834 was passed with full knowledge of the recognized rule that a cheaper coin will drive out the dearer. Gold was then the cheaper coin, at the ratio of 16 to 1. Silver was at a premium, but the purpose of the Democratic Congress in passing the act of 1834 was expressly avowed to be to place the United States on a gold basis, as best suited to the needs of an expanded and an expanding commerce. This basis lasted until the civil war broke out, necessitating the issue of paper money.

Grew Weary of Well-Doing.

"The Republican Party, to which is due all praise for passing the act of 1875, grew weary of well-doing, became alarmed at the clamor over restricting the currency by retiring the greenbacks, and in 1878 adopted a law compelling their reissue when received into the Treasury. This last act, going still further in the direction of inflation, provided for the purchase of silver bullion and the coinage per month of not less than 2,000,000 of silver dollars of full legal-tender power.

"Again, in 1890, there was a further yielding of the dominant Republican Party to the demands of the silver mine owners and inflationists, in the passage of the Sherman act, providing for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver. Under the operation of these acts, silver was coined and certificates issued to the extent of nearly $600,000,000. This continued swelling of the volume of silver and paper money precipitated the financial panic of 1893. The Nation became alarmed, lest its power to carry paper issues of greenbacks, treasury notes, and depreciated silver money, aggregating over $900,000,000, should fail.

"The war on the standard of value opened with the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. It was but a skirmish, the silver forces making a show of resistance by occasional sorties, and boldly challenging the sound-money men to battle at the polls. The battle is now on us, and we must meet it like honest men and patriots.

Bryan's Wonderful Propositions.

"The nominee of the Chicago platform propounds that the free coinage in the United States alone of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold will take away from gold 'just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States.' He further says: 'We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce throughout the word.' We have here two propositions which together form the keystone of the bimetallic arch.

"Take away from gold in the United States just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver, and still the Utopia is not realized. With silver worth $1.29 per ounce throughout the world, and with gold lowered in the United States alone, bimetallism is further off than ever. As the enhanced value 'given to gold by legislation for the last twenty-three years' still exists in Europe, and will, beyond all question, continue to exist, the mighty Nebraskan creator and destroyer of values proposes to give us a fifty-cent gold dollar in America for a one-hundred-cent gold dollar in London. He does not extend gold depreciation beyond the United States, but, strangely philanthropic, gives to silver throughout the world the gold value of $1.29 per ounce.

"What a singular medley! There is a line in Pope that might assist to describe the scheme: 'What mighty contrasts rise from trivial things!' and we can exclaim: 'What trivial results from mighty causes spring!'

"Is it possible that our gold is to be debased and silver to occupy its place merely to satisfy a theory shown by its author to be false? Silver, according to Mr. Bryan, is to be kept at $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This makes it precisely equal to the present gold dollar. This standard is as wicked as the detested gold standard. It is exactly its counterpart. As Mr. Bryan makes no claim to a world-wide halving of gold and confines the power of the legislative fiat of this country against it to her own borders, he gives us a two-hundred-cent silver dollar and a one-hundred-cent gold dollar by his process of lowering United States gold by half and raising the world's silver to $1.29 per ounce, measured in the world's gold price.

Picnic for the Rothschilds.

"Here is another picnic for the Rothschilds, the syndicates, and the crowned heads of Europe. They will 'corner' silver as easily as gold, since their machinations are rendered easy in the United States by thus demonetizing gold for them to begin with. But the British and European powers and conspirators may have a few battered remnants of conscience left. They may object. They may put in motion the legislative fiat of their countries, which more than equals in potency the legislative fiat of the United States. In order to protect themselves from a two-hundred-cent silver dollar, they might fulminate thus: We ordain and establish that hereafter a gold dollar shall be legal tender at one hundred cents and a silver dollar at fifty cents.

"Then let opposing jurisdiction clash. Then would values rise and fall with the appearance or disappearance of the British lion and the American eagle. If the old Titanic battles of the gods upon Olympus were fierce enough to shake the earth, how fearfully would the war of Giant Fiat against Giant Fiat convulse and rend it?

"Of course Mr. Bryan knows that gold will take flight to countries where legislation adds to its value, and our devoted country will be turned over to the silver standard, which will be as oppressive, as crushing, as grinding as the gold standard ever was alleged to be. Silver monometallism will reign supreme. The mine owner will rejoice, but the poor people will find their dreams rudely broken and their idolatry of the silver goddess suddenly disturbed.

Will Apotheosize Bryan.

"The Mexican peon, the Chinese coolie, the ranchero of Argentina will rejoice in the possession of a silver dollar of double its present purchasing power, everywhere throughout the globe will be the apotheosis of Bryan, the alchemist, who, disregarding the claim of his own people for his benefactors, scatters his gifts to the silver universe.

"Further on, Mr. Bryan says, 'A dollar which increases in purchasing power is as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.' He means to say by this high-sounding expression that both an appreciating and a depreciating dollar are dishonest. But he has pushed his silver dollar to the high appreciation of gold. The different stages of wickedness have been passed; the culminating point has been reached when silver is raised to the 'bad eminence of a gold dollar.' At one bound he has leaped over all minor evils and reached the throne where 'silver exalted sits' supreme in its baneful excellence and power. And as gold is always appreciating, according to the new dispensation, so is silver to be always appreciating, and Mr. Bryan stands forth the upholder of the standard of the Rothschilds and money kings 'who grind the faces of the poor.'

"I will not notice the impassioned appeals made by Mr. Bryan to inflame the poor against the rich. Whenever a Presidential candidate can stoop to the arts of the demagogue, the cause which he advocates must be poor indeed. He gives no reason and produces no proof for the bold position he takes, but makes up in assertion what he lacks in reason or in proof. It is assumed that prices have depreciated and that the cause of the depreciation is the appreciation of gold.

No Abnormal Decline of Prices.

"Prices have not depreciated abnormally. The decline in the prices of all commodities from 1873 to 1891, as found by the authentic report of the Senate Finance Committee, was only 7.8 per cent. from the basic line of 100 taken from the prices of 1860, the prices during the inflated period being carefully reduced to a gold basis. According to that report, food products and lumber advanced, and the prices of clothing, fuel, metals, drugs and chemicals, and household goods declined. The rise and fall were not regular, but see-sawing, as the markets were affected by supply and demand.

"There have been some 8,000 patents obtained since 1873, introducing improved methods of production and manufacture, in all branches of industry. Any one can see at a glance that new and improved methods have brought about lower prices by reason of diminished cost of production. The trend of civilization is toward lower prices, especially for the prime necessities of life. The decline in the rates of transporation has more than kept pace with lessening cost of production and manufacture, and the human race to-day, with a gold standard elevated over the industrial field, is better educated, better fed and clothed and housed than in all its history.

Labor Has Fared Well.

"Labor has demanded and received more and higher wages, has become more and more efficient in every department of industry, and nowhere under God's heavens has the laborer prospered more and fared better than in this land, where gold measures all of earthly values.

"But gold has not appreciated. The demand has been fully met, and more than met, by the supply. In 1884 the gold supply of the world was $179,000,000. In the period of the greatest gold production in the world in the past, from 1851 to 1860, there were produced $1,292,981,000. In the four years from and including 1891, $614,727,700 were produced. Gold depreciated then, and there is no good reason to show that it has not depreciated of late years. Besides, the production of silver since 1873 has been abnormal.

"In the first sixty years of this country the annual production never exceeded 29,000,000 ounces. After this period the annual output increased by bounds, reaching in 1874 55,000,000 ounces. Between 1881 and 1885 the production was 92,003,914 ounces, and in 1886 reached 93,297,290 ounces, which was an increase of 400 per cent. over the average of each of the four years preceding. In 1889 the production rose to 108,827,606 ounces. In 1894 it reached 166,601,995 ounces.

What Drove Silver Down.

"Can any one doubt that this enormous increase of production, with possibilities of unlimited supply, together with a lessened and lessening demand, drove silver down below the level of all other commodities? Here is scope for the application of the law of supply and demand which Mr. Bryan is so fond of quoting. He says legislation placed an artificial demand on gold and destroyed the natural demand for silver. He is mistaken. Commerce has outgrown silver as a measure of value. Even as a medium of exchange it has been supplanted by many substitutes, by credit instruments, affecting prices and transferring values to the same extent as any coin disk. The demand, the desire to possess, coupled with the ability to acquire, have gone from silver. The world needs gold. Commerce demands it as possessing most value in less bulk, and as less variable and fluctuating. And before the laws of commerce the eloquent appeals of the Nebraskan are impotent and powerless.

Certain Fundamental Truths.

"Sir, at the risk of trespassing upon your patience and that of this audience, I venture to assert certain fundamental truths accepted by all the deepest thinkers and most illustrious political economists of this and former times. Standard money, being a device to effect exchanges and measure values, must be worth as much as the commodity it exchanges for. It must have, as near as it may be reached, unvarying value, and must have universal purchasing power. The value of the money metal is in the bullion, and not in the mintage. The value springs from demand and supply, and the estimate placed upon it by the vast throng of exchangers and traffickers who swarm in the market places of the world; yes, Sir, they are found wherever men dwell, and offer what they have for what their brethren have. When two meet to exchange their commodities, their respective minds are immediately engaged in estimating the qualities of the thing they desire to have and of the thing they offer to part with.

"They compare, they examine, they decide. This is a mental process. It is wholly subjective, independent, and voluntary. It is beyond the power of arbitrary statute; beyond the power of King or Congress. That power cannot destroy this operation of the human mind in attempting to impair the value of one commodity or to enhance that of the other.

"Hence the assertion that the act of 1873 destroyed the value of silver is an economic solecism. Commerce, founded on volition and estimation, issues its fiat, and before it the language of statutes falls paralyzed and crushed. No nation has ever been led by government, in defiance of commerce, to adopt a measure of values and a medium of exchange. Different commodities suit the differences of civilization and trade; and while silver may answer the needs of an effete or nascent civilization, it would not answer the needs of the most progressive and most energetic race on the globe—the American of to-day. The people of the United States have voluntarily and intelligently adopted the gold standard, and they will not submit to the dictation of the Chicago platform.

No Nation Could Do It.

"'Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubic foot to his stature?' was asked by the Saviour 2,000 years ago. Which of the nations of the earth can by legislative thought, add one centime to the value of any commodity more than the brains and the estimates of mankind give to it?

"The awful calamities to befall the citizens of this country when the $13,000,000,000 of trust funds and savings are cut in two, when the Nation's trade is demoralized and disordered, and the Nation's banner is sullied, no man can predict. That they will be far-reaching and destructive we know, but the extent of the disaster is beyond conjecture.

"Sir, into your hands I formally place the standard of our party. It waved over Jefferson and Jackson and Cleveland, and it now waves over the distinguished patriot who in peace and in war has signalized his devotion to his country.

"Never before was the parricidal hand of the Democratic Party raised against the author of its existence—the Constitution. Never before was its suicidal hand raised against its own existence. When we plead for the Constitution, we are called traitors. When we strike down the felonious hand raised to destroy the party, we are called bolters. With a firm resolve to do our duty by our country and by our party; with a reliance on the sober second thought of our infatuated brethren, and on the vindication that honest purpose and sound judgment always secure from awakened reason, we repudiate the Chicago platform as un-American and un-Democratic, and hoist the flag of true Democracy that will never be lowered so long as there are patriotic hearts to revere it and patriotic hands to maintain it.

Confidence in His Patriotism.

"We all know that your exalted patriotism places country before party, and that the assaults on the Constitution of our country by the Chicago platform will be resisted with the same courage which you displayed on many a bloody field in its defense. We know that your devotion to your party is only surpassed by your love for your country, and that the flag of Democracy which you unfurl will ever be seen in the forefront of battle wherever its foes assail or its betrayers soil it.

"And, Sir, your hands will be held up in your noble fight for the Constitution and Democracy by the soldiers who wore the gray. Their patriotism is aroused by the blending of the colors; the blue and gray meet and melt into the colors of promise, where every clime is an inspiration and every hue a call to duty. And Democracy and the country rejoice that a soldier of the Union and a soldier of the Confederacy unite in peace to defend their common country, its noble Constitution, and the great party which has upheld both since the foundation of the Republic."

GEN. PALMER'S REPLY.

He Accepts the Commission of the National Democratic Party.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—As Senator Caffery turned around at the end of his speech and faced Senator Palmer, the latter arose and listened intensely, with hands folded, to Senator Caffery's closing words. Then the band played "Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. Bynum said Senator Palmer needed no introduction, and the audience cheered itself hoarse again.

Senator Palmer, with one hand on a table, then proceeded to read his speech. His voice was very strong, and could be heard very plainly by the crowds in the park, next door, and out in the street. Senator Palmer said:

"You give me official information that delegates representing the National Democracy of forty-one States lately assembled in convention in the City of Indianapolis honored me by designating me the National Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and that the convention associated with me in the formal temporary leadership of that great historic party of the United States, an eminent citizen of Kentucky—a citizen distinguished in arms and as a patriotic Chief Magistrate of his and my own native Commonwealth.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Gen. Buckner and I were once, in a modest sense, representatives of opposing opinions upon fundamental questions relating to the powers of the United States and of the respective States under the Constitution. We met on the battlefield, where great public controversies that admit of no other method of solution are determined. I know he did his duty, and I trust the country believes that I did mine.

A Reunited People.

"The nominations made by the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis prove more conclusively than anything which has occurred within the last thirty years that the American people are again united; that our hopes, our rights, our duties, and our interests are the same; that the lofty and patriotic mission of the National Democracy is to maintain peace and order, defend Constitutional liberty, regulated by just and equal laws, and if possible avert from the country repudiation, bankruptcy, and National dishonor.

"I accept the unsought honor and responsibilities imposed upon me by the National Democratic Convention. I accept them as proof that my Democratic fellow-citizens confide in my devotion to Democratic principles so clearly and accurately defined in the proceedings of the convention. It was known to the delegates to the convention before this honor was conferred upon me, and is well understood by the country, that my public services commenced more than fifty years ago, and that since that time I have taken an active, earnest part in the discussion and settlement of every public question which had at the time sufficient importance to attract popular attention.

The Experiences of Fifty Years.

"My opinions and my public acts have been an open book, to be read by my contemporaries. I have been at all times controlled by my own convictions of duty, and I have now no one whom I can properly invite to share my responsibilities. Taught by Jefferson, I opposed slavery when it existed. Inspired by Jackson, I defended the Union of the States to the extent of my ability, and, influenced by his example, when my conduct as a military officer was challenged as violative of law, I voluntarily submitted myself to the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

"When Governor of my adopted State, while I opposed and by peaceful means successfully resisted the interference of the United States by its military forces in the purely local concerns of the State, I distinctly conceded the right and asserted the duty of that Government to enforce within the States or elsewhere its own laws by its own agencies.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the matters to which I have adverted are but reminiscences—they relate and belong to the past. Our duties as lovers of our country are present, and we must meet and deal with existing conditions, and to these the late National Democratic Convention addressed itself.

Truthful and Democratic.

"Its platform asserts truths which can be demonstrated, and it correctly defines Democratic principles. It asserts that 'the Democratic Party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual, consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.'

"It also asserts that 'the declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.'

"I then assert, with earnestness and in terms which will not satisfy those who assert it to be 'the duty of a Democrat to first vote the ticket and then read the platform,' that in view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, 'we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its acts.'

"The convention held in Indianapolis then declares, with force and exactness, the Democratic doctrines with respect to taxation, whether by tariffs, excises, or by direct imposition, and asserts that none of these can be rightfully imposed, except for public purposes, and not for private gain, and reaffirms the historic Democratic doctrine of a 'tariff for revenue only.'

Gold Must Be the Standard.

"It is then asserted by the convention in its declaration of principles that 'the experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs in commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

"'Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic Party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.'

Same Demand in 1892.

"This language is but a reiteration of the terse demand of the Democratic platform of 1892, that 'every dollar coined or issued by the Government shall have equal power in the market and in the payment of debts.'

"The convention which assembled in Chicago in July of the present year, in demanding the unlimited coinage of silver dollars on the ratio of 412½ grains of standard silver to 25.8 grains of standard gold, with full legal tender quality for all debts and dues, public and private, offers to the country a scheme from which every voter may expect whatever advantage to the country or himself his reason or even his imagination can suggest.

"The advocates of the unlimited coinage of full legal-tender silver do not agree as to what will be the consequence of the adoption by the United States of their favorite measure. The more intelligent know that it is impossible by law to give to silver bullion or silver coin a local value in the United States; and, therefore, Mr. Bryan, who must be regarded as the official interpreter of the free-silver dogma, asserts his belief that the unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver by the United States alone would increase the value of silver bullion, which is to-day 67 cents per ounce, to $1.29, and he asserts his belief that under unlimited coinage the silver dollar, containing 412½ grains of standard silver, coined by the authority of the United States, would be of equal acceptability and value with the dollar containing 25.8 grains of standard gold in all the markets of the world.

Against the Experience of Mankind.

"It is something that this opinion has no support in the experience of mankind. It is enough for present purposes to say it has no foundation other than the confident assertions of those who share in that belief. No party in the country ever undertook so much as do the advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver. They not only undertake to maintain commercial parity in value of about 434,502,041 silver dollars already coined by the United States under the authority of the acts of the 28th of February, 1878, and of July 14, 1890, and of all the silver dollars that hereafter may be coined, but they assume the task of advancing the value of the silver coinage of all the nations of the world to an equal accentability and value with coins of gold.

"If the expectations of such of the advocates of free coinage of silver are realized it would be difficult upon their own promises to perceive what could be gained by those who expect cheap money.

"Accepting their claim that under free coinage the dollar of silver would become of equal power in the markets and in the payment of debts throughout the civilized world, the silver dollar would then be as difficult to procure as the dollar of gold is now. They complain now that the dollar of gold has too much purchasing power and is too difficult to obtain.

A Cheap-Dollar Movement.

"But the real expectation of the great body of supporters of the free coinage of silver, and one much more in harmony with the experience of mankind, is that the unlimited coinage of silver would give to the country a depreciated and cheaper dollar, which would enhance nominal values and be used in the payment of debts, but would be attended and followed by the ruin of all industries, the destruction of public and private credit, and irreparable mischief.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Our platform commits us to the maintenance of the Democratic faith. Many of our associates, deluded by deceptive sophistries, are supporting a coalition which disavows the traditional faith of the Democratic Party. The best we can hope for them is that they may be defeated, and when defeated, they may return to the safe paths that they have heretofore trodden."

COL. FELLOWS TO GEN. BUCKNER.

Notice to Vice Presidential Candidate of His Nomination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—When Senator Palmer had concluded and the applause had subsided, the audience sang a verse of "Old Kentucky Home," and then Col. John R. Fellows of New-York was introduced by Mr. Bynum to notify Gen. Buckner. In the course of his speech Col. Fellows said, addressing Gen. Buckner:

"The National Democratic Convention, which but recently assembled at Indianapolis, placed you in nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, [applause] and through its appropriate committee conferred upon me the high privilege of officially communicating to you that fact and requesting your acceptance.

"This magnificent gathering in your own State is the indorsement and fitting supplement to the wisdom which guided us to that action, and the demonstrations of love and affection which greet the presentation of your name here, where you are best known and loved, are but the echoes of that applauding shout which greeted it from the representatives of all the States of this Union when it was proclaimed." [Applause.]

Mr. Fellows's speech was devoted chiefly to showing the outrageous character of the Chicago platform and to demonstrating that the convention at Indianapolis represented the true Democracy of the country.

Gen. Buckner made a brief reply, accepting the nomination and pledging himself to support the Indianapolis platform.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN PROPOSED.

Arrangements for Speeches by Palmer and Buckner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Senator Palmer will make his first speech in the National Democratic campaign at Decatur, Ill., Sept. 27 or 28.

Gen. Buckner will speak at Nashville next Monday night and at Memphis the following Wednesday night in conjunction with Col. John R. Fellows of New-York. Gen. Buckner, Col. Fellows, and W. D. Bynum will speak at Lexington Friday. Gen. Buckner will go to Richmond, Va., about Sept. 25 to speak in response to an invitation from the National Democrats of Virginia. These arrangements were made this afternoon at a conference between Mr. Bynum, who is Chairman of the National Executive Committee, and the two nominees.

Mr. Bynum said the nominees would make a number of speeches in the South and that the dates would be announced as soon as Gen. Palmer could return home and get his law practice into shape.

Mr. Bynum will go to New-York Monday to meet the National Democratic leaders of that State and appoint the New-York member of the National Executive Committee. He will open headquarters in New-York City.

Gen. Palmer will return to Springfield Monday morning. He would go home to-morrow night, but Mrs. Palmer will not travel on the Sabbath.

Mr. Bynum said to-night that a big demonstration would be arranged for in New-York later on, at which Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner would speak.

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BRYAN TALKS AT ST. LOUIS

THREE LONG SPEECHES AFTER A DAY OF SHORT ONES EN ROUTE.

Two Pickpockets Arrested at Huntsville as the Result of the Boy Orator's Sleuth-like Vigilance While He Was Spinning Off Free-Silver Heresies—He Thinks Missouri Is a Sure State for the Popocrat Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—William J. Bryan made three speeches here to-night after his arrival from his home, at Lincoln. At every town at which the train stopped on the way here Mr. Bryan made short speeches. At Moberly, Mo., he waited over long enough to go out to the public park, where a crowd of 5,000 people was waiting for him. He said there that he came to Missouri because the people were such enthusiastic Democrats, and not because it was necessary to stir them up.

An exciting incident occurred while the Bryan train was at Salisbury, where it stopped a minute. Mr. Bryan had been watching with suspicion all the morning the actions of some men on the train, who would get off at every station and circulate among the crowds. At Salisbury the throng about the train was large. Mr. Bryan had just begun a speech, but stopped suddenly and, with pointed finger indicating a particular place in the gathering, cried out: "Hold on; there are two pickpockets operating down there." The crowd parted in an instant, but before those on the train could see the result of Mr. Bryan's detective work the signal to start was given.

Mr. Bryan's detective work met with success at Huntsville, where his train arrived at 1:30 P. M. He had spoken to Col. John I. Martin of St. Louis about the men whom he believed to be pickpockets, and as Col. Martin and Mr. Bryan stood facing the Huntsville audience, the former asked the candidate if he saw the suspicious men in the crowd.

"Yes, there they are," said Mr. Bryan.

The two men indicated by him were moving around among the people, acting very suspiciously. The town Marshal, who was with Col. Martin on the train platform, called out that there were pickpockets in the crowd, and the two men to whom Mr. Bryan had pointed made a dive for the outskirts of the throng. "Stop them, farmers," cried Col. Martin. In an instant the two men were in the hands of half a dozen sturdy men. They were carried off by their captors, and all Mr. Bryan and those accompanying him knew about them was that they had railroad checks in their hats, showing they were train passengers. The crowd at Huntsville numbered about 800 and showed much enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan made a few remarks.

The special car engaged by the St. Louis contingent for Mr. Bryan and themselves was crowded all along the route. Gov. Stone of Missouri greeted Mr. Bryan, and then introduced him to the other members of the party, which included Lon V. Stephens, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mrs. Stephens, and John I. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Bryan got here at 6:15 P. M., and at 8 o'clock delivered an address at Concordia Park. An hour later he spoke in the Auditorium, and at 10 o'clock addressed another crowd at Sportsman's Park. The railroads leading to St. Louis made reduced rates for the occasion, and 15,000 strangers were here to hear the Democratic Presidential candidate.

At Concordia Park Mr. Bryan said:

"In the Government publication issued by the Treasury Department on the 1st of July, 1896, I find a statement of the amount of money of all kinds in circulation among the people for the various years. Let me here call your attention to the amount for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896. In 1894 the amount of money in circulation, according to this report, was $1,660,000,000. In 1895 the amount of money in circulation had fallen to $1,601,000,000, a decrease in one year of $59,000,000. On June 30, 1896, the amount in circulation had fallen to $1,506,-000,000. It means that in two years' time, according to the Treasury reports, the amount of money in circulation among the people had fallen about $155,000,000 in amount.

"In other words, in two years' time there has been a decrease of about or nearly 10 per cent. in the amount of money in circulation among the people. This, my friends, is the Treasury report, and this report shows that, while the per capita circulation in 1894 was $24.28, in 1896 it has fallen to $21.10, a fall of more than $3 per capita. [Cheers.] Now, I have called your attention to this decrease shown by the Treasury report, let me show you, my friends, that, instead of being a decrease, there should have been an increase each year.

"Senator John Sherman made a speech on the 5th of July, 1890, and in the course of that speech he used these words: 'If our present circulation is estimated at 1,400,000,000, and our population is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, it would require $42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, but as the increase of population is accompanied by an increase of wealth and business, it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by a larger purchase of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make a new issue of bank-notes to keep pace with the increase of population. Assuming that $54,000,000 a year additional circulation is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in the bill by the Sub-Treasury.'

"There is Senator Sherman saying that we need an increase in the currency of something like $50,000,000 every year, and yet, instead of having an increase of $50,-000,000 per annum for the last two years, we have a decrease of $155,000,000, making a deficit of about $255,000,000 in the currency of the country. Now, if Senator Sherman was right in 1890 in saying that the people needed new money every year, then I want to ask you why it is that the Republican Party has, in the face of a decrease in the circulation of money, made no provision to supply the needs of an increasing population?"

TWO SPEECHES IN KANSAS CITY.

Between the Talks the Candidate Sandwiches a Breakfast.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—Bryan made two speeches in Kansas City early this morning, one to the workmen of the two Kansas cities, in the packing-house district, the other to a crowd of people at the corner of Eleventh Street and Grand Avenue, up town. The Armour people gave all their employes an hour to see and hear Bryan.

Talk to Workmen.

In his speech to the workmen, Bryan said:

"Some of our opponents tell us that the thing to do is to open the mills instead of mints. That reminds me of the man who said that his horse would go all right if he could just get the wagon started. [Laughter and applause.] It is putting the cart before the horse. What use are the mills unless the people can buy what the mills produce, and how can you start them as long as those who produce the wealth of this country, particularly the farmers, are not able to get enough out of what they raise to pay their taxes and interest? [Applause.]

"There was a report once filed by Mr. McKinley, in 1890, along with the McKinley bill, and that report declared that there was great industrial depression, and that while there was depression in agriculture there could be no prosperity anywhere. It was true then, and it is true to-day, that while there is depression in agricultural products there can be no prosperity an

DEMOCRATS VISIT M'KINLEY

ONE THOUSAND CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN AT CANTON.

They Have Always Voted the Other Ticket, but This Year Will Cast Their Ballots with the Republicans for the Nominee of the St. Louis Convention and Sound Money—Delegation Received with Great Demonstration by Ohio People.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The Commercial Democratic McKinley Club of Chicago arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. The club came by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on two special trains of ten cars each. The delegation numbered nearly 1,000, and was composed of hitherto uncompromising Democrats, who have never voted any other than their party ticket. The Canton people were keenly aware of the significance of the call of a delegation of th's description, and they gave their warmest greeting to the Democratic adherents of their fellow-townsmen. In addition to the regular mounted escort, the Commercial Club of Canton turned out to meet and welcome the pilgrims from Chicago. The Chicago men were accompanied by Brooks's Second Regiment Band. The band gave a concert for the pleasure of the people of Canton this afternoon. The Chicago delegation marched up to the residence of Major McKinley at 10 o'clock.

The streets about the McKinley house were filled with people, who cheered and applauded vigorously. No delegation of lifelong Republicans was ever more demonstrative than these Chicago Democratic Commercial men in their greeting to Major McKinley.

When the candidate appeared on the porch he was greeted with an outburst of cheering and applause which continued several minutes. When the applause had subsided Mr. Hoffstadt, the spokesman, turning to Major McKinley, said:

Democrats Repudiate Repudiation.

"In behalf of the Commercial Democratic Club of Chicago, comprised only of men who have always voted the Democratic ticket, and representing every branch of mercantile interest in our city, I extend to you our most cordial greeting, and pledge to you our support in this campaign. The great majority of our club still believe in the vital principles of the real Democratic Party as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland, and while we may still differ with you in a number of minor policies of government, those principles which we have advocated, though still dear to many of us, sink into insignificance when our country is threatened by the alleged Democratic Party in its platform and candidates nominated at Chicago, advocating repudiation and dishonor, which, if successful, we believe would create widespread disaster and ruin to the business interests of our country.

Loyal Democrats for McKinley.

"We, the members of the Commercial Men's Democratic McKinley Club, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, when our country is threatened with Anarchy, Socialism, and repudiation, will demonstrate to you in this crisis the same as loyal Democrats did in the crisis of 1861, when their country was threatened with rebellion, their patriotism and love for country; so shall we demonstrate to you our patriotism and love for our country, its institutions, and flag by supporting you, whom we have confidence will best subserve and maintain the honor and integrity of our country, and restore to our people confidence and prosperity."

Major McKinley had to face another storm of applause when he stepped forward to speak. He said:

"I sometimes think, my fellow-citizens, that possibly the dangerous menace of free silver and an irredeemable, unlimited paper currency which now confronts us, was needed to convince the whole world that the old sectional lines are obliterated and that the domination of party is not tenacious enough to control against the country's welfare. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] If this shall be demonstrated, it will be worth to National spirit, to patriotism, and the National honor all that this campaign shall have cost of anxious fear and apprehension. [Applause.] You have said, Mr. President, that you are still Democrats. [Laughter.] I cannot expect you to be otherwise; but now, as in the days of the war, men of all parties are united under the standard borne by the immortal Lincoln, [great cheering,] who stood for the National Union and the flag of our fathers. This year, moved by the same sentiment of patriotism, you unite with the Republican Party because it carries the glorious banner on which is inscribed American honor and American prosperity. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

Welcome as Patriotic Associates.

"I am profoundly impressed by this call, and, while differing from me, as you have stated, in minor policies of government, yet I welcome you, every one of you, as patriotic associates in this great contest for the triumph of law and order, [applause] for National honor, public and private honesty. [Renewed applause and cries of "Good, good."] Our free institutions will never perish so long as people are guided by the spirit of patriotism which you have exhibited in temporarily turning away from your party, because you believe its success endangers public and private credit, and is a menace to public and private morals. [Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "That's right."] It is a noble cause which engages and inspires this large body of commercial men. [Cries of "Right, right."] Standing by Constitutional authority and law is the highest obligation of American citizenship. [Renewed cries of "Right, right."] Standing by the public faith is a call of supreme duty. [Great applause.] Preserving the public credit untainted and the currency uncorrupted, and both above challenge anywhere in the world is the command of simple honesty and good morals. [Cheers and cries of "Good, good."]

Honest Money for Honest People.

"One of the phases of the political struggle this year, my fellow-citizens, is whether we shall have good money or whether we shall have poor money. [Cries of "We want good money."] The mere statement of the contention ought to bring the answer, as it has, without argument or elaboration. Everybody ought to want good money. [A voice, "We do."] Honest money is the only kind for honest people, [great cheering] and the United States Government will have no other. [Renewed cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] There are good people, doubtless, who believe that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will keep every dollar as good as it is now and result in giving us more money. But will it? [Cries of "No, no, never."] All authority in our country and throughout the world is against it. Is it reasonable that the stamp of the Government can make 52 cents' worth of silver worth a dollar? [Cries of "No, no."] Such a proposition is opposed by reason and experience. If it can make 52 cents' worth of silver equal to 100 cents, then the same power can make anything which it may see fit to call a dollar equal to 100 cents. [Great applause and cries of "That's so."] Then why have any real value in our money at all? [Cries of "Good, good."] If the Government's stamp can impart it, then paper with such a stamp would answer the same purpose and, besides, would be the cheapest and most convenient. [Great cheering and cries of "You're right."]

Jefferson and Silver.

"Mr. Jefferson favored the use of both gold and silver, and yet, while he was President of the United States, on his own motion, and without the authority of Congress, ordered the mint to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars. Why did he do it? Because he believed that he could keep gold in the country and make it circulate at a ratio of 15 to 1 by suspending the coinage of the silver dollar. He thought that if no silver was coined the gold, although more valuable, would flow into the channels of trade. The fact was that gold did not, notwithstanding the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar. There were no silver dollars coined in the United States from 1806 to 1834. Then Congress changed the ratio between the two metals from fifteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold to sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, and our whole history has demonstrated that whenever, under any ratio, the one metal was more valuable than the other, the more valuable went out of circulation and the less valuable remained in. [Cries of "That's right."]

Mexico's Poor System.

"The cheaper metal drove the better metal out. [Cries of "That's right, too."] That is the irreversible law of trade. That is the unvarying law of both; and it is an indisputable fact that where you have two standards, the one less valuable than the other, the more valuable goes out; and if we had free coinage at 16 to 1, while the commercial value of silver in its relation to gold is 32 to 1, gold would go out and silver would be the only money with which we would do our business, for a hundred-cent dollar will not keep company with a fifty-two-cent dollar; [tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] and instead of our having more money, we would have less money with which to transact the business of the country. [Great applause and cries of "That's right."] So that we would secure by this Mexican system [great laughter] a poor dollar and less circulation. [Great applause and cries of "That's right."] That we do not want, and that we do not mean to have. [Renewed applause and cries of "We won't have it."] In 1873, when the free coinage of silver was stopped, we were not using either gold or silver as money. We were using paper. We did not use a dollar of silver then. We now have $550,000,000, of which $413,000,000 are full legal-tender standard silver dollars, and behind every one of them is the Government of the United States. [Great cheering.] The bulk of silver surely could not have depreciated prices since 1873, for we have sixty times more of it now than we had then. The depression in the price of wheat, about which much is now said, must be accounted for in some other way. The chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics states that the consumption of wheat per capita in 1895 was 25 per cent. less than in 1892. Do you not think that this might be a more reasonable account for some of the depreciation in the price of wheat than to charge it to the monetary legislation of twenty-three years ago? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] It was the decrease of consumption and the increase of competition—not the suspension of the free coinage of silver—that account in part for the low price of wheat to-day. We cannot make prices, but can provide that all prices shall be paid in full dollars, worth 100 cents. [Cries of "That's right!" and great cheering.] We cannot reverse the laws of trade and we will not reverse the laws of common honesty. [Great applause and cries of "Good!"]

McKINLEY TO STEEL WORKERS.

Big Delegation from Homestead Calls on the Candidate.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 12.—A delegation of 2,500 brawny workingmen arrived from Homestead, Penn., about 1 o'clock to-day on three special trains and made an imposing appearance as it marched up the street with military precision behind its own squad of Homestead policemen. Twenty-five hundred laboring men in a single delegation is a very large number, and the people of Canton paid a willing tribute of cheers to the steel workers as they swung up the street and surrounded Major McKinley's house. Before Major McKinley made his appearance the Homestead Glee Club sang lustily and tunefully several campaign songs. J. M. Molathney, superintendent of the transportation department at Homestead, was the speaker. He said: "We are of the Homestead Steel Works, which employs over 5,000 men and turns out 90,000 tons of finished material per month and under the McKinley law we could double that. It is too bad to see such men and such a plant lie idle, all caused by a lot of theorists. They surely do not expect to get something for nothing, or change the law of supply and demand; nor yet do they expect that Coxey and his hoboes will ever be made rich by an act of Congress. We are perfectly satisfied with the Republican platform and with you for our leader, and when you are elected, which you will be as surely as the sun shines, enact a tariff law that shall give us protection from the pauper labor of Europe, and pass a law declaring gold the standard money of the country, and the women and children who are now living on black coffee and bread, will say, 'God bless you, McKinley, and long may you live to bless mankind.'

"The people of Canton have heard no such cheers as burst from the throats of the steel workers when Major McKinley mounted a chair to address them. After the tumultuous outburst which greeted him had subsided, Major McKinley said:

Homesteads for Workmen.

"The Republican Party has always believed in 'Homesteads.' [Laughter and applause.] Whether it be the homestead upon the public domain in the far West or whether it be homesteads in the busy centres of manufacturing industries.

"Mr. Lincoln signed the first homestead law that was ever passed, opening up the great public territory to the free homes of American citizens, and from that hour until the present time the Republican Party has been engaged in advocating a policy that would give a homestead to every man who works. [A voice, "We are looking for a second Lincoln in you, Major."]

"The very frequent statement is made that the gold standard has injured the country, diminished the prices of agricultural products, appreciated the price of gold, and wrought ruin and disaster to the country. This is, of course, a mere assumption, and is based upon the fluctuations of the market prices of commodities, which in many instances have diminished in the last twenty-five years, and because of this decrease in prices it is asserted that gold has appreciated. The fall in prices every man in this audience knows is easy and readily accounted for upon a moment's reflection. The decrease in the prices of commodities has been going on ever since skill and genius and invention have been at work, and the cheapening process has been marked and conspicuous for a third of a century, aided by a protective tariff and the rich rewards that our prosperity has offered. Whatever agricultural products have fallen in price it is discoverable that there has been an increased production, and that the increased consumption has not kept pace with the increased production. As great areas of land have been opened to the raising of farm products, the quantity of such production has increased, and the demand not increasing in the same proportion, prices have logically and inevitably fallen. It does not require a great effort of the mind to comprehend that if you increase the quantity of wheat in a single year enormously, with about the same number of consumers as before, that the prices will go down. With a given number of consumers and an increased production, with more competitors and no more consumers, the cheaper will be the products. What increases the price of any product is that many people want it, and can only get it by paying a better price than some one else is willing to give. The more people want an article, the better price it will command. The more people want your labor, the better wages you will receive. [Applause.]

Right Kind of 16 to 1.

"If there is one day's labor for sixteen workingmen, you would not get as good wages as though there were sixteen days' work for one workingman. [Laughter and continued applause.] And that is the sort of 16 to 1 we want in the United States. [Applause.]

"The changes in the prices of agricultural products or any other commodities which have been cheapened in their production by improved machinery and more competitive fields, with greater production, does not prove that gold has advanced in value, but simply that such products have fallen in price. A bushel of wheat, even at the present low price, will buy more American commodities than the same quantity would have bought thirty or forty years ago. Are not the wages paid labor, rather than the ever-changing market price of commodities, the best and most logical test? Is not the labor of man rather than the thing which his labor creates the real test? Have wages paid to labor since 1873, as measured by gold, decreased? [Applause.] That is the crucial question.

"We resumed specie payments on a gold basis Jan. 1, 1879. Since that time wages and salaries have not declined, but have risen. In 1880 the number of employes in the manufacturing establishments of the United States, men and youths, was 2,732,-606, aggregating in wages $947,375,000, or an average of $324 per capita. In 1890, ten years after resumption, the number of wage earners was 4,712,622, and their aggregate earnings was $2,283,218,529, or $488 per capita. This showing would clearly indicate that the gold basis has not injured labor.

"Here was an increase from 1880 to 1890 of nearly 50 per cent. This increase in the wages of labor is further sustained by the report of the committee of the United States Senate, made by Senators of both political parties, which in 1892 investigated the subject of wages and prices. The committee reported that in twenty-one selected industries wages were, in money, 40 per cent. higher in 1880 than in 1860 and 60 per cent. higher in 1890 than in 1860, and the prices of staple articles had fallen between 1880 and 1890 in some instances one-third. In other words, 'There never had been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they were paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life.' [Applause.] That's what you left in 1892. Is there a workingman in the United States who does not want that condition back again?" [Continued applause.]

RAILROAD MEN CHEER THE MAJOR.

Thunderstorm Does Not Dampen Their Enthusiasm for McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Just after Mr. McKinley finished speaking to the delegation from Homestead, the music of advancing bands announced the approach of a thousand employes from the offices of the Pennsylvania Railway in Pittsburg. About the same time the skies darkened, the sun disappeared, and great masses of black clouds rolled across the sky. Marching just behind the railway men was a column of 700 workingmen from McKeesport, Penn. The two delegations filed into the yard together, and before either spokesman had said a word the rain began to fall, thunder crashed, and flashes of lightning shot across the black sky. Instantly a thousand umbrellas were raised. W. C. Cronemeyer, spokesman for the McKeesport people, tried to make himself heard, but said only a few words. Then there was a lull, and Samuel H. Church, the spokesman for the railway men, sprang on a chair and asked the people if they would like to go to the tabernacle. The rain was still falling, but instantly a thousand voices answered back "No." He commenced his speech, but the storm grew more intense, and a fast and furious Summer rain fell upon the unprotected people. Mr. Church said:

"If this mad and cruel scheme of silver inflation should be inflicted upon the people of the land, what would be its effect upon railroad interests? The very fear of it has caused an industrial inaction that is unparalleled and a general shrinkage of railway earnings of about 20 per cent. Independent free coinage would soon increase the annual interest charges on railroad bonds from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000, thus doubling the fixed charges of every railroad in the country. The railroads cannot advance the charge for transportation, and they will be forced to body their present business with a greatly reduced force of men, and every man who can possibly be spared from his position, including those who have been crippled and are retained on the rolls because of humane regard for their condition, must be discharged."

The rain was so heavy by this time, and the wind so strong, that no speaker could be heard, and it was determined to go to the tabernacle. The crowd marched down in good order and perfect good humor. Major McKinley was driven to the hall. When he appeared on the stage the audience stood up and cheered for several minutes. Major McKinley said:

"I regret very much that the rain has divided this great delegation from the State of Pennsylvania, but I am quite sure that rain will not divide you on the third day of November. [Great applause and cries of "No, no; you bet it won't."] There are represented in the delegations this afternoon men in the employ of the great Pennsylvania Railroad and workingmen and citizens from the City of McKeesport. [Cheers.] I remember with especial pleasure the visit I made to that city two years ago to-day, at the celebration of its one hundredth anniversary. [Applause.] I remember to have had brought to my attention then the very remarkable progress, industrial and otherwise, which had been made by that enterprising city in the first 100 years of its existence. [Applause.] I did not find everybody so well employed then as they had been during the previous two years, but I found great industries giving employment to thousands of workingmen which had been built up under the Republican policy that had had uninterrupted existence for more than a third of a century. [Great applause.] I was glad to note, among other things in connection with that city, the establishment of a tinplate works, one of the first, if not the first, ever established in the United States, giving employment to hundreds of men and of hundreds more in other parts of the country. And the man to whom this country is indebted probably as much as to any other one for the establishment of that industry is Mr. Cronemyer of your city. [great applause,] who served as your spokesman to-day. [Great cheers.]

"I am also glad to meet so many of the men employed in the general offices of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, here at my home, for I have long known much of their efficiency and fidelity. [Applause.] Considering that they are but frail human beings like the rest of mankind, nothing could surpass the wonderful perfection, completeness, and safety of the system of railway management and operation which distinguishes this country above all others, and your road among the most conspicuous of any in the country. [Great applause.] In its advancement you have achieved results that even in my own boyhood would have been considered magical. You have practically eliminated distance, subdued nature, and brought into contact "the uttermost ends of the world"—all with a skill, celerity, and modest pride that do you infinite credit. [Applause.] But, busy business men that you are, I am glad to see that you have not lost your interest in public affairs, and are determined to do all you can for their welfare and honest conduct. Indeed, I do not think that there was ever a time in the history of our country when so many men were interested in the rightful settlement of public questions as this year, and no class of our people is so much interested in their righteous settlement as the men who work for wages and salary. [Great applause and cries of "You are right!"] Your zeal is most commendable, and I thank you for it. It has pleased me very much to observe that all along the lines of the railways of this country the employes are organizing, and I thank them for it. [Applause and cries of "We don't need thanks!"]

"But I want to give you one piece of advice—don't use those great organizations to coerce your employers to vote the same ticket that you do. [Tremendous cheers and laughter; laughting for several minutes.] And I also warn you against any attempt to coerce the officers of your company into voting the Republican ticket. [Renewed cheers and laughter and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

HANNA PREDICTS A LANDSLIDE.

Thinks McKinley Will Carry the Country with a Rush.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The Hamilton Club, one of the leading Republican organizations here, had Mark Hanna as its guest to-day at luncheon. In response to a call for a speech, Mr. Hanna made a short talk, in which he predicted a landslide for McKinley. Prof. Thomas McClelland, President of the Pacific University, at Portland, also spoke. Every mention of McKinley's name evoked applause.

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MR. COCKRAN IN CHICAGO.

He Addresses Two Great Audiences on the Silver Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The Auditorium holds 4,000 persons. Three times that number were turned away to-night unable to secure admission to hear W. Bourke Cockran's address on sound money. As it was, fully 3,000 persons unable to obtain seats crowded into the hall, filling every nook and cranny of the first floor and balcony.

The others were directed to the armory of Battery D, where the managers, anticipating the crowd, had provided for an overflow meeting. The Auditorium meeting was presided over by ex-Judge William A. Vincent, and the stage was crowded with Democrats and Republicans, side by side. To give the list of these would be to name the leading merchants and other business men of Chicago.

Judge Vincent wisely made only a short speech, and then introduced Mr. Cockran. The appearance of the ex-Tammany man was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause, which delayed the beginning of the speech for several minutes.

Mr. Cockran had been indisposed, and at first held his voice under restraint, as though saving it, but as he went on he gradually let himself out, and before he had spoken ten minutes he was at his best. The applause was frequent and the attention paid to the orator was close.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY MAY RESIGN.

May Not Act as a Member of the National Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—William F. Harrity, prior to the November election, and possibly within a few weeks, it was announced yesterday, will voluntarily retire from the National Committee, not as a consequence of the narrow margin in the Harrisburg Convention that saved him from compulsory retirement, but from disgust with the party management and platform.

Mr. Harrity will not deny that he contemplates resigning from the National Committee. That he proposes to do so was generally asserted among the delegates at Harrisburg.

"Is there anything in the Harrisburg story that you intend resigning as National Committeeman?" Mr. Harrity was asked last evening.

"I do not care to say anything about that just now," he replied.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS WORSTED.

Boston Caucuses Almost Unanimously Keep Him in the Background.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The Democratic caucuses for the election of delegates to the various conventions were held in this city last night. They were largely attended, especially those in which there were contests. The contest over the State delegations was between tickets filed by the regular ward committees and those put in the field by the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club. The latter made a determined, but fruitless, effort to secure control of the wards.

Mr. Williams had announced that only the names of the delegates on the Bryan-Sewall-Williams tickets would be regarded as friendly to him, and he made a special effort to defeat the tickets which bore the names of John H. Sullivan, Acting Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; James Donovan, ex-President of the Democratic Ward and City Committee, and Patrick Maguire, one of the leaders in Ward 21. These men were successful in the contests by large majorities. The Bryan-Sewall-Williams tickets were snowed under in every ward in the city, with one exception, Ward 19, where the ticket headed by Timothy W. Coakley won out by a majority of 40 votes.

The result of the caucuses does not mean that Mr. Williams will be opposed by the delegates from Boston in the State Convention. An overwhelming majority of them are in favor of nominating him for Governor, but the essential significance of the action of the caucuses is the strong support of the Democratic Ward and City Committee and the complete failure of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club followers to become leaders of the party in the city.

In connection with other issues prominently in the caucuses, the result assures the renomination of Congressman Fitzgerald, without opposition. Senator Lomasney is assured of another year in the Senate, as is also Senator John Quinn. Ex-Congressman McEttrick was unsuccessful in his Congressional aspirations, the delegations selected throughout the Tenth District favoring Boardman Hall for the nomination.

COMMITTEES OF REFORMERS.

Men Named to Look After the Campaign for Sound Money.

Pursuant to resolution of the State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, its Chairman, Robert A. Widenmann, has announced the appointment of committees, as follows:

Executive Committee—Daniel G. Griffin of Jefferson, Chairman; John De Witt Warner of New-York, Charles J. Edwards of Kings, Franklin D. Locke of Erie, Calvin Tomkins of New-York, John J. Linson of Ulster, J. Herbert Watson of Kings, Francis O. Mason of Ontario, John Fennel of New-York, and John E. Mulford of Schuyler.

Finance Committee—E. Ellery Anderson of New-York, Chairman; Roswell P. Flower of Jefferson, A. Augustus Healy of Kings, George J. Magee of Schuyler, Charles S. Fairchild of New-York, Charles J. Canda of New-York, Edward M. Shepard of Kings, Erastus Corning of Albany, Francis M. Scott of New-York, and Thomas M. Osborne of Cayuga.

By special resolution of the State Committee, the Finance Committee so appointed is empowered to add to its own numbers.

A Campaign Committee of 150 is already being made up, and, it is expected, will be announced by Wednesday.

GOLD DRAIN FROM ENGLAND

THAT TO THIS COUNTRY EXPECTED TO BE CONSIDERABLE.

No Doubt that the Bank of England Will Increase Its Rate of Discount to 3 Per Cent.—Mr. Balfour's Return to London Causes Rumors of a Cabinet Council—A Decline in the Price of Consols the Immediate Result.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A representative of The United Associated Presses, as the result of inquiries among leading London bankers and financiers, learns that the bankers generally are in expectation that a further draft for gold will be made upon Great Britain by the United States, but none of them will venture to estimate the extent of the draft.

As to a further increase of the Bank of England's rate of discount, there is no doubt that the bank will raise its rate to 3 per cent. in the event of any large drain of gold from England, and it certainly would not require a drain as large as £6,000,000, the sum which it was reported yesterday might be reached, to cause a rise in the discount rate.

The Statist, in an article on the situation, says: "Nobody can foresee how large the American drain of gold will be, but prudent bank Directors will lose no time in making their discount rate effective."

The passage of the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, through the City of Aberdeen this afternoon, on his way back to London from a visit to the Queen at Balmoral, gave rise to a rumor that the Government leader in the House of Commons was returning here in response to a hasty summons to attend a Cabinet Council. This rumor was used for all it was worth on the Stock Exchange, and caused a slight decline in the price of consols, but no Cabinet Council was held to-day, nor is it now known that a meeting of the Cabinet has been called for to-morrow.

The rumor which was in circulation on the Stock Exchange to-day that a Cabinet Council had been summoned for to-morrow proves to be wholly without foundation. No such meeting has been called.

Mr. Balfour left Balmoral for London in the ordinary course of things. He had been attending the Queen in the capacity of Minister in Waiting, and his period of service in that capacity having expired last evening, he immediately started for home.

GOLD IMPORTS ARE NATURAL.

Bankers Expect More Consignments Even if Discount Rate Is Raised.

Members of the large banking houses that recently have been importing gold comment reservedly on the action of the Bank of England in increasing its rate of discount. The prevailing opinion is that such a step will not have the effect of stopping the flow of gold to this country, for the reason that the gold is coming this way in the natural order of trade.

Whenever there is a heavy movement of gold out of Great Britain the Bank of England invariably seeks to protect its 50 per cent. reserve by advancing the rate of discount. The rate of 2½ per cent., which was made last Friday, is not regarded here as an unusual one, considering the circumstances. Much interest was evinced yesterday in the report cabled from London to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that a further increase in the Bank of England's rate of discount to 3 per cent. was probable, unless the outflow of gold ceased. Such an advance, it was conceded, would have an important effect in more ways than one.

The purchase yesterday of $500,000 from the Bank of England for export to this country shows that the gold movement this way has not ceased. That there will be further withdrawals from the Bank of England next week there is little doubt. One of the members of a banking firm that is conspicuously identified with the present gold-importing movement, says that his firm expects to receive several more consignments of gold from Europe within the next ten days, and he does not believe that any increase in the Bank of England's rate of discount will interfere with the flow of the yellow metal in this direction.

The total amount of gold that has arrived here from abroad since the present movement began is nearly $23,500,000. The importations last week alone amounted to $11,140,000. The steamship Paris, which arrived in port Friday night, brought $300,000 in gold for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and that firm deposited $100,000 in the Sub-Treasury yesterday in exchange for greenbacks, which were sent to New-Orleans. Lazard Frères have more than $2,000,000 of gold now on its way from Europe, and this will bring the firm's total importations up to $10,250,000. The New-York Produce Exchange Bank has received notice from London that a consignment of $200,000 in gold is on its way to it.

The demand for currency in the South and West has been heavier during the last week than for any week previous. It is estimated that the Sub-Treasury and the banks together shipped about $4,000,000.

A statement was prepared yesterday by Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Muhleman, showing that the transfers of currency by the Sub-Treasury, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 11, inclusive, aggregated $2,894,-500. It was distributed as follows: To Chicago, $1,161,000; to New-Orleans, $1,330,-000; to other Southern points, $379,500; to Eastern points, $24,000.

It is thought that the unusual demand for currency in New-Orleans is practically over. The Clearing House in that city has helped the financial situation considerably by authorizing the issue of Clearing House certificates, and the New-Orleans banks have united in adopting a regulation limiting the withdrawals by depositors to $100 a day.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Publisher M. L. Fox of The Chicago Jewish Daily News visited Republican National Headquarters yesterday afternoon. "There are 30,000 Hebrew votes," said he, "in Chicago for McKinley and sound money. The entire Jewish vote of the city is about 32,000, and I am confident that not over 2,000 can possibly be found who will vote for Bryan. Our people want sound, honest money, and have no sympathy with any movement that affects the financial integrity and credit of the country. I have no fear of the result."

—The Tammany braves, nearly 1,000 strong, will start for the Buffalo Convention at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning over the New-York Central, Lehigh Valley, Erie, and West Shore Railroads. They are going to resort to brass bands and parades in Buffalo. Mr. Croker always objected to this sort of display. Their candidate for Governor is ex-Secretary of State Cpok.

—Gen. Powell Clayton received a letter yesterday from Judge I. W. Lansing of Nebraska, who has been stumping in West Virginia. He says that State will give a Republican plurality of 15,000.

—Chairman Mark A. Hanna is expected here early this week. Senator Quay, who left Friday night for his home in Beaver, Penn., will not return to this city until Tuesday.

—The Jewelers' McKinley and Hobart Club yesterday raised campaign flags in front of its headquarters, Broadway and Maiden Lane, and its branch at 173 Broadway.

—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster has been assigned by the Republican National Committee to make several speeches in Missouri.

—Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, who came here with Senator Jones, returned to Washington Friday night.

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SIXTH AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.

We sell goods cheaper than any other house in the world, but for cash only.

39th ANNUAL FALL OPENING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1896.

ALSO THE

Opening of the First Floor of Our New Annex

at Nos. 53, 55, and 57 West 14th Street, directly opposite our main entrance, and running through to 15th Street, an elegant six-story building just finished. The first floor of OUR NEW ANNEX will be devoted to Men's and Boys' Clothing, Neckwear, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, and Bicycle Sundries. The second floor will contain Bicycles, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Harness, Saddlery, Horse Goods, &c., and will be opened SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1896. A feature of this Annex, and one new in the shopping district, is a Smoking and Reading Room for men. It will be opened SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1896. The Annex will have a complete FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, which will be opened on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1896.

Want and other Advertisements received by us for all the New-York daily newspapers.

We have done some phenomenal price cutting in our history, but the goods enumerated below are from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower in price than any of our previous offerings, and in most instances about one-half the prices prevailing elsewhere.

We cannot accept any mail orders for the articles in this list.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

SPECIAL OFFERING MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—These goods are made in our own factory, which is equipped with the very newest labor-saving machinery.

We buy all our muslins directly from the mills. All the embroideries are made by our own people in Switzerland, and it is absolutely impossible for any other house not having the same facilities to offer equal values.

NIGHT GOWNS, tucked yoke, 2 insertions and ruffle	.36	EACH
NIGHT GOWNS, yoke of embroidery		
NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, tucks and embroidered ruffle		
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, 1 insertion and ruffle		
CHEMISES, insertions and cambric ruffle		
CHEMISES, 2 insertions and embroidered edge		
CHEMISES, cambric, 1 Val. insertion and Val. edge		MANY
DRAWERS, umbrella shape, wide embroidered ruffle		
DRAWERS, cluster tucks and wide embroidered ruffle		
DRAWERS, cambric, Val. insertion and Val. ruffle		OF
DRAWERS, cambric, wide open embroidered ruffle		
CORSET COVERS, 2 open embroidered edges		THEM
CORSET COVERS, narrow embroidered insertions and edge		
CORSET COVERS, Val. and fine embroidered insertions and Val. edge		WORTH
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella shape, cambric ruffle	$1.00.	
WALKING SKIRTS, lawn ruffle, embroidered edge		
WALKING SKIRTS, lawn ruffle, 1 insertion		

SILKS.

Large lot of Brilliant Chameleon TAFFETAS, 25 rare combinations; regular value 75c.	.36
Big purchase Brocaded Changeable SILKS, newest designs and colorings; imported to sell at 75c.	.49
Elegant Black Brocaded SATIN, 15 very rich designs; real value 75c.	.49
Rich Black TAFFETA, with distinct rustle, full 27 inches wide; value 75c.	.49

In addition to the above, we will offer a large lot of Silks bought at the recent great Silk auction of the Ashley & Bailey Co. We will sell this lot at marvelously low prices.

DRESS GOODS.

You can save from 20 to 40 per cent. by buying of us, the same identical styles as are offered elsewhere.

SAMPLES CHEERFULLY GIVEN FOR COMPARISON.

All Wool SERGES, per yard	.14
New Fancy CHEVIOTS, per yard	.19
SURAH SERGE, 46 inches wide	.23
STORM SERGES, were 40c.	.27
Fancy PEBBLE CLOTH, worth 60c.	.29
HENRIETTAS, black and colored, 75c. grade	.37
Mohair BRILLIANTINE, 80c. grade	.44
Silk and Wool CHEVIOTS, $1.00 grade	.67
Scotch CHEVIOTS, $1.25 grade	.73
Novelty APPLIQUE, $1.50 grade	.87

LADIES' SHOES.

Fine Kid Patent Tip Button, Fine Kid Patent Tip and Trimming, laced, Fine Cloth Top, kid foxed, tipped. All sizes and widths	1.49 A Pair
All of these shoes would be cheap at $2.50 a pair.	
Fine Kid Button BOOTS, patent tips, welt soles, new lasts; USUALLY SOLD AT $3.50	2.24
Ladies' Fine Kid one strap SLIPPERS, several different styles; our usual price $1.50	.89

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These goods are marked at exactly one-half their regular price, and it will pay you to anticipate your wants.

Mantel Clocks Selected Onyx and Marble. 21-DAY, French movements, rich painted dials, gold trimmings, from	5.97 to 19.96
CABINETS, Brass and Onyx, from	18.66 to 99.66
LIBRARY TABLES, solid Brass, gold trimmings, from	2.93 to 12.97
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, Busts and Groups; the lot includes some of the best selections of this season's importations, from	7.97 to 49.66
250 MANTEL CLOCKS, best Ansonia, 8-day movements; cathedral gong; worth from $6.00 to $10.00	3.97

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(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

DINNER SERVICE, real China, handsomely decorated; complete service	11.87
DINNER SERVICE, English China, brown or blue, complete set	5.97
TEA SET, English China, brown or blue, 56 pieces, complete	1.97
CHAMBER SET, English style, underglaze decoration, complete	1.44
500 SALAD BOWLS, rich cut, square, triangle, and round, strawberry, diamond, and other patterns; this is a full 10-inch bowl, and of perfect brilliancy	3.97

GROCERIES.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Lea & Perrins', ½ pint bottle	.17
Lea & Perrins', 1 pint bottle	.34
Baker's BREAKFAST COCOA, ½ lb. box	.17
Huyler's BREAKFAST COCOA, ½ lb. box	.17

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

GHERKINS, CHOWCHOW, WHITE ONIONS, MIXED, WALNUTS,	Pint Bottle..... .23

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Baked especially for us; fresh every day.

Cream Soda WAFERS, 1 lb. package	.07
Pearl Oyster CRACKERS, 1 lb. package	.07
GINGER SNAPS, 1 lb. package	.08
High Tea CRACKERS, 1 lb. package	.15

COFFEE—JAVA AND MOCHA.

Pulverized, Ground, Roasted in the Bean,	Per Pound..... .29

MAYFLOWER CHOP TEA.

Exceptionally fine quality for the low price at which it is sold.

OOLONG, MIXED Green and Black, 2 lb. packages only,	Per Pound... .17

HAM AND BACON.

Armour's Sugar Cured HAMS, per lb	.11
Armour's Sugar Cured BONELESS BACON, per lb	.08½
Genuine James G. Pepper WHISKEY, per bottle	.47

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To inaugurate this new department we have placed on sale at prices that will assure its immediate success the following goods:

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1896.

IS THE BLOW TO FALL?

The Czar will see and hear much in England, as things now look, to which he will be forced to give heed. Our London dispatch describes the extraordinary demonstration of public anger against Turkey that is being deliberately arranged by the leaders of both parties. Every element finds its place in the plan, but the most powerful is the religious sentiment. To that a tremendous appeal is making. It is not the "nonconformist conscience" alone or chiefly to which the call goes It is the conscience of the established Church, the Catholic conscience, the conscience of that vast body of Englishmen, unconnected with any church, but with some sense of the awful outrages that have been borne so long. If the heart of England be moved as it was once for the victims of the despot of Naples and once for the Cretans, no Government could withstand the impulse. In this case there is no reason to suppose that Lord SALISBURY wishes to withstand it. Rather he invites it.

But the one man whom this powerful movement involves as closely as it does the Sultan is the Emperor of All the Russias, the young man of unknown temper and of sensitive nerves who will be the guest of the Queen at Balmoral at the very moment that the storm of English indignation breaks. What is his feeling? What is his purpose? Has it been declared? Does Lord SALISBURY know it? Will the demonstration disclose to the Czar a determined ally with whom peaceful victory is possible or an angry rival with whom war can no longer be evaded? These are big questions to which in the nature of the situation no direct and certain answer can be given. If England and Russia can come to an agreement as to what shall follow when the rule of the Sultan is ended, the lease of that rule is not worth a "pin's fee." What these powers say shall be done no other power or powers can gainsay. For the sake of smoothness, Austria may be placated, but in the long run Austria must be content with what Russia and England shall agree to allot.

For our part, we have long believed that there was no real cause of serious difference between Russia and England which could not be removed. England in the past has upheld Turkey and resisted Russia because she held that Constantinople commanded the road to India and threatened her interests in Egypt and Africa. But with a pledge from Russia to respect the claims of England in Africa and the East, claims to which Russia has no grounds of lasting opposition, England is far safer with Russia in Constantinople than with the present situation continued. If these two Imperial Governments are agreed, the blow will fall, and it will be crushing.

Our London correspondent reports a passionate longing in England for American co-operation in the struggle for humanity in Armenia. That is an enticing dream, but a wild one. No American can be dull to the impulse that prompts it. A united movement on Turkey to compel the redress of appalling wrongs, to punish worse than barbarous cruelty, to protect the helpless victims of a fanatic rage, would bring the English-speaking races of the world to an accord that might last for centuries. It would go far to make possible the supremacy of their ideas. It would be practically almost an impregnable barrier to any serious quarrel between them.

But, glorious as is the dream, it is still a wild one. For one thing, this is the situation: If England shall make terms with Russia, she does not need American support. If she will not, or cannot do that, the struggle will be one in which America cannot join and should not be asked to join. It will be a struggle involving not merely the lives and the rights of Armenia, but the political and territorial interests of England and of Russia, with which we have nothing to do. Moreover, the world does not move in such mighty leaps, and the United States, safe in their separation from both Europe and Asia, may well claim the right to preserve that safety, and to watch, without sharing, the conflicts bred of centuries of purely European history.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

"Holding wearily the end of a rope because I feared where it might go if I dropped it, I kept the State organization in absolute independence." So wrote SAMUEL J. TILDEN in 1873 in his pamphlet on the rise and fall of the Tweed ring. He had been the leader of the Democratic State organization. He held the organization aloof from the Tweed organization in this city. Although it was of small use to him, he kept "the end of the rope" in his hands. DAVID B. HILL has dropped the end of the rope. Who will pick it up? That is a question of almost startling interest to every citizen of New-York.

From the point of view of decent politics and sound administration, Senator HILL'S leadership called for constant criticism and frequent condemnation. But HILL is not ALTGELD. He is not TILLMAN. He is not a revolutionist, not a bushwhacker. What if a new leader of ALTGELD'S unquestioned power and TILLMAN'S recklessness should seize the leadership and control that HILL has abandoned? We hope there are no such lawless elements in this community as those which ALTGELD employs to give body and strength to his organization in Illinois. We know that the spirit of New-York is not the spirit of South Carolina. But a party without a leader is a party in peril, and such a leader as we have described would be like a visitation of the plague.

In 1873 the calamity we have pictured forth was averted by Mr. TILDEN'S assumption of the leadership in State and city. "I denied," he wrote, "that the system of organization then in use in the city had any moral right to be considered regular or to bind the Democratic masses. On this issue I staked my political existence and all my party relations throughout the State. I threw myself into the breach in order to inspire courage in the Democratic masses of the city to break away from the prestige of a pretended but sham regularity. There was a Democratic majority in the city of at least forty thousand or fifty thousand * * * how were the votes of twenty thousand or thirty thousand or forty thousand rank and file Democrats to be detached? Nothing short of an organized revolt of the Democratic masses under the best Democratic lead, with the most effective measures and some good fortune, could accomplish so difficult a work."

The organized revolt we already have. It awaits its leader. Under "the best Democratic lead" the sound-money organization in New-York will check the budding careers of the possible Tillmans and Altgelds who may be feeling around for the end of the rope. Against a wisely managed and growing organization of the Syracuse Democrats the Buffalo faction can make no great headway. They would be a waning faction, always in a minority, without power or the hope of it. The leadership of them would have few attractions for any politician capable of doing any harm with them as his instrument.

NANSEN AND THE FRAM.

Capt. SVERDRUP'S report has now been added to Dr. NANSEN'S, and the extraordinary features of their journey toward the north pole are clearly set forth. It is shown that while NANSEN and JOHANSEN were able to make their way over the ice to a point only 226 geographical miles from the pole, thus surpassing the achievements of all their predecessors, the Fram, after their departure, was carried by the ice drift to a point only 17 miles south of the highest latitude they attained.

Dr. NANSEN traveled northward 135 geographical miles after he left the Fram, on March 14, 1895. If he had remained on board his little ship until the following October, a similar journey of 135 miles from it then would have taken him to 88 degrees 12 minutes north, (his highest point was 86 degrees 14 minutes,) from which the distance to the pole would have been only 108 geographical miles. Just before he left the ship it had begun to drift southward. We suppose he feared that it had passed its highest latitude and would thereafter carry him further and further from the point he desired to reach.

The Fram's course proves that NANSEN'S theory about a current which carries the ice pack across "the top of the world" was a correct one, although it was suggested chiefly by the erroneous inference that the so-called Jeannette "relics" which were found off the coast of Southwestern Greenland had been brought to that place by such a current from the spot where the Jeannette went down. The article which he published in The Strand Magazine shows that he attached much importance to the supposed origin and course of these "relics." We have directed attention to the proof that they were placed on the ice near Julianehaab by thoughtless practical jokers attached to one of the vessels of the Greely relief expedition. The Fram, however, after having become fixed in the ice near the New Siberia Islands, was carried by the current across the polar sea, and was released at a point not very far from the northeast coast of Greenland. The vessel did not touch the pole on the way, it is true, but did go within 243 geographical miles of it.

The journey of NANSEN and JOHANSEN was really a very remarkable one. It should be borne in mind that these two men made their way in safety over the ice from a point within 226 miles of the pole to Franz Josef Land and a place from which they could obtain passage by ship to Norway. They left the Fram with the purpose of reaching the pole and then returning alone and by their own exertions to the European Continent. They began this journey with a supply of provisions for only 100 days. They were in perfect health during their long absence and are now at their homes.

The Fram came back out of the ice in excellent condition, and during the three years' voyage no one on board had suffered from illness. NANSEN had devised a vessel which the ice could not wreck. Thus a problem of great importance was solved. The explorers ascertained that the polar sea is not shallow, but very deep. North of 79 degrees the depth was in the neighborhood of two miles.

It was a great achievement for NANSEN to go in safety to a point only 226 miles from the pole and to return over the ice in good health to the mainland. But something more was accomplished. The Fram was borne in safety within 243 miles of the pole, and has returned in so good condition that scarcely any repairs are needed. The existence of the current has been demonstrated; another similar voyage may carry such a vessel to a point within a day's sledge journey of the pole. And it has been shown that by following the rules laid down by NANSEN with respect to equipment, provisions, and ways of living, a shipload of men may make this voyage in safety and preserve perfect health. NANSEN and his companion were exposed to hardship and danger, but SVERDRUP'S men appear to have enjoyed a three years' holiday.

WORKINGMEN GOING TO MEXICO.

We observe with satisfaction that the workingmen of Chicago have acted upon the suggestion made by us some weeks ago. In its issue of July 26 THE TIMES said:

"No sound-money campaign work will turn more votes away from BRYAN than the thorough instruction of workingmen in respect to the condition of wage earners in the silver-standard republics to the south of us. * * * Why do they not get at the facts for themselves? Nobody has a deeper interest in the silver question. Their happiness, their ability to make a living for themselves and their families depend upon the relation of wages to prices. * * * Let them investigate in order that they may vote intelligently. We think the trades unions and labor organizations ought to send their own representatives to Mexico and Colombia to look into the matter and prepare a report on the ascertained facts. The workingmen want to know the truth."

We printed yesterday the following dispatch from Chicago:

"PAUL J. MAAS and PATRICK ENRIGHT started for Mexico last night on a mission of special interest to every laboring man in the United States. The two men go as the representatives of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly for the purpose of making a thorough and impartial investigation of the economic conditions which prevail in Mexico. They are to find out for themselves, without any suggestions from the organizations they represent, or from any other sources, the true status of the workingman in a free-silver country. The information they shall gain and the conclusions they shall form will be submitted in a report to the Trade and Labor Assembly as soon as they shall return to Chicago, which will be about the 1st of October."

If Mr. MAAS and Mr. ENRIGHT are competent to make this inquiry, if they ascertain the facts fully and make a true report, they will have done a service of immense value to all the workingmen of America. It will be worth more to them than all the speeches and the whole great volume of the literature of the campaign. Facts are the most efficacious antidote to the poison of Bryanism.

GOVERNMENT AND THE "BANKING BUSINESS."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have often read and heard the expression: "Our Government should go out of the banking business." I could never clearly understand the meaning of this. May I ask you to give me a lucid explanation of above through the columns of your paper, one which some one who is "not a financier" can grasp? With many thanks in advance. Yours truly, PATRIOT.

The "banking business" in which the Government is engaged is the issue of circulating notes. Like the notes of a bank, these are issued for value received. They are of three kinds, "United States notes," or greenbacks, issued for supplies and services during the war; "Sherman notes," or Treasury notes of 1890, issued for the purchase of silver bullion between 1890 and 1893, and silver certificates, issued for standard silver dollars on deposit in the Treasury. The greenbacks are full legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private, and are redeemable "in coin" on presentation in sums of $50 or multiples thereof. The Sherman notes are redeemable in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the United States, and are full legal tender. The silver certificates are redeemable in standard dollars, and are not legal tender, but are receivable for all dues to the Government.

Every bank is bound by law to redeem its notes on presentation. So is the Government in the ways above noted. This is the difficult part of its "banking business," and is difficult for two reasons: 1. Because the Government cannot regulate the amount of notes in circulation. If it redeems or pays a greenback, it must by the law of May, 1878, pay it out again and keep it in circulation. 2. It has no way of getting money to redeem its notes except taxation, or borrowing on bonds. None of its taxes are payable in gold. All are payable in greenbacks, Treasury notes, silver certificates, and silver dollars. As the law requires the parity of gold and silver to be maintained, that is, that each shall be kept by the Government equal in value to the other, the Government cannot redeem its notes in silver without declaring by that act that gold is worth more than silver. Thus the parity would be destroyed. No bank could keep its notes in good credit and steadily redeem them under such restrictions. The Government cannot do so except at great loss and risk for the taxpayers and for all who use the notes. Hence it would be better for it to go out of the business altogether.

THE "CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION."

Most of us sincerely deplored the injection into the Presidential canvass of an issue not properly political, but of elementary morals. It was no doubt a grievous thing that the machinery of a great party should be captured by cranks, demagogues, and mine owners who were neither, but only self-seeking and unscrupulous men of business, and that that party should have made a concerted assault upon the eighth commandment.

And yet even for this grievous thing there are consolations which we are inclined to believe amount to compensations. The phrase "a campaign of education" is some years old, but now we really have the thing. The American citizen has been driven by the exigencies of this unprecedented situation to take his civic responsibilities more seriously than he has ever taken them before in time of peace. He has, in all this part of the country at least, and more or less in all parts of the country, taken the advice of Mr. BRYAN to "study the money question." The more he studies it the worse it will be for Mr. BRYAN, but the fact that he feels bound to study it is a great thing for the country. The common voter feels that he is bound to understand the question, and that he must arrive at a right answer to it at his own peril and at that of the country. And to be in that frame of mind is to be a patriot.

A correspondent of THE TIMES who is examining the evidence for and against the proposition of Major BYRNE that "the interior of the State is on fire for silver," has been sending in most interesting and suggestive results of his examination. One of the lessons we derive from it is that the people are perfectly aware how important and how predominant is the new issue that has been raised, and how it does away with ordinary reasons for voting. There are voters who will vote for BRYAN because they have always been Democrats, but even in making this declaration of intention they seem to betray a consciousness that their reason is foolish and irrelevant, and that the fact of past political associations has really "nothing to do with the case." A great mass of voters, and we believe a majority of voters, are fully aware that the issue transcends party lines and nullifies party associations. The result of the machinations of ALTGELD and TILLMAN and BRYAN, successful as they have been in capturing the machinery of a great party, is that the machinery is of comparatively little use to them, because no political machine can be of use unless it is "manned," and the Democratic machine is no longer manned. There are far more "independent voters" in the United States at this moment than there ever were before. This is a fact which is depressing only to intriguing politicians, and greatly exhilarating and elevating to patriotic American citizens. In presence of the spectacle we are witnessing no reasonable man can despair of the Republic which is furnishing for itself such a vindication.

SILVER TALK IN THE WEST.

Our people are obliged to pay their debts, principal and interest, in dollars, which, as a matter of fact, are 200-cent dollars. We propose to pay back the English creditors in the same money they gave us. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power as had the dollars which they gave us.—[Gov. ALTGELD at Girard, Ill.]

Examination of the long speech from which these words are taken—a speech with which BRYAN'S chief lieutenant in the West opened the campaign in Illinois—shows that the argument was based upon three asumptions, first, that owing to the alleged demonetization of silver here in 1873 the purchasing power and value of the dollar has been doubled, so that the dollar now in use is virtually a 200-cent dollar, as compared with a dollar of 100 cents which was current and the standard in the first month of 1873; second, that all American debts are owed to English creditors; third, that all these debts were created in 1873 or about that time. Why should we undertake to show the absurdity of all this?

The greater part of the indebtedness of the American people is of very recent creation. The bulk of the mortgage indebtedness is not more than five years old. If we exclude railroad and Government bonds, a very small percentage of the debts of Americans is owed to Englishmen.

To take away half of the value of the dollar would be to deprive creditors of half of their claims, whether the debt was incurred last week, when the dollar loaned, as the silverite speaker asserts, was a 200-cent dollar, or in 1873, when, as he also asserts, the dollar loaned was a dollar of 100 cents. Moreover, nearly all the loss would fall, not upon "English creditors," but upon Americans. We do not see how ALTGELD'S speeches can be acceptable to men of ordinary intelligence.

The published reports of other campaign addresses made by prominent silver men in the West show that they are less diplomatic than Mr. BRYAN has been in the treatment of the doctrine of the 200-cent dollar which should have its purchasing power reduced by one-half. Like ALTGELD, they frankly admit that the silver policy requires this reduction to be made. It may be that it is the effect of this frankness which has led one of the managers of Mr. BRYAN'S canvass to remark that the cause has not been promoted by the proclamation and defense of the Bryan party's purpose to get rid of the present dollar because it buys too much of the necessaries of life.

In the Sunday Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES this morning there appears a half-tone picture of the Grant Monument as it stands to-day, just completed, or nearly so, and awaiting the ceremony of dedication. A critical and analytical sketch of the Right Hon. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, with a half-tone portrait, is another conspicuous feature of the Supplement. The Bayard Taylor Library, at Kennett Square, is described, with pictures of the library building and of TAYLOR'S tomb. There are portraits of the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and of ex-Premier RIBOT, with sketches. The story of the many Presidential conventions of the current year is told by a TIMES correspondent who has attended them all. There are two pages of book reviews, with a portrait of M. ZOLA, and a review of the theatrical events of the week, with a half-tone portrait of ALBERT CHEVALIER. The portrait of Mr. COUDERT, the President of the Manhattan Club, is presented, with two columns of club gossip. There are other features of value and interest—we have indicated only a few—that will please, entertain, or instruct the reader.

Gen. PALMER in his speech accepting the nomination of the National Democracy described tersely and with perfect truth the situation of the Democratic Party when he declared that the Indianapolis platform commits those who accept it "to the maintenance of the Democratic faith"; while those Democrats who have gone off in pursuit of the Bryan idols "are supporting a coalition which disavows the traditional faith of the Democratic Party." True Democrats everywhere will respond with a devout Amen to Gen. PALMER'S prayer that these misguided members of the Party may be defeated.

Justice GAYNOR arrived home yesterday after some weeks of complete rest from American newspapers and in complete innocence of the boom that has been constructed in his absence for the silver nomination for Governor. He would not talk about it, nor shall we, except to remark that for such an honor he fills Dogberry's ideal of "senseless and fit."

There is something extremely comic in the proceedings of the Trades Union Congress in London. It was heralded in advance as a kind of cosmopolitan love-feast of "Labor," and it was even intimated beforehand that it would result in a world-wide "tie-up" in one or more lines of industry. Of course, a congress of trades unions in any one line is an intelligible and may be a legitimate method of getting for its members their full share, or fuller share, of the products of their labor. But a general congress of trades unions in all lines is simply an assemblage of the representatives in possession of "jobs," and an endeavor to keep them in that possession on their own terms. That is not a conceivable undertaking. No sooner does the British congress convene than it takes occasion to pass resolutions against the competition of the American representatives in the paper trade. For a body which aspires to represent the labor of the planet, this is a comic proceeding, and the comicality of it is increased by the resolution of the body to send delegates to the American Labor Congress. Universal benevolence is a good thing, and the maintenance of exclusive privileges in a trade or craft may be a legitimate thing, but evidently the two things do not go together.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS AND PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mindful of many courtesies I have received in both London and in the country during several visits to your side, I beg the favor of your columns to give a little assurance to my English friends why their American investments are not so seriously menaced by the present political campaign as surface indications imply. The effort may incidentally bring consolation to some country houses and to many a rectory and cottage, as well as to the holders of trust funds. Aside from patriotism and the Anglo-Saxon love of order and common honesty, there are eight enormous interests in this country so greatly menaced in that most sensitive organ—the pocket—by the threat of free coinage of silver that their votes against it may confidently be reckoned upon. These are:

1. Workers in all mechanical industries, (more than 4,000,000 of them of voting age.)—Their wages are the highest in the world and are now paid in gold. Their masters are seeing to it that they shall know the difference between a fifty-cent dollar in silver and a hundred-cent dollar in gold.

2. Laborers in agricultural and other outdoor pursuits.—They number 2,500,000, with a common-school education which enables them to realize that a half is not equal to a whole.

3. The 4,000,000 men who have their lives insured for $10,000,000 in gold.

4. Men interested in building loan societies, owning in them about $750,000,000.

5. Depositors in savings banks and trust companies.—There are more than 5,000,000 of them, with more than $2,000,000,000 at stake.

6. A million of pensioners, all voters, drawing annually from the National Treasury $140,000,000.

7. Employés of railroads and tramways.—There are 1,500,000 of them on the payrolls. They cannot possibly get more in silver than they do now in gold, as these railways cannot increase rates, and many will curtail their service and discharge their men owing to lack of business.

8. The Churches.—The Roman Catholic is our largest single property owner, real and personal. It is strictly controlled by its hierarchy. How will its priests instruct its voters? The Methodist comes next, with its million of members. Its chief Bishop has taken the most pronounced position for sound money. The heads of the other denominations will probably do likewise.

The above figures are all taken from the last National census, and the classes I have named constitute an enormous majority of the whole voting population. I furthermore beg our friends in England always to remember and believe what John Stuart Mill said: "The voters of the United States have several times, in dealing with financial questions, apparently been about to do the wrong thing, but always at the critical time the great common sense of the people has asserted itself and the wrong thing has been put down and the right thing made to prevail."

ABRAHAM MILLS.

UNION CLUB, New-York, Aug. 21.

Naturalization Abuses.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Judge PERSHING of the Schuylkill County Court is a good citizen himself, so far as personal conduct goes, but his action in naturalizing ignorant foreigners by wholesale shows that his official acts are not governed by the same principles as his personal ones. If they were he would not manufacture bad aliens into citizens by the hundred.

The Poor Man's Full-Value Dollar.

From The Houston (Texas) Age.

The free-silver folks say that gold is the money of the rich, silver the money of the poor. We want no class distinction in the financial policy of this country, so we will have but one standard, and that the best. If gold is not too good for the rich it is not too good for the poor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The suggestion that the nomination of FREDERICK COOK of Rochester for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, to meet in Buffalo on Wednesday, would enlist the resources and the sympathies of the brewers and other opponents of the Raines law, moves The Buffalo Courier (Dem.) to say that if this be true certain facts must have been overlooked. The new Constitution, it explains, provides that the present Senators shall serve through the entire term of the next Governor, and of these Senators thirty-six are Republicans and fourteen are Democrats. "The Republican Senators," continues our Buffalo contemporary, "are responsible for the Raines law. Is it probable that during the next two years the same men could be induced to reverse their action, even if FREDERICK COOK should be elected Governor? In view of the foregoing facts, is it not reasonable to suppose that the maneouvring of the Bryanites in favor of Mr. COOK is really for the purpose of obtaining sinews of war to be used in the Bryan crusade in favor of a debasement of the currency instead of a serious campaign against the Raines law?"

—Sound-money Democrats and independents in Pennsylvania receive with indignation the action of the reconvened Democratic State Convention in setting aside, by the assistance of many substituted and unauthorized delegates, the sound-money declaration made at its first meeting in Allentown and substituting therefor an indorsement of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.) is unwontedly severe, but not unjustly so, in its condemnation of the time-serving politicians who thus have disgraced themselves and their party name. "Honest men of all parties," it says, "should despise such spineless sycophants." "No delegate," it continues, "who voted for sound money at Allentown in April, and then voted for free silver at Harrisburg in September, is deserving of respect. He is either without opinions or principles, or he has surrendered them to the Populists in the hope of private gain. In either case he is to be despised."

—The Rev. SAM JONES has addressed a long letter to Chairman CLAY of the Democratic State Committee of Georgia, pleading in his customary emphatic way for honest elections in the State, and threatening that if the October contest is not conducted according to his ideas of fairness he will take the stump. Everybody will recognize SAM JONES'S style in this extract: "You don't have to do anything wrong. I believe a majority of the Democrats want to do the clean thing, and they will do it unless it is tremendously necessary that they do the dirty thing. You say you cannot do any more than you have done. There is one thing I am sure you can do. If you cannot control your crowd to the understanding and settlement of a method by which this election can be conducted fairly, you can resign and let some other fellow try it. I wouldn't be the Chairman of a dog kennel if I couldn't manage my dogs."

—BRYAN'S appeals to the "poor" stir the indignation of The Chattanooga Times: "And when a candidate begins to chatter about the need of legislating for the ne'er-do-wells—the lame ducks of the country, the fellows who are either too lazy to work or lack the sense to care for their earnings and make good use of them—spot that candidate for a knave or a fanatic, or both, and a dangerous man to trust with power. What this country's system means, if it means anything better than despotism, is that the individual must have full, free, fair play. And this is what our system has partially attained. We get nearer to the ideal of personal and public liberty as the years go by. BRYAN'S plan is to set us back; turn the Government into a concern founded in class distinctions, and a guardian of the people instead of being their servant."

—The substance of the letter of Secretary LAMONT declaring in favor of the Palmer and Buckner ticket is received by The New-Haven (Conn.) Register (Dem.) with great favor as "a splendid acquisition," but it criticises the grammatical construction of one of its sentences, which it prints thus: "The outcome of the Indianapolis Convention in candidates and platform is inspiring to every Democrat who refuses to abandon the principles established by their fathers." This was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES "the fathers," and if our friends of The Register will accept this as doubtless the correct rendering it will have not even its slight reason to criticise a letter, whose "pitch and tone," as it says, "are high and serene," just such "as we should expect from a man of his splendid character."

—The fact that Governor-elect JONES of Arkansas has never retracted his letter in which he said that he "looked upon the saloon traffic as one of the very worst evils affronting our country," and that "if it were in his power it should cease absolutely, not only in Arkansas, but everywhere," incites The Baltimore Sun (Dem.) to claim the 50,000 or 60,000 majority in the recent election in that State as a great prohibition triumph, and it wonders how the 40,000 or 50,000 foreign-born citizens voted, as Col. JONES was told by the editor of a German paper shortly before the election that unless he repudiated the letter and wrote another entirely satisfactory to the wine-growers of the State he would lose the united strength of all the foreigners at the September election.

—The Providence Journal (Ind.) concedes that custom requires that a Vice Presidential candidate should write a letter accepting his nomination, but says that nothing requires people to read it. "Coming almost simultaneously with Mr. BRYAN'S letter," it adds, "Mr. HOBART'S will probably have an even smaller number of readers than it otherwise would. Those who omit to read it will lose nothing of consequence. It follows respectfully along the lines of Mr. MCKINLEY'S letter, giving special prominence to the currency question and some consideration to the tariff. Upon the former Mr. HOBART writes wisely; upon the latter in the orthodox Republican fashion. He is not a man whom the voters can either support or oppose with much personal feeling."

—Speaking of the Chicago candidate's letter of acceptance, The Albany Argus (Dem.) says: "Perhaps the most remarkable omission is Mr. BRYAN'S failure to say one word in favor of the income tax."

—The present number of voters in Philadelphia has been ascertained by the Assessors to be 804,744, which is a gain of 11,779 over the number in May last. The increase since 1890 has been 53,007.

—Having read a report that Vice President STEVENSON is out for free silver, The Philadelphia Times (Ind.) opines that he's been so long in a place where he had no vote he's now willing to waste it.

—The discovery of a big cave is announced from Maine, and The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) congratulates the free silverites of the State, as it has come just in time for them to get into it.

PERSONAL.

—London Truth sums up the present status of CECIL RHODES as follows: "The speculators who have been selling holes to credulous English investors as gold mines are desirous that Mr. RHODES should remain in Rhodesia, for the excellent reason that they hope that he will himself contribute, with his financial gang, to the costs of the war, and that his name will still exercise sufficient spell over investors at home to induce them to send good money after bad. They are therefore wise in doing their best to retain him in Rhodesia as a material guarantee. But they know nothing of public opinion at home, and the absurd endeavor to palm him off as a hero only renders them and him ridiculous. Mr. RHODES has had his day. Fortunately for him, he has made a great deal of money during that day. Any attempt to replace him on the pedestal on which he was raised by a section of the press will fail."

—One feature of a fête recently held in the grounds of Hawarden Castle was a contest between several provincial bands. In awarding the first prize to a Yorkshire band Mr. GLADSTONE, with characteristic geniality, paid the following rather vague tribute to the advance of musical culture in England: "Music is of enormous advantage both to those who hear and those who perform. It is a great blessing to the people, and there are few satisfactions in my mind greater than to witness the progress that has been made in the course of the last fifty years, which is hardly to be measured, so vast is the difference between the English people of to-day and the English people of half a century ago."

—They are telling down in West Virginia that a committee recently visited ex-Senator JOHNSTON N. CAMDEN, one of the wealthiest and most influential Democrats in the State and asked him to contribute to a fund for a free-silver drum corps, and that he quickly told them that he would himself equip the whole organization if the word "Democratic" was substituted for "free silver" in the name. The committee retired much discomfited, and Mr. CAMDEN, it is confidently said, being a sound-money man of the highest character, will support Palmer and Buckner in this campaign. The Baltimore Sun says that he has extensive railroad and mining interests and heretofore has been a heavy contributor to the Democratic campaign fund.

—The venerable ex-Senator JAMES W. BRADBURY of Maine, now in his ninety-fourth year, supplemented his recent letter, in which he announced his inability as a lifelong Democrat to support the Presidential ticket nominated on the Chicago platform, by another, which was read at a Republican rally in Augusta, and in which he declared his intention to vote with the Republicans in the coming elections. Speaking of the Chicago ticket, he said: "As I thoroughly believe that the success of that ticket would be a National calamity, I deem it my duty as a citizen to oppose it on every suitable occasion. The platform is revolutionary." Mr. BRADBURY has voted the Democratic State and National tickets uninterruptedly for seventy-three years.

—FEHBI Pasha, who has been appointed Military Commandant of Pera in consequence of the recent butcheries in Constantinople, is well known for his anti-Christian feelings. It was FEHBI Pasha who conveyed to ZEKKI Pasha, commander of the Corps d'armée at Erzinghian, and to the Kurdish chiefs, the Sultan's decorations to reward them for the massacre of Armenians at Sassoun. It is authoritatively asserted that most of the 400 Turks who were arrested as participators in the recent massacres were peaceful citizens who had absolutely nothing to do with the butchery, and that the real culprits, who received their instructions from YILDIZ, are scot free.

—When the Emperor and Empress of Russia are at Balmoral Queen VICTORIA will personally invest his Majesty with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, while the Empress is to receive from her Majesty the first class of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert. The Emperor will return this compliment by conferring the St. Andrew (the first Russian Order) on the Duke of YORK while the Duchess is to receive the Order of St. Catherine. The insignia of the St. Andrew include a star, which the Emperor will present in brilliants.

—London is again interested in a report that as soon as Dr. JAMESON has served his term of imprisonment, he is to be married to a beautiful peeress. The statement probably originated in the fact that since his incarceration, Dr. JAMESON has been visited by GEORGINA, Countess of Dudley, who visited on the same occasion his fellow-prisoners. The original rumor has never been denied except in the most qualified way.

—That newest thing, the roller steamer upon which M. BAZIN proposes to wheel himself across the Channel next month, is not, it seems, new at all. In 1880 a Capt. BAGOT patented a vessel essentially identical to the Ernest-Bazin, and a year or two later one similar in idea was said to be building on the Hudson.

—The Buffalo Courier (Dem.) accepts the withdrawal of Mr. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD from the strife for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State as final, and says that he has no desire to lead a forlorn hope this year in a cause that was unanimously condemned by the Democratic State Convention in June, when he entered the race.

—Research has revealed to The Bath (Me.) Enterprise that the first physician to practice in that town and its vicinity was a woman. It was about 1750, and her field extended over a large section of the country. There is no woman practicing medicine in Bath to-day.

Growing Strength of the Third Ticket.

The Hon. Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who was Chairman of the New-York delegation at the Indianapolis Convention, has written a letter, dated Sept. 10, to Mr. George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn, on the effect of the nominations made at Indianapolis, of which the following is an extract:

"Every day convinces me more of the great benefit which is to be derived from the nomination of Palmer and Buckner. Without endeavor or solicitation, the membership of our little organization in this city has been increased forty-two in number since the Indianapolis Convention. It now numbers 224, and I am sure that there are as many more Democrats in the city who sympathize and will join hands with us in supporting Palmer and Buckner just as long as they think it safe for them to do so.

"Furthermore, I have not the slightest doubt that if every Democrat who is opposed to Bryan will vote for Palmer, Bryan will, nevertheless, be beaten in New-York by more than 100,000. The great battle is to be fought in Illinois and Indiana, and about the result I feel no misgivings. The East is safe enough, and being safe, our protest against the folly of Chicago can be best expressed in votes for Palmer and Buckner."

CUBAN INSURGENTS BEATEN

TWO BATTLES IN WHICH THEY ARE DEFEATED BY SPANIARDS.

In One of the Contests They Have Eight Killed, and in the Other Thirty-one Are Sacrificed—The Spanish Loss in Both Encounters Said to be but One Killed and Eleven Wounded—The Rebels Put to Flight.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Advices from Santa Clara are to the effect that an engagement has occurred near Las Delicias between a Spanish force and the rebels, commanded by Quintin Banderas. The advices, which are official, show that the insurgents were defeated, with a loss of eight killed. They are said to have carried a number of wounded with them on their retreat.

The advices further show that Gen. Solano met and defeated 800 insurgents under Carillo, in the Province of Santa Clara. The rebel loss is stated to have been thirty-one killed and seventeen wounded. The Spanish loss in both encounters is put at only one killed and eleven wounded.

THE LAURADA'S CAPTAIN HELD.

Clearance Papers for the Vessel Refused by the Custom House.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12.—Capt. Murphy of the steamer Laurada was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Lanman on the charge of organizing a military expedition against Spain. The charge was preferred by the Spanish Consul in Philadelphia. Capt. Murphy was taken before United States Commissioner Smith this afternoon for a hearing. District Attorney Vandergroft asked for a postponement until next Saturday. This was granted, and Murphy was released on $1,000 bail. Ralph De Soto of this city became his bondsman.

The Laurada completed the unloading of her cargo last night, and this morning asked for clearance papers. They were refused upon orders from Washington.

THE MOVE AGAINST TURKEY.

Mr. Gladstone Writes Another Letter on the Subject.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Lord Rosebery has addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogues, editor of The Congregational Review, in which the ex-Premier says that the recent massacres at Constantinople were matters of importance far above and beyond any considerations of party. He does not think that the course of the Government in regard to Turkey has been either skillful or spirited, though he admits that the Government has been beset with many difficulties. Lord Rosebery says that he feels sure that the Government is neither cold nor indifferent, and adds that he hopes for more effective results from the efforts of diplomacy in Turkey than from the holding of public meetings in England. He also founds great hopes of a final suppression of the Turkish outrages upon the natural sentiment of the Czar of Russia.

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter upon the Turkish situation, in which he characterizes the concert of the European powers as a disgraceful mockery, declaring that some sovereigns and Governments of Europe directly countenance and support the "assassin," as he alludes to the Sultan, in his bloody work. "Coercion, even now," he says, "will avert another series of massacres, exceeding in horror those we have already seen."

PARIS, Sept. 12.—M. Lemaire and Count de Mun, members of the Chamber of Deputies, have notified M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of their intention to interpellate the Government as to what measures it will take to protect the life and property of the Christian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey. They declare that the French public cannot understand the intertia of the powers.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Resolutions Passed by the Body Before Final Adjournment.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 12.—At to-day's sitting of the Trades Union Congress in this city, the following resolutions, the first three introduced by delegates from the General Railway Workers' Union, and the last offered by the Gold Beaters' Trade Society, were passed:

"That we deplore the large number of accidents which occur annually on our railways, and call upon the Government to make a searching inquiry into the cause of the same, with a view to compel the companies to adopt a more humane system of working their servants and to apply the most recent and effective appliances for the better safety of the workmen and the traveling public.

"That, in the interests of all railway men, an amendment of the Railway Regulation act, 1893, fixing a limit on the hours of labor, is necessary, and that no measure can be satisfactory which does not fix the maximum of eight hours per day, or forty-eight hours per week.

"That this congress approves of the Railway Inquiries (fatalities) bill, introduced last session by Mr. Channing, M. P., and others, and requests the Parliamentary Committee to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to give facilities for having this much-needed reform made law.

"That this delegate meeting, representing the organized trades of the country, regrets that no labor member of Parliament has introduced the Merchandise Marks bill into Parliament, although it has been unanimously agreed to by the Parliamentary Committee at a conference held with them on Dec. 7, 1893, by representatives of the trades affected, in keeping with the resolution adopted by the Belfast Congress, September, 1892, and that it be again introduced at the opening of Parliament next session, and that the Parliamentary Committee, on behalf of upward of a million of skilled artisans directly interested in it, be urged to press the importance of the subject on the attention of the Government.'

After passing a vote of thanks to President Mallinson, the congress adjourned sine die.

Emperor William in a Collision.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—An accident happened to the Emperor's train as his Majesty was leaving Losbau after witnessing the military manoeuvres. The Kaiser had bidden farewell to the King of Saxony and entered his special train, when the Dresden express train ran into the Emperor's train. The express was fortunately running very slowly, and no one was hurt, nor was any particular damage done. The Emperor's train proceeded after a delay of forty minutes.

Whitehead Coming to New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Whitehead, one of the recently released dynamiters, who, after being given his liberty, escaped from his friends in Ireland and wandered about the country for some time in a distressful mental state, will embark to-morrow on board a vessel at Queenstown for New-York.

Death of Prof. J. E. Munro.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Prof. J. E. Munro, who was the unsuccessful Liberal candidate for member of the House of Commons for the East Division of Manchester in the last two elections, in opposition to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Ministerial leader in the House, died to-day.

Explosion on a Gunboat.

CAIRO, Sept. 12.—While one of the gunboats attached to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition was ascending a cataract of the Nile to-day her boiler exploded, shattering her engines and completely disabling her. Fortunately no one was killed.

The Manitoba Disabled.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The British steamer Manitoba, Capt. Griffiths, which sailed from London Sept. 10 for New-York, put into Queenstown to-night with a burst steampipe.

ENROLL FOR SOUND MONEY.

Brooklyn Democrats Asked to Defeat Bryan and Free Silver.

The Democratic Party in Kings County, the reform organization, has issued an address to Democrats, in which it asks all who agree with it to enroll under its banner and aid in defeating Bryan and free silver. All willing to aid in the cause of sound money should send their names to R. H. Roy, 193 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The address says:

"The National Democratic Party has framed a platform for honest money, for tariff reform, for the restriction of the Government to those things for which a Government is necessary, and leaving to the citizen the largest measure of liberty consistent with public work.

"It required in this conjunction, when the Democratic name is in jeopardy, that some organized effort should be made to place true Democracy in line with National honesty, and in line with an unalterable opposition to the debasement or depreciation of the money of the country.

"Gold has become the standard of the enlightened nations of the earth. The vast commercial transactions of the present day require a standard which shall be valuable, and not an incumbrance.

"This Nation must have for its commerce the very best money in the world, as its people are of the most enlightened and have the greatest genius for commercial transactions.

"It is because the Reform Democratic Party believes in these things that they have decided to support in the most effective manner the ticket nominated at Indianapolis.

"They cordially invite all Democrats in the county who agree with them in these things to enroll as members of their organization for the purpose of the present campaign. There is room for all Democrats in this organization.

"The only way to preserve the usefulness of the Democratic Party is to show in the present campaign that there are a vast number of Democrats who will vote, if need be, for a candidate who cannot be elected in order to show their devotion to the cause of pure politics, the National honor, and the prosperity of the people.

"To do this in Kings County it requires organization and work on the part of a large number of people. We therefore appeal to the patriotism of the Democrats to unite with us in the work, to give us the benefit of their names, of their aid, their services, and their counsel."

E. F. C. YOUNG WILL NOT RESIGN.

Remains in Jersey State Committee, Although Opposed to Bryan.

Edward F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, is a sound-money Democrat. He is also a member of the State Democratic Committee that has pledged itself to the support of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. An effort has been made to force him out of the State Committee.

Mr. Young was asked yesterday if he proposed to retire from the committee.

"No," said Mr. Young emphatically. "I have no intention of getting out of the State Committee. I was appointed to the Democratic State Committee by a sound-money Democratic State Convention. When a convention that is as soundly Democratic as the convention that put me on the committee asks me to resign, then I will retire, but not till then. As to my opinion of the nomination of William J. Bryan, it is simply expressed—I shall not support it.

"I believe there are five other anti-Bryan Democrats on the State Committee, but I must decline to say at present what course we intend to pursue. I shall not take a very active part in the campaign; still, I shall take a moderate interest in the work of the committee."

It is understood that Robert Davis will support Mr. Young in his determination to remain in the committee, and that he will advocate the nomination for Congress of Allan F. McDermott, another sound-money Democrat unalterably opposed to Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. Mr. Davis said in effect that he would do all he could to secure the nomination of Mr. McDermott.

Sacrifices for Sound-Money Cause.

The Republican National managers have a plan which they think will result in securing several Democratic sound-money Congressmen from the South. It is to withdraw the Republican candidates in districts in the South where a sound-money Democrat can carry the election with the Republican out of the race.

It was understood in this city yesterday that Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia would take the sound-money Democratic nomination in the Richmond district, and that the Republicans will not nominate a man against him. To follow this course in many other districts is the plan of the Republican managers.

They believe that by so doing the count of the votes cast for other Republican candidates in the States where this arrangement is made will be fair.

Sound-Money Democratic Clubs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A sound-money Democratic club has been formed at Peoria with 250 members. Sound-money Democratic clubs have been formed in South and North Peoria, and in several of the wards. There is great enthusiasm for Palmer and Buckner.

New-Jersey Electoral Committee.

Senator William D. Daly, Chairman of the Democratic Electoral Convention of New-Jersey, has appointed the following committee to fill vacancies on the Electoral ticket: Henry B. Paul, Camden; Henry Lohmann, Jr., Hudson; William Harrigan, Essex; William A. Cotter, Hunterdon; Thomas F. Lane, Union; Munson Force, Passaic; James J. Davidson, Gloucester; Eckard P. Budd, Burlington; Addison Ely, Bergen, and Aaron E. Johnson, Monmouth.

James J. Belden for Congress.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The McKinley League Party and the Democratic Congressional conventions this afternoon nominated James J. Belden for Congress.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—Van Nest Station; vacant shanty; damage, $25.

—2 A. M.—130 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Dennis Shelly; damage trifling.

—11:15 A. M.—101 West Ninety-ninth Street; M. J. Connellan; no damage.

—6:15 P. M.—190 Clinton Street; Thomas Shiels's liquor store; damage, $25.

—6:50 P. M.—124 Suffolk Street; Rachael Pregor; tenement; no damage.

—8:50 P. M.—52 Cherry Street; Agnes Foley; tenement; damage, $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Sept. 12.—The Imperial, the second largest hotel here, was burned this morning. The only occupants of the house were the proprietor, D. H. Swan, his family, and three lady guests. A small quantity of furniture was saved. Mr. Swan had no insurance on his personal effects or furniture. The house was owned by a syndicate of Saco men, who had an insurance of $15,000. Loss, $30,000.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 12.—The morocco shop of John J. Cunney & Co. was burned this morning. Loss on stock and machinery, $20,000. The building was owned by the George F. Putnam estate, and the loss thereon is $5,000; insured.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 12.—The temporary frame building of the Institute for the Feeble Minded was completely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,000.

THE TWO JONESES MEET

TALK NOT INTERRUPTED BY ANY "LEADING DEMOCRAT."

After Waiting in Vain for Chairman Hinkley, the Senator from Arkansas Starts for Laurel, Md., to Confer with Senator Gorman—National Chairman's Visit to This City a Disappointment—He Says New-York Will Go for Bryan.

"Why, certainly; show him up at once," remarked the Hon. James Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Chicago National Committee, as he sat in the anteroom of Senator James K. Jones's quarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday morning.

"Show him up?" he repeated. "Why, of course," and he looked admiringly at the card, which read: "John P. Jones."

This was the Nevada Jones—Senator John P. Jones. He went up immediately. Senator Jones of Nevada and Senator Jones of Arkansas told each other how glad they were to see each other, and then sat down and had a long talk, which was wholly uninterrupted by the arrival of any of the leading Democrats whom Mr. Jones of Arkansas came here to see—and has not seen.

"It is my belief," Senator Jones of Nevada said afterward, "that Senator Gorman will be here by the latter part of next week to conduct this end of the campaign."

Senator Jones of Arkansas did not go quite that far. He said that if the new State Committee of this State desired one of the members of the National Committee to aid in conducting the campaign for Bryan and Sewall in this State, doubtless the National Committee would be very glad to send a man here, and if Senator Gorman was wanted, he believed that he would be glad to come.

Still Hoped to See Mr. Hinkley.

Senator Jones of Arkansas had decided to take the 12 o'clock train yesterday for Laurel, Md., the home of Senator Gorman. He changed his plans, and did not leave until 2 o'clock. There was a reason for the delay. It had been reported that Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee would arrive at the hotel before the Arkansas Senator, who is Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, left. But Mr. Hinkley had not arrived at 11:30, and it was then decided to give him two hours leeway. Half past 1 came, but not Chairman Hinkley.

Mr. Oliver looked eagerly for his card, but the card did not come up.

"He cometh not," said Mr. Oliver, and then Senator Jones of Arkansas started for his train.

John C. Sheehan and Senator Grady spent some time with Senator Jones yesterday, and they talked over Tammany's plans for the campaign and for the State Convention. Senator Stewart of Nevada also called and had a private talk with Chairman Jones. From the conduct of both Senators afterward it was not plain that they had agreed on all points. Some thought they might have quarreled, but this probably arose from the fact that both seemed very "crusty" after their talk was over.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings called on Senator Jones yesterday morning and remained long enough to exchange compliments.

Disappointed by His Visit.

Senator Jones was very much disappointed by his visit here. It has not resulted in the increase of the Popocratic campaign fund or in talks with any important Democratic leaders outside of the representatives of Tammany.

No Chairman of a Democratic National Committee ever received so little attention in this great Democratic city as did Senator Jones. He put the best face on it possible.

Predicts New-York for Bryan.

When he was asked yesterday whether from what he had seen and heard on his visit here he was satisfied with the outlook for Mr. Bryan, he said:

"Yes, and I am confident that he will be elected. In fact, I have no doubt about it. New-York will go for Bryan."

"What majority do you expect here?"

"Oh, I shall be satisfied if the majority reaches 28,000 or 29,000."

"How about Indiana?"

"With New-York, Bryan's election is sure. We can therefore afford to lose a few States."

DELEGATES TO BUFFALO CHOSEN.

Many Assembly Districts Instruct Their Representatives.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District Convention elected as delegates to the State Convention to-day F. A. Willard, Lyman Taft, and Charles Ketcham; Alternates—William A. C. Toohey, Thomas F. Darcy, and William Barnes, Jr. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for men who will support the Chicago nominees and platform. Resolutions offered condemning the action of the Indianapolis Convention, also the attitude of David B. Hill and the New-York delegation at the Chicago Convention, were voted down.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—In the County Democratic Convention here today, the following were elected delegates to the State Convention: Alonzo W. Bull, James Collins, and Thomas W. Wallace; Alternates—Charles N. Smith, Peter R. Kelgallon, and L. A. White. They were instructed to support Bryan and free silver. The Congressional delegates selected are Frank Cooper, John Jewett, C. Schrafford, J. W. Waddell, and I. C. Chamberlaine.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Chemung County Democratic Convention at Horseheads this afternoon elected the following delegates to the State Convention at Buffalo: A. J. Watson, R. P. Bush, and the Hon. H. H. Rockwell. Congressional delegates were also elected, and resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform were adopted.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Orleans Democratic County Convention at Albion to-day elected the following delegates to the Buffalo Convention: James A. Hanlon, Eugene Walsh, and George Kinmont. They were instructed to indorse the Chicago platform and ticket. Charles E. Hart was nominated for the Assembly.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democratic County Convention held here to-day was in complete control of the silverites. There are a large number of Democrats in the county who will not support Bryan, including nearly every Democrat who has been nominated on the county ticket in ten years, but they took no part in the caucuses and made no effort to secure control of the convention. The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution in favor of the Chicago platform and the candidates, and pledged the party to most earnest efforts to secure their election.

It was further resolved "that the convention condemns the reckless and wasteful" squandering of the taxes, collected from the people by the legislation of the last Republican Legislature, and the excise law known as the Raines law as a device for enforcing a political despotism under the hypocritical guise of moral reform. Clinton Beckwith, W. W. Mosher, and P. W. Casler were elected delegates to the State Convention. They are all for Bryan. Instead of making county nominations, the convention adjourned to Oct. 3, to await the action of the Republican County Convention, which will be held Sept. 26.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention of Westchester County was held here to-day. The following were elected delegates to the State Convention: Ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland of Greenburgh, John M. Digney of White Plains, and Joseph Bell of Westchester. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The First Assembly District Democratic Convention of Queens County was held here to-day, and the following delegates were chosen to the State Convention: Frederick Debevois, John P. Madden, and Joseph Cassidy. The delegates were instructed to vote for the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democrats of Sullivan County, in convention here to-day, selected the following delegates to the State Convention: George M. Beakes, William H. McGrath, and Charles Starr. Resolutions indorsing the Chicago nominees and platform were adopted.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 12.—At the First Assembly District Convention, Ulster County, held here this afternoon, the following delegates were elected to the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo: William D. Brinnier, James A. Betts, and Michael F. Kenny. The alternates are Henry McNamee, Davis Winne, and John F. Irwin.

SOME UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATES.

African Explorer Chanler Prevents Such Action in Dutchess.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 12.—Two Democratic Assembly Conventions were held in Dutchess County to-day. Before the Second District Convention met there was a lively scene, in which Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the young African explorer from Red Hook, talked plain language to the silver Democrats. Mr. Chanler had heard at Newport that there was some silver talk in his district, and he left his yacht there and hurried over to see about it.

He got the three gold delegates from Red Hook together, and then served notice that, if the convention attempted to indorse Bryan he would make a speech and withdraw with the delegates from his town. Bryan was not indorsed. Frank S. Ormsbee, who presided over the Bryan rally at Tivoli, named John H. Ollivett for member of Assembly, and he was nominated. The following uninstructed delegates to the State Convention were named: Thomas A. Power, John H. Cusack, and Frank S. Ormsbee. Alvah G. Frost of Rhinebeck was nominated for School Commissioner.

The Democrats in the First Dutchess District ignored State Chairman Hinkley's policy of silence, and came out flatly for free silver, and nominated Lewis D. Germond of Washington, a strong silver man, for member of Assembly. The following were named as uninstructed delegates to the State Convention: William H. Austin, Robert Hurd, and Storm Emans. Willett Hicks of Stanford was nominated for School Commissioner. Mr. rFank Eno, owner of the big Broad Valley farm, at Pine Plains, offered a silver resolution, which was adopted, declaring it to be the duty of every true Democrat to bow to the majority, and indorsing Bryan and Sewall.

Making a Buffalo Slate.

There was plenty of talk yesterday as to who the candidates of the Buffalo Convention would be. One ticket was: For Governor—Frederick Cook of Monroe County; for Lieutenant Governor—James W. Ridgway of Kings.

Another slate had Mr. Cook for Governor and ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan of this city for Lieutenant Governor.

James W. Ridgway's talk with Senator Jones of Arkansas while he was in this city has been taken to mean that he was seeking the support of the silver people for either first or second place on the State ticket.

NOSE BLED TILL HE DIED.

Staff of Doctors Tried for Four Days to Stop the Flow.

Julius Gotlieb, the young law student who had been in the Mount Sinai Hospital for the last four days suffering from a nose bleed, died at 1:40 yesterday afternoon from the hemorrhage.

Dr. Baruth, the acting house surgeon, said that death was due to a pernicious hemorrhage. Gotlieb was eighteen years old, and lived at 310 East Fifty-sixth Street. His nose began to bleed Tuesday morning. A constant flow of blood was checked by the physicians who were summoned to attend him. He was taken with a second hemorrhage, and the doctors who were summoned advised his immediate removal to Mount Sinai Hospital.

Everything possible was done for him, but the hemorrhage continued until death ensued. The case is regarded as a highly interesting one, from a medical standpoint, it being the first of its kind occurring in this city, it is said. Dr. Baruth refused last night to discuss the case from a medical standpoint. He said he was not at liberty to give out details for publication.

WITHDREW GREAT NORTHWEST

Poor Houses at American Theatre Cause a Loss of Money.

The engagement of Miner, Winslow & Wilson's company, which has been playing "The Great Northwest" at the American Theatre, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, was abruptly terminated last night with the close of its second week.

The play, which was written by Herbert Hall Winslow and Will R. Wilson, was successfully produced last Spring by members of the present company during a four weeks' tour.

Mr. Wilson said last night regarding the withdrawal of the play:

"We close because we find it unprofitable playing in this location. We have lost money, and rather than continue doing so we will lay off a week.

"There will be some changes in the company, Mr. Kellard and Miss Dupree having been engaged only for New-York. We will then rehearse for a week and go to Washington, where we play a week, commencing Sept. 28. We will return here and play at the Harlem Opera House and at the People's Theatre."

T. H. French, manager of the theatre, was not at all pleased with the cutting short of the engagement, as it closes the house for two weeks. He said the reason for the withdrawal of the play was that the company had not been paid, and the actors refused to go on.

Regarding this, Mr. Wilson said:

"The house has the first receipts up to $750. We are under an expense of $1,750 a week. We have not played to profitable houses, yet we paid our company for last week, and for the present week every one will be paid Tuesday, our regular pay day. So far as the company is concerned, we could have gone on, but we were unwilling to continue playing at a loss."

Wilson and Winslow are the authors of "In the Heart of the Storm," which commences in Boston to-morrow evening.

MRS. ZITTEL TAKES POISON.

Her Mother Says Accidentally, but She Is a Prisoner.

Mrs. Emma Zittel was taken a prisoner from her mother's house, 343 East Seventy-fifth Street, to the Presbyterian Hospital for poisoning herself with carbolic acid.

Mrs. Broeber, her mother, says that Mrs. Zittel was using carbolic acid for an aching tooth, that she fainted, and spilled the acid over her lips and the front of her dress.

Mrs. Bracher was janitress of a flat house, 206 East Fifty-ninth Street, owned by Henry E. Zittel of 1,026 Third Avenue. His son, Wescott, collected the rents. Miss Bracher was eighteen years old and pretty. She and young Zittel were married Jan. 9, 1895, by the Rev. R. Halsmann of the German Lutheran Church, in East Eighty-eighth Street. They lived together two days. He avowed that he was intoxicated when he married, and knew nothing about the ceremony. His wife and her mother horsewhipped him a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Zittel has been in a chorus of Amazon marchers in the "Black Crook."

RESERVES CALLED OUT

SIXTH AVENUE'S RECORD FOR BIG CROWDS BROKEN.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons All Bent on Getting to the Same Place—Traffic Blocked and the Few Policemen on Hand Practically Helpless—"The Big Store" Filled and Many Unable to Get In.

Sixth Avenue had its crowd last night.

One Hundred and fifty thousand persons surged toward the block between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. They poured in from the side streets, from down the avenue, and from up the avenue.

Sixth Avenue had never seen anything like it before.

Traffic was practically at a standstill. Drivers of horse-cars got down from their platforms and led their horses through the crowd. Drivers of trucks and wagons went around through other streets.

The cause was the opening to the public of "The Big Store" of the Siegel-Cooper Company.

Capt. Chapman went to "The Big Store" with only seventy-two patrolmen, but he was in a certain sense reinforced by a score of picked firemen under the command of Foreman Shay of Engine No. 14. It was necessary to police the six floors, basement, and roof of the building, so that only twenty-five policemen were left to look after the invading army of the public at the six entrances on Sixth Avenue, the entrances on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets being reserved as points of exit.

Capt. Chapman expected a large crowd, but he considered his force equal to the emergency. In case of accident he had made an arrangement by which aid could be had from the New York Hospital and his precinct through messages to be sent from the up-town station of the elevated railroad at Eighteenth Street. Had such a crisis come, no message could have been sent promptly. It would have required the exercise of the most brutal force to have pierced the crowd to reach the station. Besides, had an ambulance dashed up, it would have encountered the same difficulty, and would have created a panic. Good fortune decreed that there was no necessity for a call for one.

The crowds around the store half an hour before the opening time, 7:30 o'clock, numbered probably 5,000 men, women, boys, and girls, and they were for a little while interested in the unveiling of the show windows. When they had satisfied their curiosity, they found that 20,000 persons had joined them, and that they were hemmed in.

Thousands arrived every minute to swell the gathering, and Sixth Avenue was not only blocked down to the car tracks, from Sixteenth to Twenty-first Street, but the sidewalks were impassable from Twenty-third to Fourteenth Street. Even Fifth and Seventh Avenues had throngs bound for "The Big Store," and the streams of humanity choked the side streets leading to Sixth Avenue.

The policemen had literally to push the solid living wall back to permit of the Sixth Avenue entrances being opened, and when the signal to admit the public was given the rush was frightful.

In the first ten minutes more than 11,000 visitors had passed into the building by actual count. This compelled the closing of the entrances until the crowd inside had made room for those yet to come. At 8 o'clock the capacity of the building had been discovered. Those inside blocked the entrance of any more, many on entering sought the exits in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and after this admittance could be given to only a few at a time.

At this serious stage of affairs, Central Office Detective Evanhoe took upon himself to supersede the commanding officer, Capt. Chapman, and he telegraphed to Chief Conlin, who was at Police Headquarters, that it did not appear possible to keep the crowd in check, and that the situation was so critical as to compel the sending of reinforcements. Capt. Chapman, when he learned of Evanhoe's act, was bitter in criticism, but in the opinion of many the subordinate was right. At any rate, orders were flashed over the police wires which resulted in the sending of 100 men to aid the Captain, and Inspector McCullagh, who was at the bicycle parade up town, was ordered to go to the Siegel-Cooper building and assume command. Five minutes after the reinforcements arrived, all danger of a panic or serious accident was over, as the crowd outside was kept in check, and, although hundreds were entering at the time of closing—10 o'clock—there was no crush.

While no call was made on the New-York Hospital for aid, there were a few minor accidents. Several women fainted in the crush, but were quickly revived. There were several complaints of torn dresses and lost headgear, and in the first rush for admission the plate glass of one of the doors was broken, and two or three women who were pushed against the jagged glass had their hands cut. A girl who had a watch on a chatelaine had the bow broken off, and although she felt the watch fall on her foot and heard it crushed when a person behind her stepped on it, the timepiece, when the crowd grew thinner, was not found.

So great was the jam inside the store that few of the visitors saw anything, except the general details of the vast floors, beautiful floral trophies sent by friends and mercantile houses to the heads of departments, the word "Welcome" blazing in electric lights over the main aisle of the ground floor.

The ingoing stream of persons was cut in two at 10 o'clock by the closing of the Sixth Avenue doors. The police then began to urge the crowd that almost choked the sidewalk to dissolve. A rather stout, smooth-shaven, energetic man descended from a carriage a half block away with three ladies and pushed a way to the main door. A patrolman told him it was closed, and that he could not get in. The man rapped briskly on the plate glass with his cane.

"I'm Cooper; Mr. Cooper!" said he, "let me in."

Several employes on the inside could not hear through the door, because of the rumble of wheels on the paving, and they did not know Mr. Cooper. The ladies laughed at his not being able to get into his own store. He piloted them to a private entrance on the Eighteenth Street side.

The crowds inside filtered out so slowly that fifty patrolmen were sent inside by Capt. Chapman at 10:30 to hurry them out. They were not all out until about 11:30, and then the employes were all released.

James Kreig Accused of Larceny.

James Kreig of 404 West Fifteenth Street, who is Corresponding Secretary of Court Pioneer of the Ancient Order of Foresters, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Police Station last night on a charge of appropriating $100 belonging to one of the beneficiaries of the order. The complaint was made by Andrew J. Dargan of 452 West Thirty-fifth Street, who is the Chief Ranger of the court. He said that the prisoner was given a certificate for $100, to be given to Mrs. Hinchey, widow of a member, who died recently.

Sudden Death of John E. Talley.

John E. Talley of 140 West Eighty-third Street was found last night in an unconscious condition in front of 470 Sixth Avenue. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. There were no wounds or other evidence that violence caused Mr. Talley's death. He was a speculator and was fifty-five years old.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Closing prices yesterday were very close to the closing prices a week ago. They had been higher, but there was a little drop in the last hour, which was largely due to the chill which London selling had given the market. London turned seller just as soon as the Bank of England raised its discount rate on Thursday. As the action seems to have been unexpected, it produced the usual effects of a disagreeable surprise, that is, a small sized scare. The reason for this was, that for a year or more past English investment securities have been up top-notch quotations because of the long continued ease in money. The open market rate has been below 2 per cent. all the time, the Bank rate being at that figure. The effect has been that from consols down, every security has been selling on the basis of a 2 per cent. money market, and the public seemed to think that this was to continue indefinitely. All at once they are warned by a rise in the Bank rate that money will be dearer. The readjustment of prices began at once; which means that, beginning with consols, all securities declined, and the chances are they will decline farther. They must, if the money rates continue high in Germany and here.

A rate of 3½ per cent. has been ruling in Berlin for some time; and of course Berlin was drawing money from London, where it was less than 2 per cent. Then came the money stringency here, consequent on the public fright at the Chicago Convention; and at once New-York began to draw heavily on London. The combined drain was too much for the Bank, and the raising of the interest rate followed. It is understood, or seems to be feared, that the rate will again be raised this week, to 3 per cent. The process of equalization between all the leading financial centres will continue until equilibrium is again reached; and the foreign exchange experts are of opinion that before it is reached, we shall have drawn some twelve or fifteen millions in addition to the amount we have already drawn. As a result of the imports so far made, and the subsidence of the fright (to which the imports have largely contributed), interest rates here are declining while in London they are rising. With the establishment of equilibrium, the imports will stop.

London was certainly a seller of St. Paul. It did not, however, need a raising of the Bank rate to cause this, though perhaps the selling would have been less pronounced if there had been no disturbance in that market. The annual report of the company for the year ending June 30th has just been published. Nominally it shows about 8 per cent. earned on the common stock, against 4 per cent. paid. But how is this figured out? By figuring the working expenses for the year at the extraordinary rate of about 60 per cent! Now everybody knows that a road like the St. Paul is never run at any such rate as that; that it ought to be 67 to 70 per cent. The Rock Island never reports less, or only a trifle less, than 70 per cent.; and 70 per cent. is, under present conditions of railroading, regarded as a safe rate for all our large systems. That is, when a company reports its working expenses at that figure, you need not suspect it of quietly issuing bonds. Apply this ratio to St. Paul for its last fiscal year, and this will be the showing:

Gross earnings	$32,681,823
Expenses and taxes, 70 per cent	22,877,280
Net earnings, 30 per cent	$9,804,548
Other income	64,857
Total net income	$9,869,405
Interest	$7,611,928
7 per cent. on preferred stock	1,861,642
	9,473,570
Surplus for common stock	$395,835

That is to say, less than 1 per cent! Now the St. Paul increased its gross earnings during the year $5,300,000 over the year before, thus bringing the total up to about its normal aggregate; yet on such an increase as this, when a 70 per cent. rate of working expenses is charged to it, which certainly is not excessive, the surplus for the common stock dwindles down to less than 1 per cent. As the stock is selling above 70, it may be seen that there is nothing to be particularly enthusiastic about; and that London holders, disturbed by the shock to their own market, should have been willing to sell.

This, however, is no sure sign that St. Paul will not sell higher. It will, if the general list advances; and the feeling in the Street seems to be that the Maine election will send the market up anyhow. The sentiment is getting to be as strong that Bryan is already defeated, as it was that he was already elected the week after the Chicago Convention. The way people acted immediately after that convention was calculated to shake a man's confidence in his own judgment. Such a panic of terror as seized on investors, such a wild rush to tumble out of securities, such a scramble to hoard gold, was utterly confusing to any man who based his faith in the stability of their institutions on the deep rooted conservatism of the American people. But investors and speculators alike having been carried off their feet in one direction, are now apparently ready to rush back as far in the other direction; and in their certainty that Bryan has no chance, to anticipate a sort of millennium from his defeat. Now the election has not been held yet. The hardest work of the campaign is yet to be done. Both parties will put forth their most strenuous efforts during the next six weeks; and the great middle States, in which the contest must be decided, have so far given us no sure indications of how they will go. In this state of affairs, over-confidence in Wall Street may easily lead to another fright. It may be started by some new turn in politics, or by some bank or money trouble. The usual experience is, that it starts from some totally unexpected quarter. That Bryan will certainly be defeated, may reasonably be calculated upon; but it is not enough that he merely fall of election to bring about permanent improvement. It must be an overwhelming defeat, and there must be a strong sound money Congress elected, or the situation after his defeat will continue full of uncertainties. A sound money Executive, with a Senate blocking every attempt at remedial legislation, would leave the country in the same state of legislative deadlock that it is now. Meanwhile, the surest thing is—watch your railroad earnings.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ASTOR—The Rev. George Patterson of Memphis.

—ALBEMARLE—A. J. Forbes Leith of Scotland and Herbert Kelcey.

—BREVOORT—Robert M. McLane, formerly United States Minister to France.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut.

—METROPOLE—Ex-State Senator A. M. Mills, Little Falls, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Melville E. Stone, Chicago, and Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Clyde, N. Y.

—PLAZA—Mme. Demitri Callais, (formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum.)

—WALDORF—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, Michael H. De Young of San Francisco, T. Nissi, Japanese Minister to Russia, and A. Drucker, M. P., of England.

Death of Olaf Larson.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—Olaf Larson, a member of the Riksdag and ex-leader of the Swedish Agrarians, died to-day.

TREASURER ELY RESIGNS

HE WITHDRAWS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

And Gives His Reasons in a Letter to Chairman Hinkley—He Cannot Indorse the Platform or Support the Candidate of the Chicago Convention—The Election of Bryan, He Says, Would Result in Anarchy Throughout the Land.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 12.—State Committeeman Hon. W. Caryl Ely to-night gave out the following letter for publication:

To James W. Hinkley, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as a member and as Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, the same to take effect immediately.

"This step is taken by me with extreme reluctance, and a feeling of respect for the opinions of those with whom I have been so long associated impels me to briefly state my reasons.

"I have ever been a supporter of regular Democratic Party nominations, but it is my belief that when occasions of supreme crisis bring us to the consideration of questions of such vast moment and importance as those now involved, it becomes the duty of the individual citizen to rise superior to mere questions of party regularity and policy, and each determining for himself his duty under the Constitution and the law, to register his ballot in accordance with what his best judgment leads him to believe to be right principles. The duty of the partisan should yield to that of the citizen.

"The Chicago Convention may be claimed to have been the outcome of regularly conducted primaries and conventions, but its meetings were tumultuous and disorderly, and many of the doctrines there laid down are now for the first time embodied in a so-called Democratic platform.

"The attempt to debase the money of the country by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without an agreement to that effect between nations, leading to a violent contraction of the money of the country by the withdrawal of the gold from circulation, thus reducing us to silver monometallism, to be surely followed by the issue of a flood of irredeemable paper money; the attack upon a Democratic President because of his lawful use of the civil and military forces of the United States to secure to citizens and property and the public mails peaceable and uninterrupted transportation between the States secure from destruction by mob violence, and, finally, and more dangerous than all, the attack upon the integrity and independence of the Supreme Court, constitute a series of declarations so revolutionary as, in my judgment, when carried to their logical concl

JUNKMEN CHARGE FRAUD

ALLEGED SCHEME TO SWINDLE THE GOVERNMENT.

P. F. McLaughlin's Story of a Sale of Material at the Lighthouse Station at Tompkinsville, S. I.—He Says Dealers, by Conspiracy, Kept Down the Prices of Guns, Brass, &c., to Ridiculously Low Figures—Sale Temporarily Annulled.

An auction sale of condemned iron, brass, chains, rope, guns, cannon, and machinery which was held at the United States Lighthouse Station, at Tompkinsville, S. I., Thursday afternoon, has been temporarily annulled, on account of sensational charges of fraud made by four junk and metal dealers in this city.

These dealers declare that owing to collusion among a number of other dealers the bids accepted by the auctioneer were ridiculously low, and the Government was defrauded of thousands of dollars. They say also that after swindling the Government the members of the "ring" swindled dealers who had assisted them in their scheme.

The men who make these charges are Patrick F. McLaughlin of 135 Avenue D, John J. Reilly of 210 Centre Street, Patrick McLaughlin of 151 Centre Street, and Thomas Stephens of 2,484 Third Avenue. They are all dealers in junk and old metal. As spokesman for the others, Patrick F. McLaughlin yesterday made a statement of the case to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"The auction sale," said Mr. McLaughlin, "was advertised two weeks ago, and the auctioneer was Harry Jones of Tompkinsville. A number of junk and metal dealers got together before the sale and devised a scheme to buy the junk at the lowest possible price. The men who engineered the scheme were William Bannerman and Philip Lewinsky of 13 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; Kahn Brothers of 525 East Nineteenth Street, Blake Brothers of Bethune Street, O. Samuels' Sons of Washington Street, and J. F. Gregory of College Point, L. I.

"These men organized a 'ring' and selected William Bannerman, J. F. Gregory, Emanuel S. Gregory, and Michael Dunn of Brooklyn to buy the goods, with the understanding that they should afterward be resold to the men in the combination. Each of the four buyers was required to deposit $500 with Samuels' Sons as a guarantee that they would fulfill their agreement. These four men were to be the only bidders at the auction; no one else was to have anything to say, though all were to attend the sale if they wished.

"When I protested that such an arrangement was unfair, I was told I would be fined if I attempted to bid in competition with the four men selected for that purpose. I saw then that the small men would be frozen out, and the Government would be cheated, and these three other men determined to see the affair through, and then take steps to thwart the scheme.

Bids from Only Four Men.

"About 150 dealers were at the sale Thursday, but the four buyers were the only ones who made any bids. The first lot, consisting of ten tons of sheet brass, worth 5½ cents a pound to any dealer, was sold for 67 cents a hundred pounds. The next lot, 90 tons of iron on the dock ready for shipment and worth $700, was sold to Blake Brothers for $17. Two big upright engines, worth $200 each, were sold to J. F. Gregory for $7. Gregory also secured for $8.50 a big boiler on the dock worth $40, and 15,000 pounds of manila rope worth 2½ cents a pound for $375. Twenty tons of brass in barrels, boxes, and cases worth 5½ cents a pound were sold to Kahn Brothers for 6½ cents a hundred pounds. Michael Dunn bought nine tons of sheet brass, worth 5½ cents a pound, for 87 cents a hundred pounds; ten tons of copper lightning rods, worth 8 cents a pound, for $1.01 a hundred pounds.

"An immense quantity of junk belonging to the engineers' department was also sold at similar prices, but we have been told that we cannot have that sale set aside without going to Washington to do it. But here are a few samples of what was done:

Muskets and Rifles Sold Cheap.

"A lot consisting of 103 muskets in good condition, 93 rifles, 50 revolvers, 21 cutlasses, 88 sword bayonets, a lot of cartridge boxes and scabbards, 28 powder boxes, and a lot of sword belts were sold to Francis Bannerman of 27 Front Street for $25 or $37. William Bannerman bought four Dahlgren smooth-bore brass guns, with carriages, weighing 1,300 pounds each, two of them apparently new, for $211 each. They are worth $700 each for old metal. Bannerman will probably sell them to the Cubans.

"J. F. Gregory bought two hawsers—one of them an eleven-inch rope, 300 fathoms long—some canvas, and other stuff, weighing altogether about thirty tons, for $31. It was worth fully $37.50 a ton. He also bought two steel bells, weighing 700 pounds each and worth $100 apiece, for $3.

The Lots Resold.

"When the auction was concluded all the dealers returned to this city and met in a parlor in the United States Hotel, in Fulton Street, and each man's name was taken as he entered. As considerable money was to be distributed, we thought we would give some poor fellows a chance. So many of us took in needy looking individuals whom we met in the street. A regular meeting was organized, with Henry Hammel Chairman, a man named Fox as Secretary, William Bannerman Treasurer, and O. Samuels auctioneer. The first motion put before the meeting was to ascertain how the goods should be resold to the crowd, whether by itemized list or large lots, as purchased at Tompkinsville. The leaders of the 'ring' wanted the material sold in large lots, as that would debar the small dealers from bidding; but the majority preferred the plan for an itemized list. The leaders then tried to break up the meeting by getting it entangled in a maze of contradictory and confusing amendments. Many dealers were tired out, and left the place in disgust. The plan to sell by large lots was finally adopted, and the reselling began.

"Blake Brothers' bill for iron, amounting to $17, was sold for a bonus of $110. Kahn Brothers' bill for twenty tons of metal, at 68 cents a hundred pounds, brought a bonus of $501. Gregory's bill for rope, iron, brass, &c., brought a bonus of $151. Dunn's bill brought a bonus of $160. The four buyers bought in their own bills.

"An outsider bid a bonus of $400 on Gregory's bill, and Gregory challenged him, declaring he had no money. The stranger promptly exhibited $800 in cash and a certified check for $1,200. Charles Lawless then drew him aside, and told him that if he would stop bidding he would be all right for the second 'ring,' as they wanted to get rid of the 'small fry.' The stranger took Mr. Lawless's advice, and stopped bidding.

An Outsider Warned Not to Bid.

"The total amount received in bonus bids was $1,308. It was decided to give the 115 men interested $11 each, the balance to go to pay for the use of the room. The men were told that they could collect the money at William Bannerman's place of business, in Brooklyn, on Sept. 22, if the Government had not declared the sale off. This was not satisfactory, for the men wanted the money immediately. No one wanted to wait so long for $11, and some men went among the dissatisfied ones and offered them $8 cash each for their claims.

An Alleged Second "Ring."

"The leaders, having got rid of the 'small fry,' adjourned to H. E. Berliner's metal place, at 307 Pearl Street, to arrange for the organization of the second 'ring,' but the crowd of disappointed men followed them there and burst in the doors and demanded their rights. They were curtly told to leave.

"I then told the schemers that they never would get their goods if I could prevent it. Among those who tried to get into the second 'ring' was the stranger who had withdrawn his bid against Gregory, and, although he had been promised that he should be in the second 'ring,' he was told he had forfeited his claim because he ran up Gregory's bid. Charles Lawler, who induced him to withdraw his bid, insisted that he should be included in the second 'ring,' and accused Gregory and the others of ingratitude. Mr. Lawler then withdrew from the combination.

"The second 'ring,' composed of only the biggest dealers, met on Friday morning at Kahn Brothers' place, at the foot of East Nineteenth Street, where they had another sale, and from the bonus each realized about $40. There will now be a third 'ring,' which will consist of about six dealers, who will make all the profit on the goods.

"Mr. Samuels said to me before the United States Hotel meeting that he would give $3,200 bonus for Emanuel Kahn's bill if he was elected auctioneer, but when he was elected he did not bid a cent. Had he kept his promise each man would have received about $100.

"In this manner the Government was cheated out of thousands of dollars to which it was entitled for the lighthouse junk, and the small dealers were 'frozen out' by a combination of large dealers."

Papers Sent to Col. Ludlow.

The only official at the lighthouse station yesterday who could speak of Mr. McLaughlin's statement was Superintendent Lamy, but he refused to commit himself.

"It is true," he said, "that certain allegations about the sale have been made to us, but the papers have all been sent to Col. Ludlow, who is in charge here, and nothing can be done until he returns from an Eastern trip he is making. If the sale was fraudulent it will be annulled; if it was all right the buyers will receive their goods."

Harry Jones, the auctioneer, said he was surprised to hear that charges of fraud in connection with the sale had been made.

"There were plenty of dealers present," he said, "but only a few made bids, and I could sell only to those who offered to buy. The prices realized were as good as are ever obtained at such sales. I knew of no collusion, and if anybody says I was in league with a 'ring' they will have to answer for such statements."

JUSTICE GAYNOR RETURNS.

Is Noncommittal on the Political Situation and the Governorship.

Justice William J. Gaynor returned from Europe on the steamship Umbria yesterday, and went at once to his home, 20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at his house last night and asked him if he had changed his views on the silver question as expressed to Almet F. Jenks just prior to his departure for Europe.

He said he did not care to discuss politics as he had not been at home long enough to know just how matters stood.

An evening paper quoted him, in response to a question as to whether he had noted the sentiment of the people on the money issue that is at present being discussed in this country, as saying: "I have, and I have studied it carefully.

He last night said he had not said any such thing.

Justice Gaynor has been mentioned among local delegates to the Democratic State Convention as being an available man for the nomination for Governor. He was asked if he had anything to say on this point.

"I have not," he said; "I have not had time to consider the political situation as yet."

At the Thomas Jefferson Building later in the evening James Shevlin, the lieutenant of "Boss" McLaughlin, was overheard to say: "Gaynor—why, his name has not even been considered."

THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson Give a Reception and Dinner.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson was celebrated at their home, 206 East Forty-sixth Street, last night. Over a hundred guests were present.

Mrs. Anderson was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Esselinda Anderson, who is the young woman that unveiled the statue of Ericsson at Battery Place.

The reception was followed by a dinner. Frederick Feek gave several comic songs and told some amusing stories. Arthur Lundine sang some classical songs, and Mr. Runwall and George Anderson gave some piano selections. Miss Hannah Sjvberg read some poetry written especially for the occasion by Victor Hedberg, and Miss Matilda Carlson.

Among those present were Mrs. Leonard Johnson, Oscar Ohlen, George John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson, Mrs. Freeberg, Mrs. Feek, Mrs. P. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Sylis Person, Mr. and Mrs. V. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jonson, Mr. and Mrs. Corin, Mr. and Mrs. Collin, parents of the intended bride of the King of the Cannibal Islands; Miss M. Stoll, John Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hoffner, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Johansen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bergland, Dr. and Mrs. Rosenheim, Robert Borkman, Prof. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. and Miss Djerf, Miss M. Carlson, and Mr. and Mrs. Lindroth.

Attractive Silk Dress Goods.

In the corner window of Lord & Taylor's store, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, there is to be seen one of the most attractive displays of silk dress goods that has ever been shown in this city. The silks in the window are the latest productions of Paris and Lyons looms, and were made from special designs of this house. They consist of faconné antiques, Jacquard taffetas, and Persian velvets in Oriental colors and unique Persian and Eastern designs. These silks can be obtained in evening tints and in ten or twelve colorings. This is the first showing of the rich foreign novelties imported by Lord & Taylor. The arrangement of the window display shows great artistic taste, the blending of colors and patterns being especially happy.

J. Hiram Smith Hangs Himself.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—J. Hiram Smith, fifty-six years old, a prominent clothing merchant of this city, and formerly of Baltimore, where he conducted an extensive business, and was reputed ten years ago to be worth $250,000, committed suicide here to-night. He hanged himself in his room. He was discovered by his fourteen-year-old daughter, who had just returned from Baltimore, where she was spending a few days with her mother, who is now living there. Smith had evidently been dead for some time when discovered. He was known to have been involved in financial difficulties.

Criminal Charge Against Laning.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 12.—The United States Attorney General has instituted criminal proceedings against ex-Postmaster S. A. Laning, who was lately removed for malfeasance in office. A United States Marshal to-day served subpoenas on all the letter carriers and clerks employed in the Post Office, and also on all the ex-carriers and clerks who have worked in the Post Office during the last few years. All the witnesses are required to appear before the United States Grand Jury next Tuesday.

Soldier Drowned in the Sound.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 12.—Two artillery soldiers quartered at Fort Schuyler went rowing in a small boat in Long Island Sound to-night. While the boat was some distance from shore it was capsized by the swell from a Sound steamer. One of the soldiers managed to swim ashore, but the other was drowned. Search is now being made for the body. There is no communication between this place and Fort Schuyler, and the names of the men cannot be learned to-night.

A Transvaal Reformer Here.

Thomas Mein, a civil engineer and mine owner of California, accompanied by his wife, two sons, Miss C. Crawford and maid, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night from Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Mein was one of the Transvaal reformers who were arrested and fined $10,000 each for participating in the Jameson raid on the Rand. Mr. Mein will leave with his family for California to-morrow. He says he will not return to South Africa. He would not talk about the interesting doings in South Africa.

BELLE HAVEN'S HORSE SHOW

GREENWICH'S WEALTH AND BEAUTY COMPETE FOR PRIZES.

Miss Helen Benedict, Miss Lela Harkness, Miss Jessie Randall, W. R. H. Martin, Frederick Brooks, and John H. Shults, Jr., Carry Off Honors—Ruse by Which a Groom Wore His Master's Clothing and Won.

At Greenwich, Conn., or, more correctly, at Belle Haven, which is the flower garden of Greenwich, and, indeed, of the whole Connecticut shore, a number of rich persons congregate every Summer to enjoy the fresh breezes from the Sound and to amuse themselves with yachting, golf, tennis, and the dance.

The spot is one vast lawn of hill and rolling plain, on which are the handsome residences of the wealthy pleasure seekers. It is all private ground, and nobody intrudes upon the seductiveness of the place. The park was a farm and wood twelve years ago.

Overlooking the haven on one side is the palatial home of young Mr. Hilton, and on the other is the princely mansion of Mr. Benedict, President Cleveland's friend. The beautiful sheet of water is covered with the white sails of fifty or a hundred yachts, and at the head of the bay, built upon a rock foundation that has been laid in the shallower water, is the Casino Club house, where joy is unconfined on numberless evenings when the dance is more attractive than the water or the park.

One of the features of life at Belle Haven is a series of weekly entertainments given on Saturday afternoons and nights. Among the events of the present season, which ends next Saturday in a "young people's entertainment," were a reception to the Governor of Connecticut, yacht races, high teas, National holiday fêtes, and a battle of flowers. There is also an annual horse show, which is, perhaps, the most enjoyable of all the season's entertainments. This was held yesterday afternoon, and was declared by those who participated in it to have been the most successful one ever given at Belle Haven.

Those Who Managed It.

The show was under the management of the Greenwich Casino Association, of which Col. Henry H. Adams is President and William A. Parke is Secretary and Treasurer. The other officers of the association are as follows: Directors—Henry H. Adams, William A. Parke, Nathaniel Witherell, Edmund S. Nash, and Frank M. Kelly; Management of four-in-hands—Charles A. Moore, Edwin C. Wallach, and W. R. H. Martin; Judges—George R. Read, Samuel W. Taylor, Jr., Thomas A. Maitland; Management of entries—Nathaniel Witherell; Hosts for the Day—Edmund S. Nash, William A. Parke, and Frank M. Kelly.

The show commenced at 1:30 o'clock P. M. by the forming in procession of four-in-hands at the crest of what is familiarly known in Greenwich as "Put's Hill." This is the historic hill down whose stone steps, which long since disappeared, old Isaac Putnam galloped his horse to the tune of whistling British bullets. The hill is nearly three miles from the Casino grounds, and some of the horses were flecked with sweat when they reached the clubhouse.

The fashionable folk, all at least who were not on the "brakes" and coaches, had assembled in the piazzas of the clubhouse or on the lawns in front by 2 o'clock. It was a few minutes after this hour when the head of the parade, which consisted of a dozen horsemen, appeared descending the sloping driveway of the park.

Four-in-Hands and Occupants.

The four-in-hands, or "brakes," and their drivers and occupants were as follows:

Miss Helen Benedict, with Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. T. S. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Miss Alice Green, E. M. Fulton, Harry Dalton, W. H. Roome, and George Myers.

Nathaniel Witherell, with Mrs. N. Witherell, Miss Rowland, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. Talbot.

W. R. H. Martin, with Miss Martin, L. T. Martin, Leo Martin, Mrs. and Miss Baker, Miss Carle, and Messrs. Foyé, Bowers, and Trowbridge.

Mrs. E. W. Little, with Mr. and Mrs. Will Little, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Geddes, and Mrs. S. M. Andrews.

John H. Shults, Jr., with Mr. and Mrs. George D. Watson and Mrs. Charles Towls.

E. C. Wallace, with Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawson, Miss Brosnan, and George H. Barnes.

George R. Read, with Miss Read, Miss Gwynne, Rowland Read, and George Day.

Miss Helen W. Smith, with Commodore J. D. Smith, Miss B. B. Hammill, Miss E. W. Duncan, G. E. Dunscombe, G. G. Hammill, and Stuart Duncan.

Frederick Brooks, with Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss O'Hara, and Percy Davis.

L. F. Georger, with Mrs. Georger, Mrs. W. P. Bigelow, B. G. Gunther, and Mr. McLane.

E. C. Hoyt, with Mrs. W. N. Cooper, Mrs. Archibald H. Smith, Miss Bloomfield, George S. Hoyt, and A. F. Hyde.

Miss Lela Harkness, with Miss Myrtle Harkness, Mrs. and Miss Toffy, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, George Lyons, and W. E. Mondelick.

The parade was very fine, and was loudly cheered as the handsome coaches, with their freight of beauty and fashion, were driven rapidly around the little park in front of the clubhouse.

Horses and Prize Winners.

The next feature of the show was the exhibition of horses in harness and under saddle. There were nine classes, as follows:

Class 1.—Pairs of horses over 15.2 hands, driven by gentlemen. There were five entries. First prize, R. A. C. Smith of New-York; second, Marion Story; third, John P. Laflin.

Class 2.—Pairs of horses under 15.2 hands, driven by gentlemen. First prize, Frederick Brooks; second, W. R. H. Martin; third, N. Witherell.

Class 3.—Pairs of horses, driven by ladies. First prize, Miss Helen Benedict; second, Miss Myrtle Harkness; third, Miss Jessie Randall, (horses of Frederick Brook.)

A special exhibit of R. F. Downing's famous Arab stallions, Abdul Hamid III. and Dosoris, respectively the grandson and great-grandson of Abdul Hamid I., presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey. They attracted a great deal of attention, and elicited the admiration of all judges of horses.

Class 4.—Single horses, 15.2 hands or over, driven by gentlemen. First prize, W. R. H. Martin; second, J. Dominick; third, R. J. Walsh.

Class 5.—Single horses, under 15.2 hands, driven by gentlemen. First prize, W. R. H. Martin, second, Frederick Brooks; third, R. J. Walsh.

Class 6.—Single horses, driven by ladies. First prize, Miss Sela Harkness; second, Miss Brooks; third, Miss Myrtle Harkness.

Class 7.—Gentlemen's saddle horses. First prize, W. R. H. Martin; second, Lamont Dominick; third, S. E. Buchanan.

Class 8.—Ladies' saddle horses. Was not exhibited.

Class 9.—Tandems driven to appropriate carts. First prize, W. R. H. Martin; second, Frederick Brooks; third, W. R. H. Martin.

Class 10.—Ponies, 14.2 hands or under, driven singly. First prize, Marion Story; second, Marion Story; third, H. R. Mallory.

The Hornblowers' Contest.

The last thing on the programme was an exhibition of the skill of the "hornblowers" of the "brakes" and coaches. This carried with it the only money prize. As W. R. H. Martin had captured nearly all the horse show prizes, his hornblower's zeal was so stimulated that he tooted more scientifically and more musically than any of his four competitors, and walked away with $10 and the tooting championship. His name is Stephen W. Taylor.

The show was conducted with the precision of an army manoeuvre. Col. Adams had each class ready exactly on time, and there was no delay of any kind. He said that he has been a minute man ever since his commanding General in the late war lectured him for being a little late. He has never been late since—so he says.

An amusing incident occurred at the show which was observed by only a few persons. The owner of one of the best pairs of horses in the vicinity is absent, and his son did not feel confidence enough in his own skill at the reins to enter the pair in the competition. He felt, however, that he could win over any pair that could be brought out against him, if he could only get his team in the exhibition. After racking his brains he devised a stratagem by which he got his horses in the show.

His father's groom is a fine-looking fellow, and the son decided to let him drive the pair. He had the groom put on a handsome suit of clothes and a silk hat, mount to his accustomed place on the box, and drive into the ring. His management of the team was, of course, faultless, and he made a striking appearance in his master's place.

No one among the fashionable spectators who were quite familiar with the young man recognized the groom, who was acting his part for the day.

The ruse succeeded, and the groom and pair won the prize.

The incident becomes more interesting from the fact that J. H. Shults and Miss Helen Benedict, who are skilled drivers, were requested by the judges not to drive horses entered by others in the competitive exhibition. The rule was that the horses must be driven by their owners. Of course, the request of the judges was merely to put all on as equal a footing as possible, and Miss Benedict and Mr. Shults are equal to professional drivers.

The pleasures of the day were continued by a concert and dance, given by the Amicitia Club at the Casino in the evening.

BOOKKEEPER COLOMB'S SUICIDE

No Further Failures of Banks in New-Orleans Feared.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12.—Louis Colomb, individual bookkeeper of the Union National Bank, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the effects of morphine taken with suicidal intent yesterday morning. He was charged with making false entries in his books amounting to $400,000. Cashier Labarthe, in a statement to-day, admitted that the total defalcation in the defunct bank was $590,000. The panic seems to be subsiding. Only a few persons joined the run on the banks to-day, and no further suspensions were announced and none are expected, the banks being now thoroughly prepared to meet the situation.

Bank Examiner Escott was asked how the individual bookkeeper could succeed in embezzling so large an amount from the bank when they did not have the handling of any funds. He replied: "It is only done through collusion with outside parties. They can enter credits and so fix the acts of the depositors with whom they are in collusion that an almost unlimited amount can be safely drawn out of the bank. The exact method employed in this case I don't know, and the total amount stolen from the bank will not be known for some time. Every single account in the bank will have to be verified and checked up, and when that is done, we will be in a position to state positively what was done. I have inserted an advertisement in the morning papers calling on all depositors to bring their books to the bank so that we can make a comparison of the accounts. We will send to each depositor a statement of his credit in the bank, and ask him how it compares with his own record. That is the only way to ascertain exactly how we stand. Of course, that is a tremendous undertaking, and will involve considerable labor and time, but I intend to do this thoroughly and systematically, and as soon as there are any results to be given out the public shall have them."

Bookkeeper Leefe stoutly maintains his innocence, and his many friends utterly refuse to believe he is implicated in anything crooked.

The People's Bank is still meeting all demands upon it, and will probably weather the storm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, has received a telegram from Bank Examiner Johnson at New-Orleans saying that a meeting of the Clearing House Association was held last evening at which the opinion was expressed that no further bank failures are likely to occur there.

THE WHITE HOUSE RENOVATED.

Ready for the President's Occupancy Whenever He Returns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Although the impression prevails that the President's Summer absence from Washington will be extended this year somewhat later than usual, the annual renovation of the White House has recently been hurried to completion, and the mansion is now ready for his occupancy, if cold weather or other conditions operate to render a continuance at the Buzzard's Bay residence undesirable.

Hitherto President Cleveland has left Gray Gables about the middle of September, and occupied his house in the suburbs of Washington for a month, in order to devote his attention to a study of subjects for his annual message to Congress, and while no intimation has yet been received that he is contemplating an early departure from the seashore, the work on the White House, which has been rather extensive this year, has recently been expedited to have all the departments in readiness whenever needed after Sept. 15. The entire structure, inside and out, has been repainted, all the furniture has been renovated, and new carpets have been manufactured for the great East parlor and several of the family rooms. The portraits have been cleaned and varnished, and a number of improvements are noticeable in the conservatories, especial pains having been taken, as is customary every four years, to make the building attractive to a newly elected Chief Executive.

Increased Assessments Opposed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of Scarborough obtained a writ of certiorari this morning from Justice Martin J. Keogh to have the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant review their assessment upon the portion of her property lying in that town. The Assessors have increased the assessment this year 53 per cent. over what it was last year. She was assessed $43,000 last year. This year, on the same property, she is assessed $65,000. Mrs. Shepard wants to know how the Assessors arrived at this.

The Rockefellers, in the same town, are also complaining, and have taken similar steps. Mr. William Rockefeller's assessment has been marked up from about $150,000 to $1,200,000, and the land owned by John D. Rockefeller, formerly assessed at from $80 to $100 an acre, has been marked up to $300 and $400 an acre. They complain that they are singled out to be made victims of, while other pieces of property remain at about the same on the assessment rolls as last year.

J. H. Ketcham Up for Congress Again.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 12.—At the Court House this afternoon the Republicans unanimously nominated Gen. John Henry Ketcham of Dover, Dutchess County, as a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Eighteenth District, comprising the Counties of Dutchess, Ulster, and Putnam. Among the well-known Republicans present were S. B. Sharpe of Kingston, Hamilton Fish of Putnam, Senator Charles Davis of Ulster, ex-Assemblyman E. H. Thompson of Millerton, State Committeeman Lewis H. Vall, Robert H. Hunter of this city, and ex-Assemblyman W. H. Van Keuren of Ulster.

Gen. Ketcham has represented the Eighteenth New-York District twelve terms in Congress, and this is the fourteenth time he has been nominated. He once was defeated by the late John O. Whitehouse. A resolution was passed indorsing the course in Congress of Jacob Lefevre, the retiring Congressman. The old Congressional Committee was reappointed.

Drowned from a Sand Pump.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Capt. Albert M. Johnson of the sand pump Treadwell of the International Dredging Company was drowned off his craft this afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock. His body was recovered an hour later. Capt. Johnson had intended to take a day off and go out for an outing with his wife and two small children, who had come from Hoboken, N. J., their home, to visit him. But something on the sand pump needed his attention. The accident occurred while Capt. Johnson, with two other men, were trying to check a leak in the suction pipes.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Carlough.

Henry Carlough, the oldest resident of the Ninth Ward, died Friday evening at his residence, 116 Perry Street. Mr. Carlough was in his eighty-fifth year, and was born in this city. His mother moved into the country when he was ten years old, but he returned to the city when he arrived at manhood, and settled in what was then known as Greenwich Village, and subsequently became the Ninth Ward. He went into the grocery business in the village when it consisted largely of fields, woods, and swamp land. Among his clerks was Gouverneur M. Crist, now one of the oldest business men in the Ninth Ward.

Mr. Carlough prospered, and twenty years ago retired from business, and afterward lived a quiet life. He joined the Ebenezer Baptist Church, now in Thirty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, when it was in Wooster Street, and many years ago was elected its Treasurer, which office he held until his death.

Mr. Carlough retained his vigorous health until his last illness, never used a cane, and was in the habit of stepping off horse cars while they ran at ordinary speed. He often entertained his visitors by relating his reminiscences of old Greenwich Village, and how, from being considerably north of the city, it became the Ninth Ward, and one of the down-town districts. Death was caused by severe colic, followed by other complications.

Mr. Carlough leaves a wife, who is two years his junior, and several children and grandchildren. One of his daughters married Coroner Dobbs, and one of his sons married the sister of James Fitzgerald, the Tammany leader in the Ninth Ward. The funeral services will be held at the house at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The burial will be at Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y.

Col. Norman Wiard.

Col. Norman Wiard died at Reading, Penn., yesterday, aged about seventy years. Col. Wiard was a well-known expert on heavy ordnance and an inventor of guns and projectiles. During the war he was employed by the Government in the manufacture of guns and projectiles, and was much relied upon by the War Department in these matters, frequently being consulted by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. Since the war he has frequently appeared before committees of Congress as an expert, and has devoted his time to invention and experiments in his specialty. Several years ago he conducted the famous Nut Island experiments in gunnery, near Boston, which attracted the attention of artillery experts the world over. For years he had resided in Reading, superintending the manufacture of guns at the Scott Foundry. Several years ago he was engaged by the Government of Japan as an artillery expert, and remained in that country for three years.

Obituary Notes.

—Gen. James D. Morgan died at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, at the age of eighty-six. He was born in Boston, Mass. He served in the Mexican War. Early in the war of the rebellion, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Illinois Infantry. In 1862 he was made a Brigadier General, and for gallant conduct in the war, at Bentonville, N. C., he was promoted to Brevet Major General of Volunteers. He served under Gens. Pope, Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sherman, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

—Frederick Gillman, a retired policeman, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 333 Eighth Street. He had been ill only a short time.

SIX HOURS WITHOUT RELIEF.

Attempted Murder of a Former President of the A. P. A.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 12.—The Rev. J. R. Dearborn, ex-State President of the A. P. A., was found lying in a yard in the rear of J. S. Stone's confectionery store, 1,821 East Ninth Street, at 5 o'clock this morning. Mr. Dearborn had been struck over the right eye with a heavy blunt instrument, and had been stabbed, but only slightly, three times in the left side, just over and above the heart.

The assault occurred about 11 o'clock last night, but the injured man was not found until 5 o'clock this morning. Although none of the wounds is serious, the attending physicians fear that possibly exposure may make the case a serious one. The news of the assault spread like wild fire through the city. The members of the A. P. A. passed it from lip to lip with startling rapidity, and soon intense excitement had been aroused. Not only were members of the order highly excited, but politicians generally, and especially Republicans, on account of to-day's primaries, eagerly sought reliable information.

The excitement was largely caused and greatly added to by the claims of the A. P. A., made even before any of the details were known, that it was an "assassination."

TO RESUME WORK AT ONCE.

Harvester Works to Start After a Month's Shut-Down.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—After a shut-down of a month, the 2,500 employes of the immense McCormick Harvester Works will resume labor. The works were shut down because of uneasiness in the commercial world and because of the necessity of repairs.

Since that time the company has been a subject for criticism. Letters have been received from men in the West and South saying that they would cause a general boycott if work was not resumed. The silver leaders have sent thousands of pamphlets and a score of speakers to arouse the men and induce them to declare themselves. To all this talk the workingmen made no reply, but listened in silence. A poll of the voters was started by two of the silver men, but they were compelled to give it up. Manager Daily said yesterday:

"The increasing confidence among the sound-money men and the corresponding decline in silver sentiment is the main reason why we can again give our men work. It has been many years since the money market was in such a condition as it has been of late, but now it is better, and the outlook is that good times are coming for the company. The way this company looks at the situation is that if Bryan is elected we cannot see how we can do business. But I think that from now on until sound money is known to be firmly established, business will resume its proper place. It may be some time before we are running a full force, but we hope it will not bee long.

A DIAMOND MATCH CONTRACT.

An Effort to Enforce It by Legal Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The first step to enforce by legal proceedings a Diamond Match trade has been taken. Unless the matter is settled before Tuesday, 700 shares of Diamond Match stock will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Chicago Real Estate Exchange.

The sale will be made for Henry Clews & Co. of New-York, who sold the stock to a Chicago house, and its acceptance has been refused. The purpose of the sale is to fix the amount of damages, by establishing the difference between the contract price at which it was sold and the price which it will bring at public auction. The transaction was for the August account, and before the time of delivery arrived Moore Brothers had failed. When the stock was tendered at the end of August, the house that was long on the stock declined to take it, and gave up the name of Moore Brothers as its principals.

Mr. Clews, who sold the stock, is trying to hold the house to its contract.

The Golden Pride of Kansas.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

The magnificent Kansas sunflower is now at the height of its glory. How lavishly it decorates the vacant places in the city, and fringes with masses of gold the country roads!

PLACE OF TRADE FOR MEN

NEW BUILDING TO BE OPENED BY R. H. MACY & CO.

Male Buyers Will No Longer Have to Struggle About the Main Store to Get Their Supplies—A Large Room Wherein They May Lounge, Read the Papers, and Write Letters—Rapid Growth of the House of Macy.

The expansion of retail trade in the district around Fourteenth Street has had its newest illustration in the erection of a new building by R. H. Macy & Co. on Fourteenth Street, directly opposite the firm's main structure. This old and famous house evidently does not apprehend that the centre of the shopping district will in many years be shifted from their corner, since the new building they will open to-morrow is larger than most retail stores are in their entirety, having a front on Fourteenth Street of 80 feet, and running through to Fifteenth Street, a depth of 206 feet, with six stories and a basement.

The house of Macy started thirty-eight years ago in a little corner store at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, with a force of one clerk, besides the proprietor, and its first day's sales amounted to $1.11. The house has grown until it covers an entire block on Sixth Avenue, stretching back 250 feet on Fourteenth Street, and also occupies a ten-story building, covering four lots, on Thirteenth Street, while some time ago the cigar and liquor departments were housed in a separate building on Fifteenth Street. Even these quarters have proved inadequate, and the inconvenience of building the main structure further skyward has led to the firm's recent move, the erection of the fine new building that will be open to the public to-morrow.

The new Macy store occupies the site of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the north side of Fourteenth Street, and is six stories high, fire-proof, with walls of brick and iron, marble stairways, and hardwood floors. It is lighted throughout by electricity and heated by steam. The ceilings are lofty, and the salesrooms present a most airy and inviting appearance. With the exception of a floor set aside for furniture—a new department just added to Macy & Co.'s business—the building is devoted altogether to masculine needs, and it will no longer be necessary for men to await their turn at the counter with women in purchasing articles of men's wear.

The ground floor, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, is devoted to men's ready-made clothing, with bicycle sundries, neckwear, hosiery, and underwear in front, and in the rear boots and shoes and hats. A new departure for the accommodation of the male patrons of the store is found on the second floor, where a room 50 feet by 30 feet is set apart as a reading room for men, supplied with the magazines and daily papers and conveniences for smoking. Writing tables and stationery are also among the furnishings of the room, which is planned to provide a pleasant and luxurious lounging place. The remainder of the floor contains the bicycle and sporting goods departments, and the third floor is devoted entirely to furniture.

The three upper stories have not yet been set apart to any purpose. They will be employed as stock rooms for the present, and probably in the future some of the departments in the main store that need enlarged space will be taken over there.

The effect of the opening of this annex will at once be seen in the increased convenience of buyers in the main building, where the pressure will be much reduced by the removal of much of the custom to the more spacious quarters in the annex, and the increased space thus placed at the disposal of the other departments.

It is well known that R. H. Macy & Co. sell only for cash. They also buy exclusively for cash, and thus, neither giving nor taking credit, are able to give their customers the benefit of all the saving that results from a strictly cash system. Another factor in making their prices low is to the extent to which they manufacture their own goods. The house of Macy has its own porcelain works in Carlsbad, Bohemia; its own pottery in Rudolstadt, Thuringia; its own china factory in Limoges, France; its own glassware factory in Stourshonau, Bohemia; its own linen factory in Belfast, Ireland; its own handkerchief house in St. Gall, Switzerland; its own designers in Paris; its own ladies' underwear, silk waist, and skirt factories in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Haven; its own glass cutting factory on the premises; its own chemical laboratory at 790 Greenwich Street; its own harness factory in New-York; its own cigar factory at 185 Sixth Avenue; its own shirt factory in Poughkeepsie, and its own bicycle factory in Paterson, N. J.

AS A QUARANTINE VESSEL.

The Corvette Omaha Turned Over to the Treasury.

MARE ISLAND, Cal., Sept. 12.—The United States steam corvette Omaha has been turned over by the Navy Department to the Secretary of the Treasury for use as a quarantine vessel.

The Omaha, in the performance of her new duty, will be stationed at California City, Cal. She has been provided with hot-air tanks for the fumigation of bedding and clothing, and with a lot of bathtubs. A house has been erected over the main deck, so that in all respects the vessel is housed in.

The Omaha last saw service in Chinese waters. She was commanded by Capt. (now Rear Admiral) T. S. Selfridge. She was considered one of the handsomest of the old corvette type of ships.

Ex-Senator Payne's Funeral.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The funeral of the late ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, at the family residence on Euclid Avenue, this afternoon, was largely attended. Brief services were held, Dean

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN WON

WAS NEVER HEADED IN THE RACE FOR THE FIRST SPECIAL.

Princess Flavia Won the Willow Stakes for Her New Owner at the Gravesend Track—Ballard Had a Bad Tumble, but Escaped Without Serious Injury—Glenmoyne Beat Zanone in the Six Furlongs Dash for Selling Platers.

Even though the quality of the horses that were announced as starters for the First Special at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track yesterday were far below the average of the fields that have run for that race in past years, they were nevertheless about the best that remain outside of the ranks of cripples. So there was a good crowd out to see the sport, as there were six other races that would give people all the opportunity they wished for speculation. And speculation was lively, though it was in small amounts, as is the rule with the throngs that go to the races on the half-holidays. These packed the ring and kept the layers busy recording their wagers of from $2 to $10 on a race, rarely exceeding the latter sum. What the crowd missed most was the music, and regrets were heard on all sides that the Brooklyn Jockey Club is not liberal enough to furnish music as do all the other race tracks in this vicinity, with the single exception of Aqueduct. If the track managers only knew what a dreary time there is for the holiday crowds in the intervals between the races they would surely give the public this much amusement, on holidays at least.

Those who went to the track expecting to see a good race for the First Special, which has always been a feature of the Fall meeting at this track, were much disappointed. It was the most one-sided race of the afternoon, and there was not even the semblance of a struggle for supremacy in it. Flying Dutchman, whose last appearance was not a very creditable one, outclassed the other starters so very much that he was made a hot favorite for the race, with Dutch Skater—Taral having the mount on him—a good second choice, and Ben Eder was played a little by those who thought it possible that lightning might strike in his direction. Ramiro was nibbled at a little, as it was whispered about that "Lucky" Baldwin thought he had more than half a chance to win the stake. Marietta was the rank outsider of the party, and she deserved to be, as she had no evidence of any speed.

Flying Dutchman's Easy Race.

When the flag fell to a very good start, Martin took Flying Dutchman to the front and at once started off to win the race from the front instead of waiting for a race in the stretch, as was done with him the last time he was out. Dutch Skater and Ramiro, running neck and neck, followed him, and Ben Eder lay just back of them, with Marietta acting as whipper-in for the party. That was practically the way in which the horses ran all through the journey. Martin gave none of them a chance to get up to Flying Dutchman, and he was never headed at any part of the race, winning in the easiest possible fashion by a length from Dutch Skater, whom he could have beaten a half dozen lengths had Martin so willed it. Dutch Skater had just as easy a time of it in getting the second slice of the purse. Ramiro lost any part of the money because Ben Eder came strong enough at the finish to beat him out of the third money. It was a procession rather than a race, and the public was much disappointed that the feature of the day had degenerated into such a bad contest from a spectacular point. There was nothing about it that could possibly excite any one.

The other stake race which had immediately preceded it was a better one to look at. It was the Willow Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, and had eight starters, Miss Prim and Sunny Slope being added starters to fill the gaps in the list of the promised field of eight made vacant by the scratching of Set Fast and Rhodesia. Princess Flavia, who had been sold early in the day by the Messrs. Keene to J. E. Seagram of Canada, was made the favorite in the betting over Sunny Slope, who, with Taral up, was backed heavily by the holiday people.

To a good start, Princess Flavia, Sunny Slope, and Grey Bird bounded away in front of the field, and led them around the turn to the stretch. At that point Grey Bird fell back and Swamp Angel came out of the bunch and started after the leaders. Princess Flavia retained the lead all the while, but when the last eighth pole was reached Sunny Slope, who seems to have gone back considerably, began to falter, and Swamp Angel and Miss Prim both passed her and set after the Princess. There was a sharp brush and a pretty bit of riding to the finish, which resulted in a victory by a neck for Princess Flavia from Miss Prim, who beat Swamp Angel about a half length, the latter beating Sunny Slope a neck for the third money. It was about as good a finish as any of the afternoon, and excited the most interest with the crowd.

Two Races and a Tumble.

As has come to be a regular thing at the tracks this year, the afternoon's sport began with a couple of races for maiden two-year-olds. Once more Salmak, about the most worthless piece of horseflesh that has been considered as a racer this year, turned up as a red-hot tip. He was made the favorite, and backed by all of the simplest speculators at the track. There is a belief that at some time or other this horse did some very fast work somewhere. At least, such is the rumor that has been industriously circulated, until it begins to look as if it was a rumor set afloat by the bookmakers for the purpose of catching gudgeons. If that be the fact, it has done its work well, for yesterday it landed a lot of fat fish, including "Dave" Gideon and his following and Riley Grannan and the people who play whatever he happens to have a fancy for when they can find out what that fancy is. Salmak of course failed to get any part of the money, and the shrewd bookmakers kept every cent that had been bet on him. Box and Ross O. had the race between them, the former winning very easily. Sir Frederick, a very slow beginner, came fast at the finish, as is his wont, and once more managed to get the third money. It looks as if he was never destined to get any nearer a purse than that.

Friendship, with 8 to 1 against her, managed to get the second of these races rather easily, leading all the way. Confession and Hi Daddy had a scrimmage for the second money, which the former secured by a head, owing to the strong finish which McCafferty rode on her. While the horses were at the post for this race Ballard had a narrow escape from a fatal injury. He had the mount on Braw Lad, and on the first attempt at a start that horse was thrown as a result of a collision with Confession just as the barrier was raised. Ballard hung to the bridle lines, his foot catching in the stirrup, and he was dragged for some distance, the horse's hoofs striking him a couple of times, so that he was knocked senseless. He was picked up and brought across the field to the jockeys' room, and appeared to be badly injured. But an examination by the track surgeon showed that no bones were broken, and that the lad probably sustained no other injuries than those resulting from the shock. Little Powers was pressed into service, and rode the horse, after some delay while he was making the weight.

Long Beach Ran Kindly.

Long Beach took it into his erratic head to run kindly yesterday, and as Coyle was able to hold him straight, he won the race at a mile and an eighth, for which Keenan, that other fast but erratic rogue, was favorite in the betting. Long Beach, in company with Kingstone, made the running for the party, and got so interested in trying to beat Kingstone that Coyle was able to get him by the stable where he lives, at the upper turn, before the horse discovered the fact. That feat accomplished, Coyle pushed Long Beach along to the front, and managed to keep him there until he won by a couple of lengths from Keenan, while Muskalonge and Volley had a hot brush for third money, which the former managed to secure by a head. Griffin did not ride Keenan with any great degree of skill, but ran him into a pocket, and altogether acted as if he would rather be down at Manhattan Beach watching the performance of the Ham and Egg sisters in "Evangeline" than riding race horses. Long Beach was at 10 to 1, so the victory was not a popular one.

After the two stake races had been disposed of, there was a run of six furlongs for the selling platers, with a field of nine starters. Zanone was made a hot favorite for the dash, with Glenmoyne an equally strong second choice. Waltzer started off as if he were going to make a runaway race of it, but he collapsed after he had gone a couple of furlongs, O'Leary forcing Zanone to the front with such rapidity that he probably then and there threw the race away for his employer. At all events, when it came to the sharp brush in the stretch to which the race developed, Glenmoyne and Bonaparte both beat him home, the first-named winning by a neck from Bonaparte, who was a half length ahead of Zanone as they rushed by the judges. Runaway and Waltzer were close up, and only noses apart for the fourth honors, that brought no money to the owner of either of the nags.

McKee and Marcus were equal favorites for the hurdle race that wound up the afternoon's performance. They finished in the two places of honor, McKee winning as he pleased, after making all the running for the field. Marcus was never prominent in the race until after the last half mile was entered on, when he showed some speed and nipped Alakuma for the place honors just at the end of the run. For a wonder, all seven starters finished, and there was not a tumble at any part of the race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year olds; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Rae W. Snowden's ch. c., by Order-Pandora, 113 pounds, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Martin)
2—Ross O., F. L. Parker's b. g., 110, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Sir Frederick, Gouhacre Stable's br. c., 113, 15 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Siamak, 113, 8 to 5, (Taral;) Ballyroe, 110, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Ignarra, 110, 20 to 1, (Griffin;) Tea Leaf, 110, 30 to 1, (Coady;) Arabian, 113, 12 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Musician, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Friendship, W. J. O'Brien's ch. g., by Cayuga-Affection, 110 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Lewis)
2—Confession, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 114, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCafferty)
3—Hi Daddy, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. g., 110, 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

L. S., 110, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Accordeon, 110, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Miss Lillian, 110, 15 to 1, (Johns;) Braw Lad, 113, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Yankee Heiress, 110, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Billoli, 110, 40 to 1, (Keefe;) Bonnie Eloise, 110, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) and Hint, 110, 15 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56½.

1—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 8 years, by Longfellow-Semper Idem, 95 pounds, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Coyle)
2—Keenan, Belmont Stable's ch. h., 4, 117, 4 to 5 and out.....(Griffin)
3—Muskalonge, F. M. Arthur's b. c., 3, 93, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Volley, 3, 93, 7 to 1, (Hewitt;) Kingstone, 3, 85, 5 to 1, (Powers,) and Hanwell, 4, 111, 10 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Willow Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-old fillies, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Princess Flavia, J. E. Seagram's b. f., by Prince Rudolph-Bonnie Gal, 97 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Miss Prim, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. f., 108, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Littlefield)
3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 108, 7 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

Sunny Slope, 115, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Celoso, 108, 4 to 1, (Sloane;) Gray Bird, 108, 25 to 1, (Griffin;) Euphemia L., 108, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) and Leonora, 108, 50 to 1, (Coady,) also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—The First Special, of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward, of which $350 to second, and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09¾.

1—Flying Dutchman, P. Dunne's ch. h., 4 years, by Wagner-Glen Mercy, 115 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 5, 115, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 103, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Ramiro, 105, 7 to 1, (Sloane,) and Marietta, 112, 20 to 1, (Tuberville,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¾.

1—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's b. g., by Glenelg-Mayne, 104, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Bonaparte, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Littlefield)
3—Zanone, Hamilton Stable's br. g., 3, 98, 9 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

Runaway, 5, 107, 30 to 1, (Coady;) Waltzer, 4, 107, 8 to 1, (Hill;) The Swain, 4, 110, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Handspun, 4, 109, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Ameer, 3, 107, 10 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Gracious, 3, 93, 20 to 1, (Redmond,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdles; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:19.

1—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g., 4 years, by Tremont-Sequence, 142 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Dunlap)
2—Marcus, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, 150, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Mara)
3—Alakuma, H. Warnke's br. g., 3, 132, 30 to 1.....(Callahan)

Won by ten lengths; a length between second and third.

Marble, 5, 152, 6 to 1, (Rowan;) Winship, 5, 152, 8 to 1, (Slack;) Hustler, aged, 152, 10 to 1, (Wilson,) and Rinaldo, 3, 152, 10 to 1, (Brazil,) also ran and finished as named.

VAN HALTREN'S HOME RUN.

Won the Last Game with Boston for the New-Yorks.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Boston, 8.
Baltimore, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 12; Washington, 6.
Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	85	35	.708
Cleveland	75	45	.625
Cincinnati	72	47	.605
Chicago	70	53	.569
Boston	67	55	.549
Pittsburg	62	57	.521
New-York	60	62	.492
Philadelphia	59	62	.488
Brooklyn	55	65	.458
Washington	51	69	.425
St. Louis	36	88	.290
Louisville	32	87	.269

Van Haltren hit out a home run to the ropes in the baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday that won the game for the New-Yorks from Boston. It was in the tenth inning. "Van" was carried off the field by enthusiastic admirers.

There was a good-sized crowd present, and they had pretty much given up hope of the home team's winning. Seymour had been batted out of the box in two innings and the Bostons in that time had scored 8 runs. "Dad" Clarke replaced him, and the Bostons did not tally again. The New-Yorks crept up, however, in the eighth inning, tied the score in the ninth, and the home run brought victory.

The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Hutt'n, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	3	3	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	0	0	4	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	5	4	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
Wilson, c.	0	1	5	2	1
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Clarke, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total.	9	10	30	15	3

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ham't'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	1
Tenney, rf.	2	1	5	0	0
Duffy, lf.	1	2	1	1	0
Long, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Stivetts, 1b.	1	1	14	0	1
McGann 2b.	0	2	0	4	2
Bergen, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Collins, 3b.	1	3	2	3	1
Klobe'd'z, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	8	14	*27	16	5

*None out when winning run was scored.

Boston	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Boston	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Boston, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Clarke, 2; off Klobedanz, 6. Struck out—By Clarke, 4. Home runs—Davis, Beckley, Van Haltren, Klobedanz. Two-base hit—Long. Sacrifice hit—Long. Stolen bases—Hamilton, (2,) Tenney, Duffy. Double plays—Davis, Gleason, and Beckley. (2.) Passed balls—Bergen, 2. Hit by pitcher—Beckley.

BROOKLYNS WERE BEATEN.

Their Defeat Makes Baltimore Sure of the Pennant.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The champions put the pennant out of doubt by winning to-day's game. Nops of Wilmington, Del., pitched a trial game for Baltimore, and showed excellent command and good speed. In only two innings was more than one hit made off him. Kennedy was pounded for seven hits and eight runs in the fourth inning. Showers kept the attendance down to 3,546. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donnelly, 3b.	2	2	1	5	1
Quinn, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	2	3	7	0
Kelley, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Reitz, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Brodie, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Robinson, c.	1	2	2	0	0
Nops, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	9	12	27	18	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
And'son, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Griffin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Daly, 2b.	2	3	1	3	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	2	1	1
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
McCarthy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grim, c.	0	0	2	3	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	5	7	24	10	1

Baltimore	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Nops, 1; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Nops, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Three-base hits—Anderson, Shindle. Two-base hit—Daly. Stolen bases—Daly, Jennings, (2,) Quinn, Robinson, Kelley. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Killen and Merritt; Briggs and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; St. Louis, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Kissinger and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	5	0	3	2	—12	

Base hits—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 20. Errors—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Norton, German, McJames, Flynn, and McGuire; Taylor and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	.	—6
Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Hill and Miller; Rhines and Gray. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Paterson, 10; Hartford, 2.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Hartford went to pieces in the first inning here to-day, and allowed Paterson to score unearned runs. The teams meet again to-morrow, and the game may decide the winner of the pennant. The score:

Paterson	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—10	
Hartford	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Base hits—Paterson, 11; Hartford, 8. Errors—Hartford, 8. Batteries—McMackin and Smink; Vickery and Bottenus. Umpire—Mr. Bates.

Newark, 12; Athletics, 6.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—Newark defeated the Athletics easily to-day. The score:

Newark	1	4	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	—12
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		—6

Base hits—Newark, 13; Athletics, 8. Errors—Newark, 1; Athletics, 3. Batteries—Garvin, Lipp, and Rothfuss; Ames and Fox. Umpire—Mr. Lucid.

ORANGE'S EASY VICTORY.

Beat the Staten Island Field Club Nine 14 to 2.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 12.—The Orange Athletic Club played with the Staten Island Field Club nine at baseball at the Orange Oval this afternoon and beat them by a score of 14 to 2, although not one of their runs was earned. Westervelt struck out thirteen men at the bat easily. The score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
Nichols, rf.	4	1	1	0	1
Grey, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Williams, c.	0	0	11	3	0
Gunster, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0
Westervelt, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Horner, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
McAuley, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0
McGr'lin, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
Total.	14	9	27	10	2

STATEN ISLAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
W.M'lg'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
F.M'l'g'n, 3b.	1	1	0	2	2
Rendt, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Meyer, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
C.M'l'g'n, 2b.	0	0	3	2	4
Cotter, ss.	0	2	4	2	4
Calla'an, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Vroom, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Total.	2	5	24	8	10

Orange	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	7	.	—14
Staten Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Earned runs—Staten Island, 1. First base on errors—Orange, 6; Staten Island, 2. Left on bases—Orange, 5; Staten Island, 5. Bases on balls—Off Westervelt, 2; off Cronin, 6. Struck out—By Westervelt, 13; by Cronin, 4. Sacrifice hits—Grey, McAuley. Two-base hits—Grey, F. J. Mulligan, Cotter. Stolen bases—Thomas, (3,) Nichols, Gunster, (2,) Cotter, F. J. Mulligan. Double play—McGrillis and Horner. Passed balls—Williams, 1; Vroom, 2. Wild pitches—Cronin, Westervelt. Umpires—Messrs. Stephens and Collins.

Oritani, 6; Cuban Giants, 4.

HACKENSACK, Sept. 12.—Fishel, Oritani's new pitcher, proved too much for the genuine Cuban Giants this afternoon, and the home nine won after eleven innings of exciting play. The score:

Oritani	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	—6
Cuban Giants	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Base hits—Oritani, 7; Cuban Giants, 8. Errors—Oritani, 5; Cuban Giants, 4. Batteries—Fishel and O'Neil; Miller and Jordan.

STATEN ISLAND'S PROCESSION.

A Long Line of Wheelmen Parade to the Richmond County Fair.

The parade of wheelmen in New-York City last night proved a drawback to the parade and prize competition of cyclists on Staten Island yesterday afternoon, held as a closing feature of the Richmond County Fair. New-York and Brooklyn clubs had been chiefly depended upon to make the parade a success, but neither city was well represented. Aside from the Richmond County Wheelmen, and the Staten Island Turn Vereins, the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City were the only organized wheelmen attending. New-York, however, carried away two prizes, Miss Mack of New-York winning in the competitions for the most graceful lady rider and the most appropriate lady costume.

The parade formed on Stuyvesant Place, St. George, with about 300 in line, and proceeded, by way to Richmond Terrace, to Boyd Avenue, to Henderson Avenue, to Broadway, to Post Avenue, to Herberton Avenue, to Park Avenue, to Port Richmond, then by Bennett Street to the fair grounds, where about 1,200 persons had assembled to welcome the riders. The parade was nicely handled, and it presented a pleasing appearance.

At the fair grounds the several competitions resulted as follows: Best uniformed club from New-Jersey—Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City, thirty in uniform. Best uniformed club from Staten Island—Richmond County Wheelmen, fifty in line, first prize; Staten Island Turn Vereins, twenty in line, second prize. Regimental and naval bicycle corps—Eighth Regiment Bicycle corps; no other competitors. Most graceful tandem riders, lady and gentleman—Miss Maud Seguine and Mr. James McKenzie. Most graceful tandem riders, gentlemen—Fred Heineman and Fred Waltzer. Most graceful lady rider—Miss Mack, New-York, first; Mrs. Sharrott, Jersey City, second. Most graceful gentleman rider—J. Judson Worrell first, J. C. Fremont, Jr., second. Most appropriate lady's costume—Miss Mack, New-York, first; Miss Maud Seguine, Staten Island, second; Miss Mabel Seguine, Staten Island, third. Most artistic fancy dress, gentleman—H. Sloan, Staten Island. The Clio Wheelmen presented a very good appearance in their white and blue uniforms.

The judges were Avery D. Andrews, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, and Charles G. Bush of New-York, and George M. Pinney, Jr., of Staten Island. Oscar Flash was the Grand Marshal of the parade, and his assistants were Orville M. Nichols, Augustin F. De Jonge, Daniel P. Libby, R. T. P. Fiske, Frank G. Janssen, and J. Judson Worrell. A number of prizes were not awarded owing to lack of competitors.

Manhattan's Bicycle Races.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 12.—The annual race meet of the Manhattan Bicycle Club was held on the Crescent track here to-day. The following is the summary of the races:

One-Mile, Novice.—First, J. S. Dougherty; second, T. J. Deaken; third, W. C. St. John. Time—2:45 2-5.

One Mile, Handicap.—First, A. Oatman, (scratch;) second, C. P. Staubach, (scratch;) third, R. G. Betts, (140 yards.) Time—2:34 1-5.

Half-Mile, Scratch.—First, A. Oatman; second, J. Nommenbacher; third, C. P. Staubach; fourth, George C. Wheeler. Time—1:15.

Five Mile, Handicap.—First, R. G. Betts, (1:10;) second, J. Nommenbacher, (0:15;) third, C. P. Staubach, (scratch;) fourth, J. G. Wheeler. Time—14:11 3-5.

Murphy Wins the Patten Cup.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The shoot at Hollywood this afternoon for the Patten Loving Cup attracted six entries. Neither Ballard, Finletter, the "Count," or Daly entered. The conditions were: Fifty birds, $50 entrance fee. Edgar Murphy of Long Branch and Albert Loeving of New-York tied for first place, with 46 kills each, and divided first money, each man receiving $75. The tie for the cup and a fifty-dollar pool was shot off, miss and out. Loeving's fourth bird fell dead just out of bounds, and Murphy was awarded the prize. Hooper kill 45 and took third money; McAlpin was fourth with 44. Al Ivans and Fred Hoey withdrew on the second round of twenty-five birds.

ATHLETES DO THEIR BEST

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Wefers Was in Fine Form and Won Two Races Handily, but After a Hard Contest Was Beaten Out in the Quarter-Mile Event by Thomas Burke, the Boston Runner—Liebgold Won the Walks, as Usual, and Mitchell the Weight Throwing.

The ninth annual championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was held yesterday afternoon on Manhattan Field. A muggy atmosphere, combined with a track rather soft on top, caused a little grumbling.

Several protests were entered by Harry Cornish, manager of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, against B. J. Wefers, George W. Orton, F. P. Garvin, A. W. Remington, L. P. Sheldon, and R. G. Paulding on the ground of non-residence. That the protests will not be sustained is without doubt, as Wefers works in New-Rochelle, Orton is clearly eligible under the constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union, Article X, Section 1; Garvin is studying law in New-York; Remington attended New-York University, and has competed for the New-York Athletic Club for eleven months; Sheldon is employed in New-York, and Paulding has always lived in New-York. Seventeen events were carded for competition.

The quarter-mile race was the event which had the most of the spectators on the anxious seat, as it was intimated that Wefers surely would win from "Tom" Burke, the American, international, and Olympic champion at the distance. So, when the quarter-mile event was called every one was on the tiptoe of expectancy. Seven runners toed the mark, including Burke, Wefers, Kilpatrick, McCrae, Garvin, Mackenzie, and Carbonell.

At the crack of the pistol Burke jumped away in the lead, keeping it from Kilpatrick, whose mission was to pace Wefers and McCrae, who made every effort to take up the running at the "two-twenty," but Burke denied them the honor and strode along at a gait which none could maintain but Wefers, who ran into second place at the 300 mark, and who looked to have a lot in reserve. Seventy-five yards from home Wefers made his effort, and all but headed the flying Burke. At fifty yards from the finish Burke seemed to falter, but only for several yards, as he immediately commenced to draw away from his sturdy opponent, and won one of the best contested races seen in this country by four yards in 0:48 4-5, just five-one-hundredths worse than the time made by "Lon" Myers at Stanton, Penn., in 1881.

The 100-yard dash was the first event called, and ten men responded, including the two Southern fliers, Dupre and Demornelle, who were drawn in the first heat with Wefers, Bloss, and Weissmann. This heat proved but an exercise for Wefers, who won comfortably from Bloss in 0:10 2-5. Quinlan of the New-Yorks and his clubmate, Lane, accounted for the second heat in the same time as the first. The final was several yards faster and showed Wefers the winner by a yard from Quinlan, who beat Bloss a like distance for the place. Time—0:10 1-5.

The half-mile event was a good race, although there was much disappointment at the non-appearance of Gifford, the Canadian. When the start was given, Creegan took up the running and led at the quarter, with Kilpatrick second. At 600 yards Kilpatrick went to the front and remained there to the finish, winning handily from Hipple, who beat Power of Pittsburg two yards for the place. Time, 1:57 3-5.

In both walks "Sam" Liebgold asserted his superiority, winning from his brother Louis, with M. H. Donovan third.

The two-mile bicycle race consisted of two heats and a final, for which six men qualified. After much alternating relative to the lead, Owen of the Knickerbockers took the track at the sound of the bell and maintained the lead into the backstretch, where a general closing up happened. Dawson led into the stretch for home, and, sprinting in fine form, won a good race by three lengths from Walter Roome, who beat Hunter two lengths for the place.

Orton won the mile race, Remington running second in good style. The time was fast, 4:27.

The 220-yard run was conceded to Wefers, but a sharp competition was expected for the places. After two heats were run the final was called and six runners responded. At the finish Wefers won easily from Quinlan, who beat Keane, the Metropolitan champion, two feet.

George R. Gray of the New-York Athletic Club added the shot-put to his many victories at that game by putting the missile 41 feet 3¼ inches. John Henry of the New West Side Athletic Club was second, with a put of 38 feet 7½ inches, while Alexander Brown of Yale put it 38 feet 6½ inches and got third.

The pole vault resulted in a double tie, one between Allis of Yale and Paulding of the New-York Athletic Club, each jumping 10 feet 6 inches. In jumping off, however, Paulding failed and had to accept second place. The other tie resulted in the winner, C. F. Hamilton, who had tied with J. L. Hurlbert, Jr., at 10 feet 3 inches, jumping 11 feet, a vault which, had he previously accomplished it, would have placed the championship to his credit. The fourth man, Hurlbert, also jumped three inches higher than the winner in deciding his tie.

Since 1880 James S. Mitchell has accounted for the hammer championship. This year he won with a throw of 134 feet 8¾ inches, with Harry Cross of Yale second, with 123 feet 8½ inches, and E. J. Miltenberger, the Southern champion, third, with 118 feet 8⅝ inches. The "fifty-six" weight-throwing event was also won by Mitchell.

The three-mile run wound up the afternoon's sport, and after dallying along for two miles and a half and indulging his opponents in the lead, "Ernie" Hjertberg of the New-Jerseys swept by Cooper of the New-Yorks and was never headed, winning by fifty yards from Mills of Boston, who just nipped Cooper on the post.

The New-York Athletic Club fulfilled expectations as to prize winning, with the New-Jersey's second, the Pastime Athletic Club third, and the Knickerbockers fourth. The following is the summary:

100-YARD RUN.

Champion of 1895, B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C., 0:10.

American record, 0:09 4-5, J. Owen, Jr., Detroit A. C., 1890, and B. J. Wefers, New-York City, Sept. 21, 1895.

English record, 0:10, A. Wharton, Darlington College, 1886; C. A. Bradley, Huddersfield C. and A. C., 1893; A. R. Downer, Scottish Pelicans, 1895.

Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C.; E. B. Bloss, New-York A. C., second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. F. Quinlan, New-York A

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NEW HOSPITAL FOR AMHERST.

George D. Pratt's Handsome Gift to His Alma Mater.

George D. Pratt, a son of the late Charles Pratt, the founder of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, has made a handsome present to Amherst College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of '93. Other members of the family have at times made gifts to this college.

Mr. Pratt's gift is to be a hospital, which will be known as the George D. Pratt Home. It will cost $17,000, and will be erected at the end of High Street. Under the contract, which has just been signed, the contractors are to have the building finished by March 31 next.

It is to be of frame structure, built in the Colonial style, with Grecian trimmings, the first two stories to be decorated with Doric columns, while those of the third story are to be of the Ionic order.

The special feature of the new building is to be the third floor, which is to be fitted up for contagious diseases. All the latest improvements will be used in the construction of the hospital. It will be heated throughout with steam. The new hospital will be about half a mile from the college.

WARREN LELAND'S NEW CAFE.

A Beautifully Decorated Room Opened at the Windsor Hotel.

Until Warren F. Leland secured the Windsor Hotel May 1 it had always been run solely on the American plan. He added a grill room for men, but, still not satisfied, he decided to transform the billiard room into a café. Last night the new restaurant was brilliant in all the glory of Louis XV. decorations. Many invited guests were present to congratulate Mr. Leland on the beauty of the new room.

The café is 23 by 81 feet, with a floor of antique oak squares. The tone tint is a delicate terra cotta, in which shade the side walls are finished in a silk effect. Panels in cream divide the wall area. The ceiling is finished in a delicate harmony. A screen in artistic fretwork, white enameled, separates the café from the lobby. Two rows of cocoa palms run lengthwise of the room.

The extensive decorations of the dining room, in the Italian Renaissance style, will be finished in a few days, when it will be thrown open to the inspection of the public.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

6TH AVENUE CORNER 20TH ST.

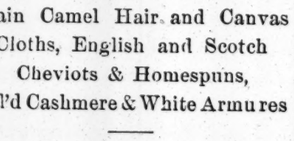
THE BIGGEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

My Famous Trade

TRUE FORM Mark.

SHOE FOR MEN

$3.00



The value offered at $3 in this line of shoes is positively equal to that of last season's $5 Shoe; thereby selling an honest $5 Shoe at the remarkably low price of $3.00, giving the purchaser greater value in service, fit and style. I invite comparative inspection with any $4 or $5 Shoe now on the market.

This famous line of Shoes are made with Hand sewed welt in Button, Lace and Congress styles; Broad, Medium and Narrow Toes, and are warranted to be of the best material and superior workmanship.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

6th Ave. Cor., 20th St.

PAINTINGS IN STEERAGE.

French Passenger Has an Alleged Raphael and a Rubens.

Among the steerage passengers who arrived by the steamer Touraine yesterday was a nervous, dark-haired Frenchman, dressed in a blue flannel shirt and sack coat. During the entire voyage from Havre he slept on his trunk every night, and kept such a watchful eye on it that his fellow-passengers thought he was either a crank or had untold treasures stowed away.

When the immigrants were landed on Ellis Island and the Custom House officers examined the effects, they found two black cases, whose lids were tightly screwed down, and which contained two old paintings, which the Frenchman, who gave his name as Amand Martin Heurel of Theillement, in the Department of Eurec, France, said were a Raphael and a Rubens. He had come to the United States to sell them, he said, and expected to realize a fortune. On landing M. Hurel went to the Hotel de France, in Macdougal Street, near Houston.

In the evening he showed the paintings to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and told how they had come into his possession. The alleged Raphael was painted on a board, and measures 18 by 22 centimeters. It has been thirty years in his family's possession, he said, and had been purchased by a woman in a second-hand bric-à-brac shop for 30f. She presented it to his grandfather.

About a year ago M. Hurel, according to his story, went to Paris, and asked M. Lucien Faucon, the Conservateur de Musée Carnavalée, what it was. M. Faucon advised him to go to the Estampes Library, in Rue Richelieu, and investigate there. M. Hurel went, and came to the conclusion that it was one of the nine Raphael paintings of the holy family. The Virgin is holding the holy Child, who bends over to Joseph, seated at a table, and holding a basket of fruit in his lap. M. Hurel read up all the biographies of Raphael in the National Library, and his conclusions were confirmed, he declares. Then he had the painting photographed, and Raphael's signature, which could not be seen on the painting, appeared on the photograph, where it could be made out by the aid of a microscope.

Mr. Heurel then showed the painting to Viel Castel, a Paris expert, and that gentleman gave him a letter stating that the painting had the Raphael traits, and might be one. Similar statements were made by two other experts—Hurley Frederic of Elbeuf, and Innocenti of Paris.

This Raphael, said Mr. Heurel, was taken from London to The Hague during the reign of William I., and there a French soldier got it and took it to Rouen.

As for this Rubens, which represents the descent from the cross, and is about fifteen inches in length, his father, he said, brought it with him to Paris from Normandy, where it was in the possession of his family for 150 or 200 years. He showed it to the same experts, and they expressed similar opinions to those about the Raphael.

Among the guests at the hotel is Alexandre Vallet de Brugnières, art critic of the N.X. Siècle and the Monde Parisien, who examined both paintings. He would not believe that the alleged Raphael was genuine. The painting, he declared was a on wood. The painting, he declared was a magnificent copy of a Raphael, and the Virgin was from the same model—the Fornarina, bakeress—from which that artist painted his Madonnas, and the hair was of the same Titian red. There were at present in Europe 250 counterfeits of Raphael's Virgins. As for the Rubens, M. de Brugnières pronounced it a poor copy.

Arnold Constable & Co.

AUTUMN STYLES.

Dress Fabrics.

Plain Camel Hair and Canvas Cloths, English and Scotch Cheviots & Homespuns, Col'd Cashmere & White Armures

Suitings.

Check and Plaid Suitings, Fancy Jacquard Suitings, Beige Mixtures.

Broadway & 19th st.

HIS PRICE FOR BAIL $20.

Professional Bondsman Arrested in Court and Sent to Jail.

Leopold Hirschkowitz, forty-two years old, a butcher of 142 Norfolk Street, was arrested yesterday in the chambers of Judge Fitzgerald at General Sessions, on a charge of falsely personating a bondsman.

Hirschkowitz had gone on the bond of $1,000 for the appearance in General Sessions Court of Giuseppe Giglio of 452 East Thirteenth Street, who was charged with assaulting Marie Viesseta, with whose family he was boarding. Giglio did not appear for trial. Hirschkowitz was told that if he did not produce the man in court the bond would be forfeited.

The bondsman, going out on the streets after getting a warrant for Giglio, arrested a woman named Victoria Tettla of 65 Mulberry Street. He took her into court, and was there told that he had gone on the bond of a man, and not a woman.

He went out much disturbed, and picked up Antonio Cartella of 188 Mulberry Street and served the warrant on him, and took him before Judge Fitzgerald. The arrested man declared he was not Giglio, and had committed no crime, and his statements were verified.

Judge Fitzgerald discovered that Hirschkowitz was a professional bondsman, who did not keep track of the persons whose bondsman he had become. He is on the bond of seven persons. He was paid, it is alleged, $20 for going security for Giglio. Sept. 8 he went security in the Centre Street Police Court for one George Shay, charged with grand larceny, signing the name of his son Frederick H. Hirschkowitz to the bond. Sept. 3 the father had transferred to his son all of his Norfolk Street property, valued at $42,000.

Judge Fitzgerald committed him to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail.

The Mayor on a Short Cruise.

Mayor Strong, Secretary Job E. Hedges, Controller Fitch, and several others started yesterday, on invitation of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, on a pleasure trip down the Atlantic coast on Mr. Gerry's steam yacht Electra. The party will return to-morrow.

My father had a SEVERE ATTACK OF PLEURISY. His physician treated him with all the skill at his command, but he grew steadily worse. We finally resorted to the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT with the most happy results, for a few bottles of this medicine restored him to his usual health.—THEO. RICHARDS, Stewart, Minn., Oct. 15, 1895.

If bilious take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Every price of every article, in every Department, at every time, guaranteed to be the lowest.

The Store in Fall Attire.

Teeming with everything decreed by the world's dictators of Fashions for the coming season, as well as with the thousand and one other lines of merchandise that go to make up the thoroughly equipped modern department store. . . . Prodigality in choice combined with frugality in prices is what an examination will reveal.

New Fall Silks.
New Fall Dress Goods.
New Fall Hats.
New Fall Millinery Novelties.
New Fall Ribbons.
New Fall Laces.
New Fall Neckwear.
New Fall Trimmings.
New Fall Hosiery.
New Fall Upholstery Goods.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

KEEPING WATCH ON FISCHER.

Made False and Contradictory Statements to Coroner Hoeber.

Coroner Hoeber continued the investigation yesterday into the peculiar circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Rosa M. Fischer, which occurred early Friday morning at 349 East Eighty-seventh Street. The cause of the woman's death was originally given as heart disease, and as a certificate to that effect had been given by Dr. Alexander Rixa of 223 East Eighty-sixth Street, no investigation would have been made into the case had not a message been received over the telephone at the Coroner's office from some person not yet discovered that the death needed looking into.

Joseph M. Fischer, the husband of the woman, is not under arrest, as nothing has yet been disclosed sufficiently definite to justify such a course, but Coroner Hoeber has directed the police to keep him under surveillance as a precautionary measure pending the result of the chemical analysis which is being made by Prof. Von Gieson, and the microscopical examination which Dr. Otto H. Schultze is making. The Coroner said last night that his reasons for placing Fischer under surveillance were that the man did not have a good record; that he had made contradictory statements, and that many of the statements he had made proved to be untrue.

An anonymous letter was received by Coroner Hoeber yesterday which was postmarked "Station Y, 3:30 P. M., Sept. 11." It was evidently written by some person who was familiar with the Fischer family affairs, and in it were serious charges against Fischer. While Coroner Hoeber does not look with favor on anonymous communications, he deems it his duty to investigate the statements contained in the letter, and such an investigation is in progress.

MR. LEWIS'S FRIENDS GRIEVE.

Many Messages of Condolence Received by the Window.

Mrs. Lewis, widow of James Lewis of the Daly company, received a large number of cablegrams and messages of condolence yesterday. Ada Rehan cabled from Holmrook, Ireland: "I feel deepest sorrow at the terrible loss of my old friend and comrade. Sorry I cannot be with you. Can only send sympathy."

Blanche Roosevelt, the singer, cabled from Paris: "Accept my sincerest sympathy."

Wilson Barrett cabled from London: "Accept deepest sympathy and kindest regards."

Prof. and Mrs. Brander Matthews cabled from Sheffield, England: "You have our deepest sympathy."

Arthur Bouchier sent the following cablegram from London: "Deepest sympathy for you in your bereavement."

Mr. Daly called at Mrs. Lewis's residence, the Albany, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, at 6 o'clock last night. He told Mrs. Lewis that he could never find another to fill Mr. Lewis's place.

The name of Joseph Jefferson was suggested as a pall bearer at the services, at 2 P. M. to-day, in the Church of the Transfiguration, but as he cannot reach the city in time for the funeral, it has been decided to have only eight, instead of ten, pall bearers, as intended. Henry Miller, who was named as a pall bearer, will assist the ushers at the church.

SOLD TO HERMANN OELRICHS.

Extensive Alterations to Mrs. Paran Stevens's House.

The old house recently occupied by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street has been purchased by Hermann Oelrichs, general manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

This house was for a long time considered to be one of the most beautiful in this city, both in point of architecture and interior decorations. It is now undergoing extensive alterations, and $250,000 has already been expended. Two passenger elevators and stone stairways have been added to the house. The framework used on the exterior was imported from Paris, and the mosaics which are to adorn the walls were brought from Persia.

In the rear a conservatory which will hold thousands of rare plants has been added.

Ehrich Bros

Upholstery Dept.

Third floor.

Sale of Genuine French Bouvette Tapestry Panels, used for sofa cushions and wall decorations, correct reproductions of the real Gobelin and Aubusson Tapestry in effect; subjects, game, fowl, and birds; size 85x65 centimetres, at 69c

Silk Brocade Skirts.

Special for to-morrow, and to-morrow only.

Rich Black Silk Brocade Skirts, (large patterns), lined with Percaline and finished with velvet binding cut extra wide, value 8.50, at 3.91

Gloves.

First Autumn importation of Men's 1-clasp Pique Walking Gloves, in newest shades of English red and tan, never before sold at less than $1.00 per pair, and

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves with embroidered backs and large buttons, in the most desirable colors and black, at..... 39c

This is the glove we sold for years at 89c. pair.

Laces.

Torchon, Medici, Florentine, and Renaissance Laces, none worth less than 45c., at..... 29c

Renaissance Scarfing, 25-inch wide, value $6.00 per yard, at..... 3.98

Wrappers.

300 All-Wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, wide skirts, best quality, full fronts and girdle; worth $4.50; last, all shades..... 1.61

Henrietta Tea Gowns of fine quality, trimmed elaborately with black Bourdon Lace and Insertion, newest style, worth $9.50, for 4.60

Sixth Avenue & 23d Street

SEIZED $9,000 IN DIAMONDS.

Customs Inspectors Confiscate Besides Six Watches and Jewelry.

Inspector Donohoe, on duty at the French Line dock when La Touraine came in yesterday, had just examined the satchel of a cabin passenger named Lopes, and had found nothing dutiable therein, when he noticed the owner transfer a package from his coat pocket to the satchel.

He took possession of the parcel, and upon examination found that it contained nearly $9,000 worth of diamonds, in the form of brooches, sprays, breastpins, and bracelets.

Lopes was not arrested, but the jewelry was confiscated.

While Donohoe was at work, Inspector Brown was busy seizing gold watches, antiques, jewels, and diamonds from three other passengers. Three gold watches were found on Ernst S. Cupbach. William Dupuis also had three gold watches that he had not mentioned in his declaration, and from Anton D. Martine there were taken jewelry set with pearls, diamond rings, and antique plates.

It was the largest single day's work done by the Inspectors in a long time.

Hydrographic Office Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Lieut. J. F. Parker, ex-President Harrison's nephew, has been ordered to take charge of the New-York naval branch of the Hydrographic Office, Sept. 21.

Daniell & Sons.

New Goods for Autumn.

SILKS.

We shall open the coming week many Novelties, including

Black Moire Antique Broche,
Colored Moire Velours,
Gold and Silver Satin Damasse,
Rich Satin Brocades,
Evening Taffeta Novelties, &c.
All are exclusive.

Splendid Novelties in DRESS GOODS.

50	pieces	Bourette Cheviots	98c. yd.
50	"	Boucle "	75c. "
100	"	Assorted Novelties	48c. "
100	"	Silk and Wool Plaids	65c. "

The MILLINERY Department

Is fully up to its ancient standard, including every possible novelty of the season.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Stationery and Fine Engraving.

BRENTANO'S

call attention to their complete Stationery Department, embracing a stock of all fashionable Writing Papers, and

Stationery Requisites, Engraving of Wedding Invitations, Reception and At Home Cards.

All work executed in the most correct manner and punctually delivered. Prices lower than prevail elsewhere for same quality of work.

50 Visiting Cards, name only, 1.25

By mail, 1.35.

BRENTANO'S,

31 Union Square, New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mrs. Mary Walters, twenty-eight years old, of Fourteenth Street, William's Bridge, who twice attempted to jump in front of Third Avenue cable cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on Friday, was held in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in $500 bail for trial on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. It is said she was under the influence of liquor when arrested.

—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ended at noon yesterday shows: Barometer—Maximum, at 10 A. M., Sept. 8, 30.064 inches; minimum, at 2 A. M., Sept. 10, 29.640 inches. Thermometer—Maximum, at 3 P. M., Sept. 11, 89°; minimum, at 5 A. M., Sept. 7, 60°. The rainfall for the week amounted to .63 of an inch.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed that the steamship Evandale has arrived at Tacoma, Washington, with mails from Japan. The mails are due in New-York City the morning of next Wednesday. The mails for Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. on Sept. 15 and 22.

—Fischel Schapiro, Max Sigel, and Louis Wolfinger were held in $2,500 bail each yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander to await the action of the Grand Jury on charges of conducting an illicit distillery at 416 East Seventy-ninth Street.

—There will be music at the Mall in Central Park by the Seventh Regiment Band at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Eighth Regiment Band will give a concert to-morrow evening in Washington Square, and Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will play to-morrow evening in Corlears Hook Park.

—Capt. Manuf Williams of 71 State Street, Camden, N. J., who was knocked senseless last Thursday night by a flying rope, on board his barge, the Glendower, had so far recovered from his injuries yesterday that he was released from Bellevue Hospital and taken to his home.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ended at noon yesterday there were 751 deaths in the city, of which 333 were cases of children under five years of age.

—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here yesterday from Key West, Fla., where she has been doing guard duty. She will take on coal and join Admiral Bunce's fleet.

—The Rev. Horatio W. P. Hodson will preach in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

—The September "Smoker" of the Booksellers' League will be held in Hardman Hall, in West Nineteenth Street, on Sept. 18 at 8:15 o'clock P. M.

—A meeting of the Board of Education will be held next Wednesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

—The quarterly statement of the Colonial Bank will be found in another column.

Brooklyn.

—Bishop McDonnell consecrated two small altars in the chapel of the Visitation Convent, on Clinton Avenue, yesterday morning. He was assisted by the Rev. John J. Barrett, the Rev. Father Coan of St. John's Chapel, and the Rev. James H. Mitchell. The altars were the gift of James and Edward Lennon of Quebec, as a memorial to their parents.

—Secretary Steele of the State Excise Department called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday and spoke of the excellent condition of the local Excise Department. Mayor Wurster said he was gratified, as the compliment paid to Col. Michell was no less a compliment to Brooklyn.

—The Republican Judiciary Convention for the Second Judicial District will meet in the Supreme Court Chambers, in the county Court House, at noon, Saturday, Sept. 26. Judge Aspinall will call the convention to order.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday, upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, placed the Superintendent of the disciplinary training school for boys in Schedule A of the Civil Service list.

—During the past week the Building Department granted permits for the erection of sixteen brick buildings, to cost $76,775, and twenty-eight frame buildings, to cost $51,154.

—Senator Patrick H. McCarren returned to Brooklyn yesterday after a three months' trip to Europe. The Seymour Club will give him a reception in its clubhouse to-day.

—There will be a public concert at Prospect Park to-day.

Long Island.

—A letter has been received from State Superintendent Skinner of the Public Schools by Major Clinton H. Smith of St. James regarding the dispute over the employment of two school teachers for St. James. Livingston Smith, the senior Trustee, employed two teachers, and Major Smith opposed this, claiming that the taxes were too high, and there was need of economizing, and that one teacher was enough. The State Superintendent decides that the Trustees had the right to employ two teachers.

—Edward Cromwell yesterday, on behalf of E. P. Titus, a lumber dealer, and Hall & Kirk, hardware dealers, filed liens on the building of I. H. Walker at Bayville, which was being constructed by Oliver & Davids. Mr. Oliver has disappeared, and, it is alleged, has deserted his wife, who is now in Brooklyn. Mr. Oliver, it is alleged, had not paid for the material used, and it is to secure themselves that Titus and the hardware firm filed the liens.

—Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County two years ago seized the stock of liquors in the store of Merks & Feigenspan at 77 Fulton Street, Astoria. He sold the goods Friday, and yesterday the purchasers discovered that many of the bottles that they thought contained wines and liquors contained nothing but water. He will rehang the

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TRADE MARK

The Corner in Decoration.

One of the chief uses of our luxurious angle seats is to create corners. Placed near an unbroken, disproportionately long wall, they relieve the monotony and form charming little rallying spots.

Made like the old-fashioned settle, with high backs and arms, and low, soft seats, heaped with cushions. Openings in the back above the head permit the light to fall through on book or work.

As plain or as rich as you choose, but at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

money to those who were fooled in their purchases.

—James Bohen and Patrick Hanlon were buried under a sand bank at Huntington Friday. Bohen was smothered before he could be dug out.

Jersey City.

—The Rev. John L. Scudder will deliver a series of political preludes at the Tabernacle Sunday evenings on the silver craze. His topics will be: "Cheap Money a Wild Delusion," "Dishonesty's Fifty-Cent Dollar," "Do We Want More Hard Times," "American Common Sense Will Triumph."

—For the first time in the history of Hudson County politics, the machine Democrats have split. One faction favors William Heller for Sheriff and James Lillis for Surrogate. The other faction favors Frank Kimmerly and Henry Hess.

—Mgr. J. De Concilio, rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, sailed for Europe yesterday in the Genoa. He will be absent one year.

WATCH TOWER OF HARLEM.

The Old Landmark in Bad Condition—Liable to Succumb to Heavy Storm.

The old watch tower in Mount Morris Park is on the verge of collapse, and unless the authorities take immediate action it is likely to be leveled to the ground by the first severe storm this Fall.

The tower has stood in its present position on the hill since 1857, when it was built by the city to be used by the volunteer firemen. Previous to that year there had been a similar tower at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, but it did not command a proper view of the town. It was torn down, and the present tower was erected on Snake Hill, as the knoll in Mount Morris Park was then called. On the completion of the structure three men were appointed by the city at a salary of $1,000 a year each to do duty in the tower, and alarm the firemen whenever they discovered a fire.

The entire upper end of Manhattan Island was guarded by this tower, and it answered the purpose well at that time, for the view of the watchers was not obstructed by lofty steeples or tall flat-houses. The territory which the watchers guarded was divided into five districts, and a certain number of strokes on the bell warned the firemen in which district a fire had been discovered. Five strokes were for Harlem, four for Bloomingdale, three for Yorkville, six for Manhattanville, and seven for Carmansville.

Two bells have been placed in the tower since its erection. The first, which weighed five tons, was cracked about twenty-five years ago by James McClusky while trying to ring an alarm of fire. It was soon replaced, however, by a new bell of about the same size and weight. This bell still hangs in the tower, and is rung every day at 8 o'clock A. M., noon, and 9 P. M. by members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, whose headquarters are in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Patrick Kennedy, one of the men who formerly did duty in the tower was a member of this company until recently, having been with it for twenty-two years. He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"It is a shame for the authorities to let the tower go to ruin, as it is one of Harlem's oldest and most historic landmarks. At one period it governed time in all of Harlem and the surrounding villages. All watches and clocks within sound of the bell were regulated by it. It was proposed several years ago to tear the tower down on account of its shaky condition, but the residents raised such an opposition that it was left standing."

Capt. Falvey of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 said: "The tower should have been repaired years ago. In its present condition, a heavy storm would make a sad wreck of it. The Park Department should make repairs at once, if it desires to preserve the tower. That Harlem people desire to have it kept in use is very evident from the fact that every time the bell gets out of order, which has been the case frequently of late, and does not strike for one or two days, I am besieged with letters from citizens, who wish to know what the trouble is."

To Honor Sebastian Cabot.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12.—The four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Sebastian Cabot will be celebrated on June 24 of next year in this city. The Mayor of Bristol, England, has decided to be present, and the Royal Society of Canada will hold its meeting here at the same date. The landing of the great discoverer was made in Cape Breton.

Sunday
September 13-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, September 14.

Trimmed Millinery
Dept.
on 3d Floor.

Hats, Bonnets and Toques
for
AUTUMN WEAR.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Rug Department.

(10 bales),

Karabaghs, $3.90, 4.60

Antique Shirvans, 12.50, 14.50

3d Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

NOW OPEN

SHOE DEPARTMENT
for
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

3d Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

Fall and Winter
BLANKETS and QUILTS

NOW OPEN.

3d Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

Upholstery
Dept.
3d Floor.

A most extensive assortment of
FABRICS FOR WALL AND FURNITURE COVERING, DRAPERIES, &c.

Lace Curtains
for Windows, Sash and Vestibule.

WINDOW SHADES.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.
Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, &c.

Estimates and Artistic designs submitted for Draperies, Hangings, etc.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

Horner's Furniture

THE BEST because representing the productions of the best makers only.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture. Larger assortments than elsewhere. Best values in all lines.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, from $18.50 to $500.00.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

Grand exhibition of Foreign Novelties (our own importation). Over 300 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $20 to $1,000; Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, Screens, &c.

All in all, the most complete and attractive stock of Fine Furniture in America.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

INDIGNATION IN GERMANY

A STRONG ANTI-TURKEY AGITATION BEGUN IN THE EMPIRE.

Mass Meetings to Denounce the Sultan Held in the Large Cities—The Porte Held Responsible for the Massacres Within His Dominion—Subscriptions Being Taken for the Suffering Christians in Turkey—Accidents at the Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—For the first time since the Armenian massacres aroused attention here, Germany appears to be on the eve of a popular agitation against the Sultan. The initiative in this movement comes from the Christian societies of Germany, which have relations in various parts of Turkey similar to those possessed by the English-speaking Christian bodies operating in Anatolia and other portions of the Sultan's domains. Although this agitation did not originate in political circles or other influential quarters, there is not the slightest doubt that the movement has attracted general sympathy, and that it is finding a response throughout the country that will insure its success.

A meeting of protest was held here on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Berlin Christian Knowledge Society, but it was not of much account as showing the popular interest in the anti-Turkish agitation. A large mass meeting was held in Hamburg on Thursday, however, and on the same day a conference of the German clergy was held at Brunswick, and these gatherings were of undoubted importance and weight. The Hamburg meeting unanimously passed resolutions denouncing the misrule of the Sultan, and appointed a committee to act in the direction of distributing relief among the suffering Christians in Turkey. The Brunswick conference also took action by arranging that the clergy throughout Germany shall announce to their flocks the full extent and horror of the persecutions which the Porte is visiting upon Christians within the Sultan's domains, and at the same time ask the pecuniary assistance of their congregations in relieving the sufferings of the Armenians and organizing a crusade against the Porte.

Arrangements were also made to have relief subscriptions opened in all of the parishes in Germany, and prayers read in all of the churches for a speedy termination of the Sultan's persecution of his Christian subjects. A memorial was also sent to the Kaiser requesting his Majesty to join in contributing to the relief funds. A continuation of mass meetings similar to the one held in Hamburg has been arranged for in all of the populous centres of Germany, all to be conducted upon the same general line.

The speakers at the Hamburg and Brunswick meetings have carefully avoided dealing with the political aspects of the Turkish question, and have limited their remarks to denunciation of the Turkish atrocities and to making appeals for their cessation, yet The North German Gazette employs its semi-official position to attack the anti-Turkish agitation as an ill-timed and injudicious movement. In an article which is understood to have emanated not from any German official source, but, on the contrary, from the Turkish Embassy, The Gazette traces the recent uprisings in Constantinople and Galata to Armenian Nihilists. The Armenians, the article continues, had designed also to blow up the Greek churches in Constantinople, with the object of causing a collision between the Greeks and Turks, which would have insured a general massacre of Christians. "It wasn't the Porte," the article adds, "that caused the massacres in Armenia, but the Christian propaganda in Asia Minor, where their cry, "Down with Islam," initiated the war of the crescent against the cross." The Gazette argues that European diplomats are keeping a sensible degree of reserve, and will interfere as little as possible, because they know that although the iron-clads of the powers might shell the Turkish ports and thus force the Sultan to accept the reforms suggested in his empire, they could not hinder the Moslems from exacting a terrible revenge in the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Christians.

The Vossische Zeitung makes a vigorous attack upon The Gazette's article, which it characterizes as a menace. The Vossische Zeitung holds that the European nations will see in such an attack no reason for ceasing to declare their loathing of the Turkish outrages, or to stop their preparations to prevent them.

The military manoeuvres which have been held at Goerlitz this week were the most extensive on record in respect of the number of troops engaged, but they concluded to-day in most inglorious style, the heavy rainstorms which prevailed greatly impeding the movements of the men. The Emperor left Goerlitz for Siegsdorf on a hunting trip, and the King of Saxony took his departure for Dresden. There was a great deal of illness among the men in consequence of their having been bivouacked under heavy rains, and there were a number of fatal accidents, which were not mentioned in the newspapers. The representative of The United Associated Presses, who attended the manoeuvres, is able to state from his personal knowledge that three men were killed by the artillery, one man was crushed to death under a gun at Pomnvietz, a lancer and his horse were killed by falling into a quarry, and another man lost his life by falling from his horse and impaling himself upon his lance.

Herr Krupp has dismissed all of the foreign workmen in his gunmaking works at Essen, upon the ground of his alleged discovery that they have betrayed the secrets of the manufacture of the Krupp guns to persons who were interested in other factories.

Prof. Bergmann, the eminent German specialist, who has been in professional attendance upon Count von Schouvaloff, the Governor of Russian Poland, who was recently stricken with paralysis, reports that his patient is slowly recovering.

Princess Feodore of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the German Empress, has been betrothed to Duke Frederick Wilhelm, brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Princess Feodore is twenty-two years of age and Duke Frederick William twenty-five.

Prince Eitel-Frederick, second son of the Emperor, who was injured a week ago by falling from his pony at Pleon, where he is pursuing his studies, is still confined to his bed. The young Prince proves to be more delicate than was supposed, and it is found to be very difficult to heal any wound or bruise that he may receive.

The German fleet, which is to take part in the coming naval manoeuvres, was ordered to pass through the North Sea-Baltic Canal from Kiel, but the ships will now be obliged to sail through the Great Belt, owing to the fact that the Danish steamer Johan Seim, which was sunk at the mouth of the canal, still blocks the entrance to that waterway.

A Little Encouragement.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

In his formal letter of acceptance Bryan approves both of the name of the United States and its form of government. So the country is still safe.

BRITAIN'S STERN POLICY

IT MAY YET RESULT IN THE OVERTHROW OF THE PORTE.

The Sudden Change Made in the Turkish Question Due Principally to the Indignation of Queen Victoria—Great Britain Will Act in This Matter Without Reference to the Other Powers—The Absence of Mr. Chamberlain Felt in England.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The orders issued to the British squadron under Admiral Seymour to rendezvous at Salonica in October are distinctly connected with the change in British policy toward the Porte, which marked the arrival of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, in Constantinople. Sir Philip, without ostentatiously declaring a more active and isolated English policy, has conveyed the impression to other European diplomats at Constantinople that henceforth the European concert will be adhered to by England only so far as it agrees with a purely English policy. There must be no more massacres of Christians, nor Moslem mob riotings, nor incitings to general murder, without practical intervention by England, with or without the approval of the other powers.

The game which Russian diplomacy played under Prince Lobanoff's artful hand, of paralyzing all interference in the Sultan's misdoings until the time became ripe for the utter ruin of Turkey to the aggrandizement of Russia, seems about to end. The question is asked here why Lord Salisbury so long followed a merely tentative policy, and what caused the change to a more pronounced and independent one. There is no doubt that the Queen's indignation over the Constantinople massacres had much to do with it. Her Majesty rarely interferes, but when she does the interference is effective. The recent disclosures in the publication of the Bismarckian letter of 1875, in which it was seen how Queen Victoria by writing to Emperor William I., foiled Bismarck's plans for the final conquest and division of France, is a striking instance of her power when she chooses to exert it.

Apart from the message, which she is understood to have sent to the Sultan through Sir Philip Currie, expressing her indignation and horror at the massacres, the Queen is known to be using her influence with the Czar. The visit of the Russian imperials to Balmoral, which was supposed to be a purely family affair, devoid of all possible political results, is likely to prove quite the other way, and to have more practical influence on European politics than either the visit to Vienna or Breslau, and possibly even more than the Paris demonstration.

The current cant of European papers about Prince Lobanoff's death causing no change in Russia's diplomacy verges on nonsense. There may be no alteration in Russian aims, but since Prince Lobanoff's death other and more potent influences are intervening to alter the immediate course of Russian policy. Among the factors working upon Lord Salisbury are the protests reaching the Foreign Office from British subjects in Constantinople and other parts of European Turkey, regarding the want of protection from outrage, and the demand of the religious press in England for the suppression of the Sultan's régime. Not the dissenting press, that has always been clamoring for the suppression of the "unspeakable Turk," but the Established Church papers have now taken up the cry. "Let not Lord Salisbury," says The Christian World, "stand between the Czar and Constantinople. Better if the Turkish capital become the centre of a free State. But if that is impossible, we should resign ourselves to the Russian advance. The rule of the Czar is bad enough, but there is in the hearts of the Russian people the seed of better things."

Mr. Chamberlain's Absence.

Mr. Chamberlain's absence from the Colonial Office is distinctly felt. Lord Selborne, his locum tenens, has, as Under Secretary for the department, somewhat of a reputation as a promising young man, but he does not appear to be able to deal with the sudden troubles arising in South Africa. All bade for peace when Mr. Chamberlain left for the United States. The dominant control Cecil Rhodes had exercised in South African affairs was gone, Rhodes himself being under pledge to come to England to be heard in defense of himself and the British South Africa Company. Just before Parliament was prorogued Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that "Rhodes had not control over a single policeman." Now Rhodes, usurping the functions of Gen. Sir Fred Carrington, the commander of the British forces, is trying to make peace with the Matabele chiefs. He has offered terms which Gen. Carrington refuses to accept, and generally deals with affairs in Rhodesia as if he were still master of the situation.

Lord Selborne doubtless keeps in cable contact with his chief, but it takes a strong and early hand to deal with Rhodes. The immediate result is conflict of personal interests, and something of confusion. The Matabele war, if it continues, will owe its continuance to differences between Rhodes and Carrington. The former would make peace on conditions which would leave a large section of the natives armed; the latter only on their unconditional surrender and disarmament.

An Irish Local Bill.

The introduction of an Irish Local Government bill in the coming session of Parliament is undoubtedly among the subjects which will engage Cabinet attention when the Ministers resume their meetings. Mr. Chamberlain's remark on Mr. Healy as the greatest Irishman living has already been commented upon by cable as made with a purpose. Messrs. Healy and Chamberlain have never hitherto been associated on mutual admiration terms. The prospect of a Government home rule bill explains the sudden flirtation. In well-informed Unionist quarters it is known that Mr. Healy, before Mr. Chamberlain pronounced him the greatest living Irishman, had informed Mr. Balfour that he would support the Unionist Government in promoting any good measure of local government for Ireland. This smacks of treachery, but Mr. Healy can defend himself by saying that his principle is to take a home rule measure from any party. The sort of bill that he can expect from Mr. Balfour is already known in that politician's cumbersome and discredited local government of Ireland bill, and Mr. Chamberlain's competitive scheme of provincial councils, damned in its inception by the unanimous voice of the Irish party, has equally little chance of acceptance now.

Prison Life That Crazes.

There is to be a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission to investigate prison treatment which deprives men like Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead of mental and physical health after prolonged confinement. In the case of the Irish political prisoners, it is alleged by their friends, who have watched their decay, that their treatment by underling officials in Chatham Prison laid the seeds of all subsequent troubles. While Mr. Matthews was at the Home Office, proof was laid before him that Daly and others were exceptionally badly treated, and he caused the removal of these subordinates. But the maltreatment was continued, it is feared, after the politicals were removed from Chatham. The Government cannot and dare not refuse the inquiry which will be demanded.

The British Association's annual congress, opening at Liverpool on the 16th inst., with Sir Joseph Lister, President of the Royal Society in the chair, has an unusually copious agenda. The Röntgen rays, the new elements, helium and argon, and the Nansen and other arctic explorations, are among the subjects for discussion. There will be a rare gathering of European and American savants.

Dr. Nansen, after telling his experiences to the Royal Geographical Society in London, will remain silent until he gives a full record of his expeditions in book form. This work will be issued simultaneously in England and America.

To Repair St. Paul's.

A large sum is to be spent in renovating the frontage of St. Paul's Cathedral. The heavily charged London air so affects the stonework of the public buildings, especially when of freestone, that a constant process of renovation is required. Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and Somerset House are instances where decay requires to be met by incessant precautions. Cleopatra's Needle, remaining many hundred years perfect in an Egyptian atmosphere, required to be covered with a chemical substance to prevent its falling to pieces within a few years after being placed on the Thames Embankment.

The Colonial Office, responding to an inquiry as to the truth of a report in American papers that the Pacific Cable Commission has decided to forthwith lay the Vancouver-Australian cable, states that the report is incorrect. The cable commission has only affirmed the general principle of the desirability of an all British cable to Australia, and will not deliberate further on the subject until the views of Mr. Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, are known.

The Pall Mall Gazette has published a disclosure of the report that the editorship of the paper was offered to Mr. Bok of The Home Journal. While Mr. Bok was recently in London, certain minor papers announced that he had been offered £7,000 per annum, a gorgeous West End mansion, and other things, to edit The Pall Mall Gazette.

Miss Madge Ellis, an American vaudeville singer, has made a most pronounced success in the music halls here. She has offers of engagements for the next four years.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, will address the American Chamber of Commerce at the annual dinner of that organization, which will be given at Liverpool on Sept. 23.

The Hon. William L. Wilson, the American Postmaster General, has arrived in London en route for New-York, after having made a tour of the Continent.

The Brooklyn's Trial Trip.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Commodore Dewey, President of the cruiser Brooklyn's trial board, practically has completed his report and will deliver it to the Navy Department in a few days. The Commodore says that the Brooklyn underwent a test which probably has never been equaled by a warship in the world, and, in his opinion, she is finer than any vessel of her class afloat. The delay in making the report has been due to the precaution of taking the engines apart after the trial. Every portion of the machinery was found free from the slightest scratch or strain, which is considered extraordinary after a run of six hours under full pressure.

Monday is the First Day of Business for The Big Store.

We thank the people very much for the enthusiastic reception they gave us at the formal opening last night, and invite them to come again to-morrow and partake of the feast of merchandise that we shall place before them.

At 9 A. M. the Doors Will Swing Open

and our first sale will begin. Many special things are placed on sale at prices that will create a sensation in the New-York retail business.

Some of the departments in our store are entirely new to the New-York stores.

Therefore, curiosity itself, will prompt you to see The Pure Food Show in the Grocery (entire 4th floor,) The Doctor's Office, The Prescription Department and Drug Store, The Bank, The Free Intelligence Bureau, The Telegraph Office, The Want Advertisement Offices, The Manicure and Hair Dressing Parlors, The Conservatory on the Roof, The Photograph Gallery, The Nursery, The Bird and Animal Department, The Observatory in the Tower, the Branch of the New-York Post Office and a score of other novelties.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, various parts of our building were not in as complete condition last night as we had hoped to have them, but everything will be completed during the coming week.

SOCIETY

With the closing of the Summer season and the near opening of that which is best termed the "Autumn" or "suburban season," weddings which, save for the two at Newport in August, have but figured on the social calendar since June last have again begun. It is unusual, however, for September to bring as many of these events as it has this year, and, if reports are true, to those which have already occurred will be added several others before the close of the month. It is probable that the rumor at Newport that Mr. John Ellis Hoffman and Miss Sybil Sherman, whose engagement was announced under somewhat romantic conditions a fortnight ago, were to have been married the past week, was the natural outcome of the gossip caused by the announcement of the engagement and the conditions which now surround the young couple. Although the wedding did not take place last week, its early celebration would not be a matter of surprise to the worlds of Newport and New-York society. It is understood that Mr. William Watts Sherman's objections to his daughter's marrying Mr. Hoffman are chiefly based upon the fact that the young man is dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood, and that, although a fortune awaits him at the death of his grandfather, this roseate future is too remote. Miss Sherman, however, about a month ago, when she became twenty-one, came into the possession of an income of $15,000 a year, left her by her mother, who was the sister of Senator George Peabody Wetmore. It will be remembered that Miss Sherman left her father's house a few days after she became twenty-one, when he refused to sanction her engagement to Mr. Hoffman, announced her engagement herself, and has since been visiting her stepmother's brother, Mr. Harold Brown, and his wife. While a welcome guest at their house, her position is not probably an entirely satisfactory one, considering her father's opposition, and it is therefore thought probable that she will adjust matters by marrying Mr. Hoffman at an early day, especially as she is financially able to do so.

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The three weddings of the week past which have greatly interested society were those of Mr. Charles Bruen Perkins and Miss Elizabeth Howard Ward, which was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 15 East Ninth Street, in this city, on Tuesday last, at noon; of Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, United States Army, and Miss Carolyn C. Marrow, which took place at Narragansett Pier on Wednesday, and of the Rev. Wesley H. Benham and Miss Susan Van Wyck, which was celebrated at Fishkill, also on Wednesday. A fashionable wedding in an old-fashioned New-York house early in September is so decided a novelty that the marriage of Mr. Perkins and Miss Ward brought in from the suburbs a large contingent of well-known people, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. William Street, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Godkin, ex-Senator and Mrs. Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low. As Mr. Perkins comes from Boston, there was also quite a delegation of society people from the "Hub" who came over especially for the occasion. Miss Ward, who is a tall and sweet-looking brunette, wore the conventional wedding gown of white satin, with veil of point lace. The maid of honor, Miss Marion Low, was gowned in white organdie over white silk, trimmed with pink ribbons. Mr. Neil Betten of Boston was the best man, but there were no bridesmaids or ushers. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room of Mr. Ward's residence by Mgr. Doane and the Rev. Father Pardow. The wedding was of interest to the older members of Newport society, for the bridegroom is the grandson of Mrs. Bruen, who has occupied a cottage in Bellevue Avenue for many years. He is also the son of Mr. Charles Perkins of Boston, and the brother of Mr. Edward Perkins, who married Miss Evarts, and of the beautiful Miss Mary Perkins, who married an Englishman some years ago, and who now lives abroad. Lieut. Chamberlain and Miss Marrow's wedding unfortunately fell on a rainy day, but was attended by an atmosphere of so much friendliness and good will that the dreary weather was forgotten. The ceremony took place in the pretty little stone Episcopal Church at Narragansett Pier, and was followed by a breakfast at Althea cottage, the Summer home of the bride's stepfather and mother, the Rev. and Mrs. Philip M. Prescott. There were no bridesmaids, but the bride's bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried by her little sister, Miss Marguerite Prescott. Strange to relate, the bride's gown was of white satin, profusely trimmed with old point lace, and, also, strange to relate, she wore a tulle veil, which was caught with a spray of orange blossoms. Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain will live at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mr. Ralph Gifford Miller and Miss Alice Bowers Lee, daughter of Mr. J. Bowers Lee, will be married at Southampton, L. I., on Sept. 30. Mr. Carter and Miss Faulkner, daughter of Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, will be married at the old country seat of Senator Faulkner in West Virginia, also on Sept. 30. Dr. Winthrop Talbot and Miss Edith Armstrong will be married at the residence of Mr. Daniel R. Williams, at Stockbridge, Mass., next Saturday.

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The rain interfered seriously with the lawn fête and fair at Beaulieu, the residence of Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice at Newport on Wednesday, which was organized by Mrs. Frank Hoffman and a number of prominent women for the benefit of a New-York charity. This fête virtually closed the Newport season, which began unusually late and which has thus closed at least a fortnight earlier than usual. There will be several dinners and many informal picnics and luncheons at Newport during the rest of this month, and the golf clubhouse is well patronized every afternoon and particularly on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, but the season is dead beyond hope of revival, and already speculations are being indulged in as to that of next year. It is already evident that Newport society has almost completely transferred its allegiance from the old Casino to the new golf or country club, and even the small and loyal band of partisans headed by Mrs. J. P. Kernochan and Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, which in former years while the Casino's glory had been waning used to assemble there for an hour or two every morning during the season, finally vacated their post the past Summer, so that the pretty building and its prettier grounds were given over to excursionists, and on days when there were no excursions, to solitude, while, led by the incomparable Mullally, "the band played on" morning after morning to rows of empty seats. While three or four of the Casino dances during the early part of August and before the balls began were well attended and gay, the majority have been dreary affairs during the past season, and some feeling was occasioned by the selection of Casino dance nights for private dances, notably by Mr. Perry Belmont, who is an officer of the Casino, and one or two others. At one of the dances last week the orchestra played for three couples only, and it was amusing to watch the mystified expression on the faces of the spectators in the gallery who had paid their dollar to see Newport society dance. This last week brought three Casino dances on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and in the absence of any other entertainments these were fairly well attended. It is more than probable that another Summer will see a new, if small, casino, at Bailey's Beach, the small strip of sand at the end of Bellevue Avenue which has recently been purchased by a syndicate of wealthy people, and which will be built during the Winter at the western end of the handsome bathing pavilion now there, or more probably on the hill in the rear. This would be an ideal spot for a handsome casino, and from its piazzas persons could look out across the sands covered with bathers to the open ocean. Such a building would be a great addition to Newport, and, as admission to it will be guarded very jealously and the excursion element will be kept out, it will, if erected by next Summer, be the feature of the next Newport season, and will be the morning meeting place of society there.

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After Newport—not the deluge, but Lenox. That pretty resort in the Berkshires will really open its season with the beginning of the Autumn golf tournament on Sept. 21. Of course, the golf tournament will be an excuse for the departure from Newport of all visitors who represent the floating society element there, and for two weeks at least Lenox will be fairly gay. The Summer has been an exceptionally hot and dull one, and the Lenoxites welcome more than usual the approaching season. The death of Mrs. John E. Parsons last month will have its effect, however, upon the season, and, of course, will keep a large family connection out of society there. Mrs. Parsons had been so long identified with Lenox, and was so universally beloved there, that many of the cottagers feel a sense of personal loss in her death. Lenox, however, cannot entirely dull the Autumn season at such suburbs as Tuxedo, Morristown, Hempstead, Staten Island, Cedarhurst, and Westchester, and already these begin to show signs of life, while the golf and huntings clubs of these resorts are already gay. The polo tournament at Prospect Park during the past week has been the centre of interest to the members of the hunting set, and numbers of well-known men and women have traveled to and from Brooklyn every day to witness the well-contested games, which have afforded the Brooklyn public also a delightful free show. Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston, always faithful to her home team, the Myopias, brought a special party on from Boston to the tournament, and has been present, arrayed as was never Solomon, at every game. Mr. Eugene Higgins is arranging plans for the entertainment of a large house party at his country place at Morristown, and it is reported that Mr. Robert Hargous, who has been living in Venice during the past three years, will return this or next week for a long-promised to visit his sisters, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. George De Forest, and Mrs. Robert Appleton, and will give during his stay one or two large private dances either at Tuxedo or Westchester. "Bobby" Hargous has been greatly missed during his voluntary exile, and the news of his probable return has been hailed with delight by a large number of friends.

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There has been so much discussion anent Mrs. Potter Palmer's reception by the exclusive set at Newport, and so many sensational and absurd stories have been published, intimating that Mrs. Palmer forced her way into society at the fashionable resort, that it is only fair to state that there was no question as to Mrs. Palmer's reception from the start, that she has borne herself with characteristic dignity and amiability, and that, with Mr. Palmer, her sons, and her niece, Miss Julia Grant, she has been a welcome guest at all the leading entertainments of the season. Her dance, given in the Pratt villa, which she leased for the season, was in some ways the prettiest of the season, and there is no one at Newport who does not say that Mrs. Palmer is a decided acquisition to the resort. It is a significant fact that Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were the guests of honor at a large dinner given by Mrs. William Astor, on Tuesday evening, at Newport, and people who are at all familiar with New-York society know that Mrs. Astor is too experienced and sensible a woman to pay any attention to the ridiculous intimation that any person or persons who have brains and refinement are not eligible members of New-York society, simply because they may happen to come from a Western city. It is not generally known in the East that Mrs. Palmer and her sister, Mrs. Grant, are the daughters of one of the oldest families in New-Orleans—the Honorés—a family which had position many years before the names of many of the families now among the leading set at Newport were known, even in New-York. Mrs. Palmer needs no defense or explanation of her position, but when such articles as those which have recently appeared headed "How a Rich Woman Broke into Newport Society with a Meat Axe" are published, it is time to call a halt.

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It is reported that Mr. Bagby, who has for some Winters past conducted the very successful series of Monday morning musicales at the Waldorf, will not resume them this Winter, owing to his having become interested in business. This will make the way all the more sure for the success of the Thursday afternoon musicales in the new ballroom of the Waldorf, which have been organized by Mr. Clarence Andrews and his associate, Mr. Rubens, and which will give New-York society an opportunity to hear the artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company off the stage.

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The sudden death of Mr. John Lawrence, at Southampton, L. I., last Sunday, was a decided shock to both the club and society worlds of New-York. He died from heart disease while sitting in a chair on his verandah, and was found by his wife. At his funeral from All Souls Church, this city, on Wednesday, there were besides a host of relatives and friends delegates from the Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, of which he was a Trustee and First Vice President for many years, from the Directors of the Broadway Bank, of which he had been a Director since his father's death in 1872, and many members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he was the historian. He was a prominent and much-loved member of the Union Club, of which he had been a Governor for years until last Spring, of the New-York Chapter of the Colonial Order, of the St. Nicholas Society and Society of the Acorn and a veteran of the Seventh Regiment. With Mr. John G. Heckscher and two or three others he organized Company K of that famous organization, and served with distinction during the war. Mr. Lawrence had long been a well-known and popular man in New-York. He inherited a handsome fortune from his father, and had always lived a life of leisure. He married Miss Emily La Farge, a sister of the artist, and left three unmarried daughters with his widow. The death of F. Brockholst Cutting, at Newport, removes from the social world one of the most popular young men of New-York City. He was a member of many of the leading clubs, and was, perhaps, the best man at more weddings than any other New-Yorker. His death was due to the effects of a slight sunstroke received at the time of the recent period of extreme hot weather.

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Among the weddings announced for this month is that of Miss Blanche Haynes to Walter Perkins, at Mount View-on-the Hudson, Sept. 15. The Rev. Dr. Emory J. Haynes, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, this city, who is the father of the bride, will perform the ceremony. Miss Mary Owen and Joseph Haggerty will be married at the home of the bridegroom's parents, at 13 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on Sept. 16. Miss Rose Mayer and S. Olsberg will be married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mayer, of 123 West Seventy-eighth Street, on Sept. 24. The best man will be Mr. Steckler, and Miss B. Mayer, the bride's sister, will be the maid of honor. Miss Marie Ash and Charles A. Blath will be married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ash, of 790 Lexington Avenue, at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 30. The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise of the Sixty-fifth Street synagogue will perform the ceremony. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, only relatives of the young couple will attend the wedding dinner. Cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Jeannette Beir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Beir of Lockport, N. Y., to Abraham Nelson of this city. The marriage will take place at the home of the bride's parents at noon on Sept. 30.

Miss Florence Morris and Dr. William Holmes Stewart will be married on Oct. 14. Miss Morris is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Morris of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, and is well known in the social circles of Harlem. Nearly 800 invitations to the wedding have been issued, and it is expected that Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, will be filled on the evening of the ceremony. The maid of honor will be Miss Clara Morris, sister of the bride, and the best man will be Edward H. Dann. The bridesmaids will be Miss Clara McMullen, Miss Irene Bonynge, Miss Adelaide Bonynge, and Miss Florence McCall. Their costumes will be green silk with chiffon bodice. The date set for the wedding is the twenty-second anniversary of the marriage of the mother of the bride.

ROLLED DOWN IRON STAIRS.

Canessa Fell Asleep on Fire Escape at Koster & Bial's.

Aristides Canessa, a young Genoese, who has spent several months traveling in the South American republics, arrived in this city on the Allianca from Colon Friday morning and was to have sailed for Europe yesterday. He was welcomed effusively by several friends, and they had a joyous dinner at the Hotel Martin.

The party, having dined well, decided to have a full evening's enjoyment, and fixed upon Koster & Bial's as the place in which to have it. They engaged a box, and a waiter was kept busy in supplying them with champagne.

The night was warm, and Signor Canessa complained that he suffered from the closeness of the box. He appeared to be indisposed when Cissy Fitzgerald came on, and suggested that they leave to get some air. His companions were interested in the dancer.

When the turn was over they missed Canessa. At the close of the performance they waited for him at the Thirty-fourth Street exit, but he did not appear.

Koster & Bial's night watchman, Jacob Reichmann, was passing, about 3 o'clock A. M., along the alley west of the building, which leads from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street, lantern in hand, when he was startled by what he describes as a "bum-bum-bumpetty-bum youst so like von trum," and he caught a glimpse of something rolling down an iron fire escape leading to the platform outside of the emergency exit to the mezzanine floor.

The watchman ran to the foot of the stairs and there found Canessa bleeding from a badly bruised nose and a cut on the upper lip. Canessa, after a while, was able to tell his story. He had, it appeared, left his friends in the box to seek fresh air, and, pulling aside the curtains of the west mezzanine floor exit, discovered the broad platform at the head of seventeen steps to the yard. Canessa sat on the edge of the steps, fell asleep, and rolled down at the moment that Reichmann came along.

Signor Canessa was led to the West Thirtieth Street Station House and Ambulance Surgeon Roby took him to the New-York Hospital. There he refused to be treated, and he was taken in a cab to the Hotel Martin, where Dr. Louis De Plasse dressed his injuries, which are not serious.

Canessa was later in the day taken to the house of a friend. He, of course, lost his passage to Europe, and will not sail until he has entirely recovered from his mishap.

A FAMILIAR HOUSEHOLD NAME.

Royal Baking Powder and the Secret of Its Success.

"Royal Baking Powder" is a household word pretty much the civilized world over, and the article itself has become a necessity in thousands upon thousands of families in nearly every civilized country. Much of the success of this splendid preparation is due to judicious advertising, but in greater degree its success is due to the fact that it is exactly what it is represented to be. One of its great recommendations is its high leavening power. That, of course, appeals to every housewife. It secures a light baking with the least amount of attention and trouble. It can be counted upon. But it has a virtue beyond that—its virtue of virtues lies in the fact that it is "absolutely pure." Royal Baking Powder contains nothing deleterious. It can be used with perfect confidence, and with the certainty that, so far as it is concerned, the baking will be thoroughly wholesome. It has been subjected to the most searching analyses, and pronounced free from impurities or chemical ingredients that are harmful to the system. By adhering honestly and conscientiously to their formula, the manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have established for it a reputation that has made it, as it were, a great staple. It is a boon to the housewife and the cook, and a reproach to all that would adulterate food products in any manner, shape, or form. In short, it is a perfect baking powder, in that it combines the highest leavening power attainable with purity in the highest degree.

Suicide of a Despondent Printer.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—A printer named Millen, about forty years of age, who came here four days ago from New-York, entered Wolson's pawnshop, at 325 Main Street, this morning and asked to look at a revolver. "I'm going out into the country, and want it loaded, he said. The clerk loaded a revolver and handed it to the stranger, who placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The man was taken to a hospital, where he will die. In his pocket was a telegram dated New-York and signed by the Stetcher Lithographic Company, which he received at Rochester. He was out of work and despondent.

Canada's English Commission.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 12.—Mr. Oliver, member of Parliament for Alberta, has given notice of a resolution setting forth that the cost of the Canadian High Commission's office in London, which is $30,000 per annum, exceeds the benefits received; that the present High Commissioner, Sir Donald Smith, by reason of his business connections, is not a suitable person to hold that office, and that if the office of High Commissioner is to be continued its duties should be discharged more efficiently and practically than they have been in the past.

DANCING YET AT NEWPORT

BUT SOME OF THE GAYETY IS FOR SWEET CHARITY.

The Casino Closes the Hop Season in a Whirl of Brilliancy for Friendless and Feeble Children—A Most Notable Bicycle Run from the Sea to the Hills—Lenox and Newport the Terminals—Sale of the Ochre Point Dutch Garden Property.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—Three dances at the Casino and a small dance by Mrs. David King and the fête champetre in aid of the St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York were the features of the week. The latter was really a remarkably successful affair in every way, and several thousand dollars were realized in aid of the worthy charity. Then, too, as a spectacle and as a social function the fête quite surpassed any out-of-door affair that society has yet attempted here, and the small army of good women who managed it were quite as delighted as were the hundreds who went over to the Brice place to see what was being done there, and what they might do, too, for friendless and feeble children.

The Casino dances were not grand affairs, for on the whole they were not well attended. The small company present each night, though, was a thoroughly representative one, made up of the most charming matrons and the sweetest of sweet girls out with their very smartest frocks. It was evident, though, that cottagers had tired of dancing, and were willing to accept of the opportunity for rest which the time afforded them. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Grant were among the most interesting figures at two of the dances, the elaborate gowns of the latter as well as the precious gems glittering at her neck being the cynosure of all eyes. The Grants did not engage in the dance at all, but with Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, with whom they came, sat under the theatre gallery, evidently content with watching the entrancing picture before them.

A Great Bicycle Run.

The bicycle run which is being planned by Oliver H. P. Belmont and Hermann Oelrichs is just now the chief topic of conversation in society, and it is being discussed everywhere with great interest. So should the gentlemen at the head of the movement not fail in their purpose it will very likely be one of the most popular incidents of the Summer. Society has never engaged in such an affair before, though many cottagers have often contemplated a short bicycle tour, and once, it is understood, a run from here to Lenox was partially arranged, but the matter died for want of sufficient support. But the gentlemen engaged in getting up this run are not likely to falter unless they find themselves wholly alone in the enterprise. But little has been done as yet except the suggesting of the idea to Summer residents who ride the wheel in the way of enlisting their support, but is is proposed by some that the route be through Providence and Pomfret to Lenox and return, perhaps by rail, or by wheel through Connecticut and across the ferries to Newport. The hope is that the party will include women as well as men, but some of the former declare that the ride would be too severe a test for them, as they have never tried their endurance on the wheel; still, it is thought that some will venture to start. Among the men who may ride are the two at the head of the matter, James J. Van Alen, James B. Townsend, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Egerton L. Winthrop, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Walter S. Andrews, Milton Barger, H. G. Gray, Lispenard Stewart, Daniel B. Fearing, Robert Goelet, Jr., Thomas F. Cushing, Samuel Powel, Jr., Stewart M. Brice, Walter K. Brice, Reginald Brooks, Harry Havemeyer, Clement C. Moore, Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., John S. Tooker, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Perry Tiffany. The itinerary will be so arranged that at night the tourists will find themselves in front of some luxurious hotel, and so everything tending toward their comfort from the time of their start to their return will be provided. It is more than possible that Boston will be included in the tour. Invitations are about to be sent out to fifty ladies and gentlemen to participate.

The Dutch Garden Property.

An incident of very considerable interest, the sale of the Dutch garden property on Ochre Point, will take place on Monday at noon. It is situated right in the heart of the Ochre Point district, the most fashionable in all Newport, and as it is to be disposed of at auction, a careful eye is to be kept upon the proceedings lest the estate fall into the hands of some person who might use it in a way that might ruin the attractiveness as well as the aristocratic tone of the neighborhood. The Robert Goelets, the Ogden Goelets, the Cornelius Vanderbilts, the Van Alens, the Fearings, the Twomblys, the Drexels, the Kernochans, the Wetmores, and the R. T. Wilsons have villas in the neighborhood, and while they are not at all exclusive in their ideas so far as who may be their neighbors is concerned, they have a very natural desire that no building have position in the locality that would appear to be out of place in any Summer resident district. The sale, therefore, will be carefully scrutinized by those interested in preserving the tone of the Ochre Point neighborhood. The late Miss Catherine L. Wolfe purchased the land and made it into a Dutch garden about twelve years ago, considering it a part of her famous Vinland estate. At her death it was given her nephew, Louis L. Lorillard, who disposed of it to New-York parties for an investment. They appear to have decided to make an effort to sell it, and so a once very attractive tract of land is to go under the hammer. Mr. Lorillard did all in his power to have the high tone of the locality preserved when he sold the estate, for he had it stipulated in the deed that the land should never be sold for any purpose that might prove obnoxious to the neighbors. The person who is about to sell the land will very likely do all in his power to carry out the stipulation, but cottagers feel that auctions are somewhat uncertain affairs, and so they are very anxious about that of Monday. It is said, though, that several persons have looked at the land, each with a view of purchasing it and erecting upon it a large villa.

There has been some semblance of brilliancy in cottage life during the week, but aside from a few dinners and luncheons it is now to be very quiet here. At the Casino the season is practically at an end, and matters there are slowly entering into their Winter's slumber. The orchestra has gone, the dances are over, and, save the very few who may seek to use the tennis courts, none will step into the grounds till Summer comes again. The club, though, will continue to be well patronized for a month yet, but the young men who render it very lively there are one by one disappearing, as they depart for their Winter homes in the cities. There were, however, really so many of them on hand during the gay season that withdrawals have not yet created a very great break in the ranks of the regular clubmen.

Arrivals of the Week.

The Ocean House is to close this week after a very successful season. Among the prominent guests there recently are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, Miss Bertha M. Packard, Dr. Newton M. Shoffer, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thomas, Alexander Laidlaw, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Orr of New-York; Mrs. L. M. Taylor of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. James Archibal of Scranton, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Epply of Orange; Mr. and Mrs. S. Herbert of Philadelphia, A. A. McKay, G. A. McKay, Edward J. Smith, Mrs. S. E. Smith of Chicago; J. A. Coles, C. Edward Wood of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bauman of Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. John Winner, Jr., of Jersey City; Mrs. W. K. Peirce, Jacob Amos of Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. S. D. Terhune of Brooklyn.

Prominent guests at the Perry House are W. D. Andrews, Miss J. Walters, Louis Koch, J. H. Haviland, H. H. Foreman, Duncan Preston of New-York; L. C. Breckenstein of Bethlehem, Penn.; Charles Dickson of Andover, Mass.; Mrs. L. T. Pratt, C. W. Whitney, E. C. Strong, George E. Houghton, A. M. Richardson of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Joyce of Baltimore, and E. H. Jenkins of Lenox.

At the New Cliffs Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Rorke of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Kilroy of Springfield, E. E. Cook, John M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Duvee, H. L. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dewey of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Buckley, Jr., of Philadelphia, John H. Congdon, Byron S. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gatrell, Charles D. Owen, Jr., of Providence; W. S. Hurlburt, Mrs. M. C. Shaw of Cambridge.

At the Aquidneck the prominent people are Charles Conley, W. G. Carleton of Hartford, W. F. Callaghan of New-London, S. W. Williams of Orange, W. B. Poland of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Chase of Brookfield, Conn.; Mrs. H. Jacobson, C. B. Cabott, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Perley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burton, Mrs. H. A. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawrence of New-York, Mrs. J. Edwards, Miss Jean Ogilvie of New-Rochelle, Miss Josephine Brett, Mrs. George G. Hall, Miss Ethel R. Dunham, Miss M. E. Conelle, A. F. Wharton of Boston.

Henry G. Marquand has been elected President of Redwood Library. Among the newly elected Directors are Hamilton B. Tompkins, Louis B. McCagg, and George Gordon King of New-York. Recent departures of Summer residents include Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Arthur Herbert and the Misses Dickey. The Astors left Saturday on the Nourmahal and are to pass the Fall season at their country place, at Rhinebeck, and the Gerrys have also gone to their country place, which is in the central part of New-York State. The Misses Dickey have opened their New-York residence, and Mrs. Herbert has gone abroad to join her husband, who is attached to the English Legation at Berne. Miss Clara Barton is expected here next week to visit her friend, Miss Almon. She is to be accompanied by Dr. Hubbell and others of her party. Montiflore Isaacs of New-York is the guest of James V. Parker. William E. Curtis of Washington is visiting Edward J. Berwind.

IN FULL SWING AT LENOX.

An Incessant Round of Entertainments—Plans of the Whitneys.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 12.—Lenox is completely filled with Summer people, and the round of entertainments is incessant. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have had David A. Wells of Norwich and Charles Francis Adams of Boston as guests at Shadow Brook this week. Their oldest daughter, the Baroness Halkett, is still there, as is also a sister of Baron Halkett. Mrs. Stokes gave a dinner for them on Monday evening, and among others present were Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, S. Howland Robbins, Miss Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Schermerhorn. Mrs. Stokes has not entertained quite as extensively as in some previous seasons, but has a number of affairs in prospect for this month. Mrs. Alfred Devereux gave a dinner on Friday for her guest, Miss Montgomery of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Devereux and Miss Mildred have just returned from an extended visit in Newport; Baron and Baroness Fava and Count Vinci of the Italian Legation arrived in Lenox on Tuesday. They have been here for several seasons past, and find the bracing air of this part of the country very beneficial to their health. Baron Fava is fond of golf, and goes down to the links very frequently with some of the other diplomats. Count Galarza of the Spanish Legation, and Barons Theilman and Reichnau and Capt. Heese of the German Legation are often on the grounds, and a match of the diplomats is an event of frequent occurrence.

Mr. William C. Whitney was expected to arrive in Lenox on Thursday, and go up to October Mountain for a visit to his place, but owing to the death of Henry Payne, the late Mrs. Whitney's father, in Cleveland, he changed his plans entirely. Young Mr. and Mrs. Whitney went to Cleveland on Thursday to attend the funeral, and possibly upon their return Mr. Whitney may accompany them. The new Whitney cottage is completed, and they will occupy it next week. Their plans for a reception here will, of course, be abandoned for the present. Mr. Lindsay Fairfax, Secretary of the Golf Club, has received many letters from crack players, both amateur and professional, who are intending to enter for the tournament. There is the greatest interest in this coming event, which bids fair to be most successful. There has been a great deal of practice playing at the links this week, especially the early part of the week. The grounds on Thursday and the following days were in use by the competitors for the cup offered by Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting to members of the Lenox Club. The game was an ordinary handicap tournament game, medal play, twice around the course of nine holes. Among those who contested were Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Warren E. Dennis, Joseph W. Burden, S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., Antello Devereux, S. A. Tucker, Beekman Winthrop, E. T. James, D. Wolfe, Bishop Lindsay Fairfax, Carlos de Heredia, John S. Barnes, J. Sanford Barnes, David Lydig, J. Edward Davis, John E. Alexandre, F. K. Pendleton, W. K. Fowler, Alfred L. Curtis, Hamilton Cary, and S. Parkman Shaw. There was a very large audience of the cottagers and their guests and of the various diplomatic corps in attendance to watch the match, which was exciting and interesting throughout.

The Horticultural Society has offered prizes for the best kept small places within a mile of the Post Office. The places must not exceed $5,000 in value. The prizes are given by George H. Morgan, John E. Parsons, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. The first given by Mr. Parsons is $25, second $15, and third $10. Mrs. Stokes and Mr. Morgan give two prizes of $15 and $10 each. A large number of the cottagers drove down to Mahkeenac Lake this afternoon, and had one of the pleasant informal boat-house teas that are so charming a feature of Lenox Summer life. There were some impromptu rowing matches and a little informal dancing. The Lenox Band gave its first open-air concert in several weeks at the band stand Thursday evening. The hotel piazzas were thronged with guests, and the streets were filled with the turn-outs of those who had driven in from the outskirts of Lenox and from some of the surrounding towns. There were a number of people up from Stockbridge and Lee. Mrs. John Sloane gave a large dinner and dance Tuesday evening, and most of the young set were in attendance. Mrs. Sloane will give another dance on the evening of the 19th for her daughter, Miss Evelyn Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Schenck arrived in Lenox this week, and will remain through the rest of the season. Mr. Schenck is an enthusiastic golfer, and will play in the tournament. Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers, who have just returned from Europe, arrived on Wednesday and will spend the rest of the season here.

There have been several driving parties through here this week. Gen. Sam E. Merwin of New-Haven, accompanied by Mrs. Merwin and Mrs. M. R. Strong, were in Lenox Tuesday, on their way through the county. Other New-Haven people who have been here this week are Prof. Adams and his wife, and Prof. and Mrs. Henry Farnam of Yale College. Mr. Archie Crawford, the popular English baritone, has arrived in Lenox, and will remain through the month of September. He will sing at some of the country places during his stay here. He was heard with much pleasure last Summer at musicales given by Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Furniss, and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay. He has been spending several months in Paris perfecting himself in his art. Among New-Yorkers in Lenox this week are Mr. and Mrs. G. McClues, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowperthwaite, Mrs. George Haggerty, Mrs. James B. Haggerty, Mrs. De Ruyter, H. S. Morgan, Mrs. H. M. Campbell, Mrs. James Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Young, Miss Dorothy Young, Mrs. E. L. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mrs. W. D. Schuyler, and Miss Schuyler.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

The largest Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian, and India House in the world.

Extra fine **Carabagh** and **Shirvan Rugs** About 3.6 x 5.6 Feet, at **9.00** Each

877 & 879 Broadway.

SALMON CANNERIES.

How the Delicious Fish Is Prepared for the Market.

The end of the season for fresh fruit and vegetables is at hand, and canned goods will assume much more importance on that account. But even now canned goods can be used with profit. The best grades of canned goods, as we have already shown, are made from the very finest products, and are superior in flavor and nutrition to the average second-rate product that is sold fresh.

In addition to the usual fruits, vegetables, meats, game, and fish found in the American market, the English trade is supplied with mutton and rabbits from Australia. We would suggest that some capitalists avail themselves of the abundant game birds and animals of our great Northwest and the British Indian possessions. The opening up of the latter shows a wonderful provision of game of all sorts. Canned game could be put upon our markets under the conditions which now prevail with ordinary canned goods.

First in importance among the non-vegetable canned foods ranks salmon, the delicious fish of our Northwest, the product of the waters of the Columbia River. From this river is taken larger and finer-flavored salmon than from any other stream in the world. The water of this magnificent river is of emerald hue and icy cold. The salmon are captured at its mouth in nets stretched between poles fastened at a part of the water which is shallow and full of weeds. On each one of these poles a bird of prey is perched, ready to pounce upon any unlucky fish that leaves the shelter of the weeds. In the confusion the fish gradually run into a narrow, open space leading to a large pool. Here is a steam tug with a large scow in tow containing a crane, chains from which are fastened to the pound net to draw it up on the scow. From the pound net the fish are taken in scoop nets, knocked on the head, thrown upon the scow, and taken to the canning factory. Here they are put up in cans hermetically sealed from the air within twenty-four hours of their capture. The fresh salmon packed in ice and sent East are at least a week old.

The canneries are built on wharves over the river and extend for miles along the Columbia, with pine-covered mountains for a background. The canoe-shaped fishing boats go out at night, returning before sunrise the next morning, depositing the salmon at the canneries. The fish are removed from the boat by being drawn over a perpendicular slide by a hook attached to the gills. The main thing in packing salmon is to put fresh fish in the cans, and see that they are absolutely clean.

In preparing for canning, ten to twenty salmon are placed in a row, heads, tails, fins, and entrails removed, and the bodies laid in running water. The inside is then carefully cleansed, first by knives, second by brush, the scales removed—all done while the fish lie in running water, which carries all waste into the river. The result is that the cleansing tables and the floor are kept scrupulously clean.

The salmon are next passed to the cutting machine and placed under a knife with ten or twelve crescent-shaped blades fastened to a bar and set at varying distances apart, which is drawn through the fish by means of a lever. The piece next the gills is removed and trimmed, and the rest passed along to be cut into pieces of a size suitable for the tall or flat tin can, as occasion demands. A piece of the belly of the salmon is placed in each can, being regarded the choicest portion of the fish.

An automatic machine places the proper quantity of salt in each can. The cans are packed by hand and the contents of each made of uniform weight. Next the cans are washed, covered by a metal cap, the salmon being protected from the vent hole by a piece of tinplate. The tops are then crimped on the side, and carried through a soldering solution, then through a trough of solder, passed through a sprinkler which cools and cleans the cans, when they are put in shallow iron crates.

The vent holes are then closed, the tins placed in a hot-water bath to test for imperfect cans, and then placed in an iron retort and cooked for forty-five minutes. They are then removed, tested for leaks, vented, resealed, and again placed in the retort and cooked for one hour at a temperature of 240° F., which length of time is necessary to soften the bone and kill the germs of fermentation, which are present as they are in yeast.

In some canneries the first cooking is done in an open-water bath for one hour and a quarter, and for the second cooking one hour and ten minutes in the retort.

The process of hermetically sealing fruits and fish is the same as is employed with other articles, only that the time of cooking and minor details of preparing the raw material vary with different substances.

It sometimes happens that a can of food sustains injury from some imperfection in the tinplate or carelessness in packing, whereby fermentation has gone on, rendering the food dangerous for consumption. One should exercise the sense of smell and never use tainted food of any sort. When a can of food is opened, the contents should be removed from the tin, for if left in the tin can exposed to the air, chemical action goes on and there is a possibility of damage being done the food through impregnation with some mineral salt existing in the air which mingles with the oil of the fish.

It is to this formation of poisonous germs and their subsequent development into the alkaloid poisons, called ptomaines, that the many cases of illness from eating canned goods are to be attributed. Prof. Vaughn of the State University was the first scientist to discover these ptomaines in ice cream, milk, cheese, and cream cakes. These articles seem to be possessed by a common ptomaine, different from that which is the result of the exposure of the oil of salmon and other canned fish to the air.

The one great incontrovertible fact certifying to the wholesomeness of canned food is that 1,000,000,000 tins or more of all sorts of food are consumed every year without there being a well-authenticated case of poisoning or death therefrom, except where it has been due to carelessness in eating bad food or food which has spoiled after exposure to the air long enough to allow the formation of ptomaines.

WAR AS WAGED IN CRETE

EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN IN THE REBEL RANKS.

His Landing on the Island with an Expedition from Greece—A Trying March Through a Mountainous Country—Attacking Turkish Forts at Dawn—Peculiarities of Politics and Warfare Amid a Patriarchal People.

ZIZIPHET, Province of Apocorona, Crete, Aug. 7.—The inhabitants of Crete, numbering in all about 300,000 souls, are an interesting race to study, since they are really at least a century behind the rest of the civilized world in customs and institutions. The patriarchal system still flourishes among them exclusively. The family—which in Crete is made to extend to the eighth degree of relationship—is the centre around which social and political life turns. But this is not simply a philosophic theory, as with us, for here the connection of the family relation with all sides of life is immediate and practical.

For example, in the whole Christian population of the island there is a unanimous desire to be free from Turkish domination and to become united with Greece. There is no dissent to the opinion that this ought to be obtained, peacefully, if possible, but, in case pacific means fail, they are all eager to fight, even to extermination, rather than suffer the degradation of a continued Turkish rule, such as they have hitherto had. But, though there are no political parties or differences among the Christian inhabitants of Crete to-day, yet there are strong animosities, based entirely, as in Europe in the Middle Ages, on rivalries among the great families of the island.

Politics a Family Matter.

A candidate for any office here does not represent any political principle; he represents the Bolanis family, or the Mandakakis family. A family often comprises 200 warriors, or, rather, rifles, for population here in Crete is always reckoned by the number of guns, and not by that of men. They say: "This village has 200 guns," not "It has 200 inhabitants." Evey family has a military, and sometimes a political, head. The military head is called Captain; the political head is called the Mayor of the village, if his family happens to be powerful enough to obtain that position for him.

The head of the family is, of course, the Captain, who is the oldest. No younger brother can dispute the Captaincy of his elder brother, but a younger man from a distant branch of the family may contend with an elder cousin for the title. After attaining the Captaincy of the family, the next step in advancement is the Captaincy of the township, or "dem"; then that of the province, and, finally, that of the whole of Crete, a position never yet obtained by any man.

The great object of every Cretan is to obtain a rifle, and the greatest distinction is to prove himself brave in battle. The chief pastime in every village is shooting at marks, and the Cretans are, as a race, remarkable marksmen. There are no schools that amount to anything, and naturally little culture. The men are a good deal like the Tyrolese in build, being large, broad-shouldered mountaineers, good-natured under ordinary curcumstances, but ready to resort to their guns in cases of dispute.

Among these folk one finds fine examples of the old Greek type, with curly hair, regular features, fine, straight nose, and rather low, but broad, forehead. Indeed, it is said that this race is untainted by foreign intermarriages, and has directly descended from the old Pelasgic Greek.

Character of the Cretans.

There is little or no vice among them, unless their love of war and arms, which amounts really to a passion, might be called a vice. The most frequent crime is murder, a result of the vendetta system, which in turn is brought about by the impossibility of getting justice in Turkish courts of law. The most prevalent crime is the stealing of sheep, due to the failure of the Turks to enforce the laws of property.

When it is remembered that since 1204, when Boniface, Marquess of Montifore, sold the island to the Venetians for six pounds of gold, Crete has been in a constant state of revolution, it is not astonishing that the inhabitants have become warlike. Under the Venetians there were twenty-seven rebellions. It took the Turks two centuries after they had entered Constantinople to subdue the island, which was accomplished in 1669. Since then there have been nine great rebellions and any number of minor uprisings. According to the law of natural selection, those tended to survive who were the best warriors. And to-day I do not suppose there is a more warlike race in the world than the inhabitants of the mountain districts of Crete.

If, however, the mountaineers are well able to take care of themselves against the Turks in the lowlands near the sea, the Turks have ravaged the land and burned the villages in reprisal for their defeats at the hands of the mountaineers.

The one thing every man here covets is a gun. The Cretans are very poor, however, and as they cannot always buy guns they steal them. So, while I feel perfectly safe as far as my money is concerned, I never go out without my rifle and revolver, not in order to protect myself, but in order to be sure that I do not lose my arms. In doing this I follow the universal custom of the country. If a "policase," or "brave," has a rifle or revolver, he is never seen abroad without it. They also carry beautiful knives with silver handles and sheaths wrought in various designs. This is the one luxury in which they indulge.

The Landing of an Expedition.

I do not know how I can give a better idea of the feudal system which exists here than by describing my experience with the free company of Constantine Mano, of which I am now a humble member. I started from Athens in a filibustering steamer for Crete, not knowing the language, and without an acquaintance, except two Cretans who spoke French and kindly took me in tow. We landed on the southern coast of the island in the morning, two days later, having dodged a Turkish man-of-war meanwhile. I found myself in a country which is in a state of complete anarchy. The Turks cannot be said to govern the island, because they only occupy a narrow strip of land along the northern shore, and as yet no provisional Government has been appointed.

In spite of the political conditions of the country, in spite of my ignorance of the language and of my want of friends, I not only escaped all molestation, but my march has been a regular triumph. When we landed on the beach in the moonlight, there were about 200 mountaineers awaiting us. They had come across the mountains to get guns and ammunition and to help us transport those which we did not give away on the spot. The Central Committee of Cretans in Athens had fitted out the expedition, and we had on board 260,000 cartridges and 1,650 rifles.

Naturally enough, when all this was landed, there was a great commotion. Lying on the sand and watching this scene in the indistinct light of the coming morning, with the jagged cliffs of the White Mountains rising abruptly above me for a thousand feet, and close to me 200 rushing and shouting men, all armed with rifles, revolvers, and knives of every description, with cartridge belts buckled around their waists or hung over their shoulders, men with long black beards, and dressed in baggy island trousers, Cretan boots, embroidered waistcoats, and a black handkerchief wound around each head, who wonders that I wrapped my shawl close about me and loosened the butt of my revolver?

A March Across the Mountains.

We spent the night on the beach, and next morning moved up to Hagia Roumeli, a village of twenty houses. Here we staid for a day. My host, who was as poor as a church mouse, turned his house upside down for my benefit. A young pig was killed and roasted, and was, indeed, welcome, as it was the first meat I had tasted for two days. I was somewhat troubled, however, by the pieces of entrails which were offered me as especial delicacies, and which courtesy obliged me to swallow. I offered to pay my host, but he refused, and appeared to be hurt by the offer. At last, mindful of a suggestion made by a friend in Athens, I requested him to allow me to give 10f. to his daughter to swell her marriage portion. This was accepted. The little girl, who was very pretty, came out to thank me, kneeling and putting her forehead to the ground, and then rising and kissing my hand.

Next day we moved on over the mountains. I started on the mule of the Mayor of Cambi, one of the largest villages of Kidonia, but after going a short distance, in which I came near being dropped into eternity by the breaking of a bridge which spanned a deep ravine, and as the path (the worst I had ever seen up to that time, though since then my experience in bad paths has been greatly extended,) resembled more a stairway strewn with loose stones than anything else, I judged that discretion was the better part of valor, and walked the rest of the way.

Up we went through mountains of wild beauty, bristling with rocky needles and with only occasionally a green tree or little scrubs to be seen. Here and there a patch of snow lurked in some shaded gully. Few travelers ever traverse these mountains, although one ravine through which we passed rivaled those of Colorado in grandeur. At last we were over the highest point of the pass and on the delightful mountain plain of Omalo, lying 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. This is where the shepherds come in Summer with their flocks to make the famous Omalo cheeses, and where even in Summer the milk often freezes at night. Completely exhausted, I finally reached Lakki, in the Province of Kidonia, only two hours' walk from the line of the Turkish Army.

Mano's Free Company.

Here I met Constantine Mano, a Greek gentleman of refinement, who, after receiving his doctor's degree in a German university, studied in France and spent a year at Oxford. He held for some time the position of reader to the Empress of Austria, but preferring his liberty, he soon gave up that position. He has since interested himself in athletics, desiring to see revived again in Greece the old spirit of Olympia. It is to him that is due the organization of the recent games at Athens. After those games he was about to leave for London to pass the season, but, the revolution in Crete having broken out, he followed in the footsteps of his father and came to fight for the union of Crete and Greece.

From Mano I have learned how a company of Cretan warriors is brought together. It seems that the chief or Captain of a family can at any time summon any number of his kin to arms, but he is obliged to support all the men he calls as long as they serve under him. Mano, in order to make up his band of six Cretan warriors and five volunteers, (among whom are three officers who have deserted from the Greek Army—Prince Mourousi, P. Mono, and G. Vassos,) was obliged to draw all his Cretans from one family, for otherwise they would not have gone together. Thus it will be seen that war in Crete, up to the present time, has had no homogeneity. There has been no one leading General.

When necessity, in the shape of the advancing Turk, calls, the family chiefs turn out with their followers, and begin the resistance. As soon as the sound of battle arises, from all the villages in the neighborhood the inhabitants flock to the fight, and where at first, perhaps, there may have been only a hundred men to oppose the advance of the Turks, in a short time the surrounding hills swarm with Christians, who shoot from every rock and olive tree at the advancing troops.

True Guerrilla Warfare.

The method of Cretan warfare is peculiarly adapted to the nature of the country, which abounds in rocks, where the mountaineer can find shelter, and to the difference in the conditions of the contending parties. The Turkish Army has cannon, an unlimited supply of ammunition and men-of-war, the discipline that comes from training, and, finally, nearly always a larger force of troops. The object of the Cretan warriors is to make these advantages of as little use as possible to the Turks. The Ottoman troops advance in close order. The mountaineers never meet them in the open, where the numbers, superior arms, and discipline of the regular troops would soon annihilate the small bands of patriots. The Cretans shoot remarkably well, and like our own farmers at Lexington, they take advantage of trees, rocks, and hills; retreating gradually as the Turks advance, until they draw the rash Mohammedans, who really consider themselves victors, into some narrow defile, where the mountaineers gradually close in and often completely annihilate the regular troops.

I am now at Ziziphet, in the Province of Apocorona, where the Revolutionary Assembly is now forming. It will in a few days organize a provisional Government, and in all probability declare the union of Crete with Greece unless the conditions asked of Turkey are previously granted. Fifteen days was the time given to Turkey in which to answer the requests of the deputies at Canea, and already twenty-two days have passed. The spirit of independence is strong in these people. They mean this time to shake off the rule of Turkey, which has for so many years pressed them down and prevented the development of the country and the education of the people. Even the priests, or "papas," of the Church have taken up arms. Their churches have been burned and their flocks scattered. Every man in this town now carries a gun about with him as an insignia of his position. We of the Free Company of Constantine Mano, as distinguished foreigners, never stir abroad without our retinue of men at arms. Indeed, I feel as if I were living in one of Lord Lytton's novels of the Middle Ages.

Help from the Outside.

News comes in as I write that 2,000 Mohammedans have entered the town of Heraclion, driven the Christians from their homes, and taken possession of everything they found. The English boat Hood has left Canea for Heraclion. The United States has not sent a warship to Crete, and has not even a Consul at Canea. In 1886 an American man-of-war took the unprotected women and children from the large towns and carried them to Greece. The Turkish Government complained, and the American Government answered that where the murder of defenseless women and children was concerned the Government of the United States refused to pay any attention to diplomatic relations. Now we have not even done as much as England, hampered as that nation is by European complications.

The people of the United States have not yet awakened, apparently, to the fact that these people are fighting for independence in government and religion. The oppressions and wrongs they suffer daily at the hands of the Turks are a thousand times greater than those which oppressed the American Colonies before our Revolutionary war, and, though the Cretans have been kept in ignorance and poverty for centuries, unlike other oppressed nations, they have retained their individuality, and are capable of great development, under a fair Government. Whatever position our Government may take, Crete is to-day a legitimate field for individual philanthropy. The island is very poor. Near the larger towns, and especially near Canea, there are a large number of women and children whose homes have been burned by the Turkish troops. These people are now in great need.

The war will go on in a few days unless something radical comes from the Porte. Even now, although everything is quiet, there are occasional encounters between the Christians and the Turks.

A Skirmish with the Turks.

Some days ago, when I was at Lakki, news was brought in that two Christians had been murdered by Turkish soldiers in a village just within the Turkish lines. One of the murdered men was taking a bath when shot.

It so happened that the warriors of Lakki had a few days before captured two Turks. These Mohammedans had been released on the ground that there was a truce, and partly because the Cretans had no means of keeping the prisoners. The news of the murder therefore doubly aroused them. Mano decided to make a demonstration of indignation by attacking the Turkish village, within a quarter of a mile of the Turkish fortifications which line the hills below Lakki. The Free Company Mano counted then only fifteen men, but our leader had only to ask the chief of the village for a reinforcement of thirty men, and they were immediately found. This is one of the peculiar customs of Crete. If in time of war a Captain wants extra men for any expedition, he finds no difficulty in getting them, provided always he furnishes them with food.

We went down from the hills in the morning and rested in one of the deserted Christian villages, many of which lie half destroyed and wholly uninhabited along the fertile valley of the River Plantanas. In the evening the party advanced to within a mile of the Turkish line and then rested until midnight, when we marched on once more, this time in three divisions. Our numbers had now risen to about seventy-five men by new advents from the country around.

The first of our divisions passed over a small hill and made directly for the village of Kirtomado, the point of attack. The second division took its stand in the olive trees behind the two villages of Kirtomado and Patelare to prevent aid being sent to cut off Division No. 1. The third division, in which I was, had been stationed on Vembla Hill, opposite the Turkish forts, to protect the retreat.

We waited for the day to break. Suddenly, as the first light of dawn was coloring the eastern horizon and a deep purple veil was spreading itself over the hillsides, we were roused by the crackle of musketry in the direction of Kirtomado. It seems that Capt. Mano and Spero Manendreto, the Chief of the village of Lakki, who had conceived the plan of our attack, had separated their troop, and, leaving all but ten as reinforcements at the entrance of the village, with only ten men had entered Kirtomado and took up their position on a small hill above the houses there; the barking of dogs revealed their presence, and the Mohammedans of the village opened fire from their windows. Our men answered, and gradually drew back, hoping to bring out the Moslems, but in vain.

The American Under Fire.

As the tip of the sun rose above the horizon, dark red as if in the heat of anger, the Turkish trumpets on the hills above sounded the alarm call from fort to fort, until the hills re-echoed with their call. We waited, but no sally was made to attack us, and at last, disappointed, we rose from behind the stone fortifications where we lay hidden. The Turkish forts saw us. Before they had contented themselves with firing on our companions at Kirtomado, but now their fire was turned against us on the Vembla Hill. They fired by platoons. At first we saw the line of smoke, then came the report, and the bullets cut the air above our heads or buried themselves in the earth on the hillside below us.

It was a strange and not altogether pleasing sensation, and it seemed as if a great cimeter, swung by a giant hand, swept with hissing sound just above us. We descended the back side of Vembla Hill and were soon joined by the rest of our company, all our "policars" being safe and sound. This was the small skirmish of Kirtomado. The day before this skirmish an engagement occurred at Panzas, in the Province of Kidonia, which lasted spasmodically all day. Only two Christians were killed. How many Turks fell was not known.

Rivalry Between the Chiefs.

The Assembly here has had a good deal of difficulty in getting into shape. There have been the usual number of personal ambitions and petty jealousies to contend against. All the leading families want the principal places in the formation of the new Government. The Committee of Amelioration has been admitted bodily into the new Revolutionary Assembly. The temporary officers of the Assembly have been elected, and it is hoped that the new Government will soon be chosen. It will consist of a committee over which a President will preside. Of course, the position of President of this new Government is much coveted. Things would be greatly simplified if Hadji Michalis, the chief who commanded in 1866, should decide to join the expedition from Athens. But as yet he has been unable to get the necessary means in order to make his appearance with due eclat. He has asked the Central Committee at Athens to give him 2,000 rifles; without these he refuses to go to Crete. If he were to come, the small chiefs, of whom there is none especially superior to the others, would gladly submit to their old commander.

I have just received news on the doings of the Revolutionary Assembly here. After admitting to-day the members of the Committee of Amelioration, they proceeded to elect officers in the absence of the committee. The committee demanded that the election of officers be annulled, and that a committee be appointed to inspect elections. The Assembly refused to do this. Now the committee, in a private meeting, proposed to get over all these difficulties of preliminary elections and jealousies by going in a body to Cambi, and there, after forming themselves into a revolutionary committee, inviting the present Assembly to join them, and immediately raising the Greek flag. They think that by thus declaring a union with Greece all differences will disappear in the renewal of the war. In a few days, therefore, the world will probably hear that at Cambi, in the Province of Kidonia, the Greek flag has been raised.

Plans for Delay.

News arrives from the Greek Consul at Cania that the Cretans must be patient; that the action of the Porte is slow; that the whole affair is in the hands of the powers, and that a speedy settlement is imminent. The Cretans, however, have lost faith in foreign intervention, and propose now to carry on war to the end.

The Greek Government, in the name of the King, has summoned the three officers of our Free Company to return to their quarters in Greece or suffer the severe penalty of the law. The officers, naturally, having already taken the decisive step, refuse to comply. Things are certainly in a critical condition here, and the probabilities look toward a speedy renewal of hostilities.

Decisive Action Imminent.

Aug. 18.—This morning I attended the meeting of the Assembly and the Committee of Amelioration. Unexpectedly they arrived at a friendly understanding. The Assembly came together, and was addressed by Zurides, one of the most eloquent of the Cretans and a member of the Free Company Mano. Afterward cheers were given for the Fatherland, for Hellenism, and for the King of Greece. To-morrow the temporary Government will, no doubt, be elected, and then will come the decisive move of declaring union with Greece and raising the Greek flag. There can be no doubt that this will happen in a very short time, unless important action is taken either by the powers or Turkey.

J. F. B.

Opposes Both Florida Factions.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

A cloud considerably larger than a man's hand threatens the managers of the Republican campaign in Florida. Josiah Walls, commonly known as "Gen." Walls, has declared war upon both of the Republican factions, and begun the organization of the strictly colored Republican forces, with the view of capturing some of the offices. In Alachua County, where Walls lives, a county ticket has been arranged for, and the movement is expected to spread through the other counties "like a prairie fire."

ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT DELEGATED TO A CABINET OFFICER.

In the Absence ffom Washington of Mr. Cleveland Either Secretary Olney, Carlisle, or Lamont Represents Him Officially—"Gail Hamilton" Hurt Mrs. Maybrick's Case by Undiplomatic Action—An Im-Poster Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—One of the questions that puzzled that very inquisitive visitor Li Hung Chang was how this Government could possibly run along in the absence from the National capital of most of the chief executive officers. His traditional instincts and education, no matter how burnished up by intercourse with Western civilization, still left him associating the rule of the great Chinese Empire with the presence of the "Son of Heaven" in Pekin, and carried out the same idea in regard to the presence of the ruler of the United States in Washington. Earl Li's embarrassment on this question was not unreasonable, and those he questioned on the subject were just as unable to satisfy his curiosity as probably the majority of the general public would be.

The fact is that, though the President of the United States in recent years has frequently been absent from the capital in the Summer months, the Nation is never left without an acting Executive here. The practice, begun by Mr. Cleveland during his first term, and closely followed by Mr. Harrison, and again adopted by Mr. Cleveland in his second term, has been to designate some special Cabinet officer as the acting Executive. He has full powers to represent the President in the event of any unforeseen emergency arising in our relations with any foreign power. his power was notably exercised by Secretary Blaine in the settlement of the Italian incident growing out of the Mafia lynchings in New-Orleans.

President Cleveland has three Cabinet officers to whom he delegates his power—Secretary Olney of the State Department, Secretary Carlisle of the Treasury, and Secretary Lamont of the War Department. There has never been a time during this long Summer when one of these three men has not been on deck. When Olney went away, Carlisle staid here. When Carlisle went to Maine, Lamont came back. If any emergency arises calling for Executive action, the other Cabinet officers consult the man on deck. Mr. Carlisle usually holds these conferences at his house, and so also does Secretary Lamont, who rarely visits the War Department in the dull season, and then only for a few minutes at a time. Mr. Lamont is in charge now. If Lord Salisbury, through Ambassador Bayard, should cable an inquiry about the Venezuelan arbitration, the reply would go out from the State Department in the name of the President, but would be written by Secretary Lamont, of course, after communicating with Gray Gables, if the exigency seemed to justify it. No one but Carlisle, Olney, and Lamont has ever been left in this responsible position by Mr. Cleveland, but the fact that each in turn has been Acting President has been well known to their Cabinet associates, though probably not so generally understood by the public.

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The recent presence in this city of an English woman lawyer who professed to be much interested in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, the American wife of a Liverpool stock broker, now undergoing life imprisonment for poisoning him, has revived stories that have been floating around for some time as to the value of the services rendered this most unfortunate woman by the late "Gail Hamilton" (Miss Abigail Dodge, cousin of Secretary Blaine's wife,) and the irreparable loss which Mrs. Maybrick has suffered by her death. Those who know the actual facts also know that nothing could be further from the truth than these statements. It may seem an uncharitable thing to say of the dead, but every scrap of official and unofficial information pertaining to this case indicates that if "Gail Hamilton" had not taken up the matter and presented it in her own brusque and characteristic way, as if she were handling a political question, Mrs. Maybrick would have been a free woman to-day. She was convicted on insufficient evidence, after a charge by a Judge who afterward proved to be insane.

It is known at the State Department that "Gail Hamilton" prepared a petition setting forth in her vigorous and caustic style the wrongs which, as she contended, British justice had inflicted upon Mrs. Maybrick. This petition she induced the wives of all President Harrison's Cabinet to sign, Mrs. Blaine herself heading the list. None of them probably read the document. It was simply a woman's appeal for justice to a woman wronged, and as such it touched their sympathies and enlisted their aid, and without much regard to diplomatic proprieties they all signed it. But when it got to the White House for presentation to Mrs. Harrison, Private Secretary "Lige" Halford intercepted it, expressing himself somewhat strongly on the matter. The result justified his action. In about three weeks Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, (not then ambassador,) handed the petition back to Secretary Blaine with a statement that "The British Government had declined to receive it at the hands of Minister Robert T. Lincoln, and felt sure that its contents could not have been understood by the Secretary when he inclosed it in the diplomatic mailbag, inasmuch as no more impertinent attempt to dictate the course of internal justice within the limits of jurisdiction of a friendly power had ever been brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government." Mr. Blaine glanced over the petition, saw its intensely undiplomatic tenor, and dropped the subject. The United States has never since been in a position to resume friendly intercession on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick because of this unfortunate incident.

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The British Embassy during the Summer is transferred to Newport, R. I., but once in a while, some of the attachés come over to Washington to attend to routine business. One of these Under Secretaries this morning caught sight of a paragraph in a Chicago paper narrating how one "Richard Arnold Fitzroy Berkeley," claiming to be a second son of "Sir Fitzroy Berkeley of Berkeley Hall, Hants, England," had been sent down as a tramp by a Chicago police magistrate. "That is just what he deserved," remarked the diplomat. "The man was an impostor, so far as his statements in regard to his name and lineage are concerned. There is no such title known in England as that to which this tramp lays claim. There is no 'Fitzroy Berkeley' baronetcy. There is an 'Earl of Berkeley,' but he does not live in Hampshire, ('Hants' is an abbreviation for the County of Hampshire,) but in Gloucestershire, and he has no son of any such name as that given by the Chicago tramp. In fact, both his sons are dead, and the title is in a fair way of becoming extinct. The Chicago police had better commit Mr. 'Richard Arnold Fitzroy Berkeley' back to prison when he gets out, for he is an undoubted fraud."

Woodside Dam Destroyers Arrested.

Engineer P. E. Leahy, Secretary Hugh McElearney, and Fletcher Davis of the Woodside Water Company went to the dam of the company, near Long Island City, with a Deputy Sheriff, yesterday, and arrested a gang of men who were tearing down part of the dam. The dam has been declared a nuisance by the Health Board of Newtown, and Jackson's Pond, which was closed by the dam, the Health Board said was impure water, and the dam made it detrimental to public health. Part of the dam had been destroyed, and the work was being continued, under Ell Surbeck, when the water company officials arrived at it. The Deputy Sheriff placed Surbeck, his brother Charles, William Roab, James Duncan, George Kalpf, William Sears, Charles Hybock, and Thomas Dooley under arrest on the charge of wrecking the dam. All the prisoners were taken to Jamaica for an examination.

WEAK SCAFFOLD KILLS TWO.

Three Men Fell to the Street with It from a Fifth-Story Window.

Stephen Breen, who lived in Clifton Place, Brooklyn, and R. W. Taylor of 17 West Eighty-fourth Street were killed, and John Shea of 30 Varick Street was severely injured yesterday by the giving way of a scaffold on which they were working at the fifth story of the building at 51 West Third Street.

The accident happened a few minutes after 1 o'clock P. M. The building, which is owned by Henry Corn & Co. of 156 Fifth Avenue, stands next to the Ireland Building, which collapsed while being built, killing many workmen. Peter Tostevin of 289 Fourth Avenue is the contractor who is putting up the structure. The scaffold which gave way consisted of a number of joists, nine by two inches, which were fastened in the windows, and across which planking was laid.

The men who were killed and the injured man were the only ones on the scaffold when it broke and precipitated them to the street, a distance of fifty-five feet.

The accident occurred without a moment's warning. A quantity of mortar and bricks had been placed on the scaffold, and it is said that it was of insufficient strength to bear the weight of the three men and the material. The joists on which the planking was laid broke and fell to the sidewalk. Breen and Taylor were almost instantly killed. Their brains were dashed out and several bones in their bodies were broken.

An ambulance was sent for in a hurry from St. Vincent's Hospital. Breen's and Taylor's bodies were carried to the Mercer Street Station. Shea was found to be seriously injured, and the ambulance took him to the hospital.

Portions of the broken scaffold fell into the basement of the adjoining building, 53 West Third Street, and smashed the plate-glass window in the shop of William T. Ockendon, better known as "Billy the Oyster Man." A piece of the glass struck Ockendon, almost cutting his ear off and lacerating his face badly. He had his injuries dressed by a physician.

Roundsman Bourke of the Mercer Street Station made an investigation into the cause of the accident and concluded that the scaffold had not been constructed with sufficient strength. He arrested Samuel Tostevin of 1,141 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, the foreman in charge of the work, on a charge of criminal carelessness.

The foreman is a brother of the contractor. He was locked up in the Mercer Street Station.

DELMONICO'S CLAMS SEIZED.

Inspectors Find Some That Are Below the Legal Size.

Under the game and fish laws of this State, a clam, to be of legal quality, must measaure at least an inch and one-eighth across the shell. Persons who sell or dispose of clams of less than the lawful size are liable to a fine of $100 for each of such clams.

These facts were rudely, but effectively, impressed on the mind of the oyster-counter man in Delmonico's, at William and Beaver Streets, last Friday afternoon. Two men walked into that restaurant shortly after the lunch hour and asked for some clams on the half shell. They stood before the oyster counter and were promptly served.

Each of the men ate one clam and asked the opener if he could not give them some smaller ones. "There are some little ones," exclaimed one of the men, suddenly, reaching behind the counter and grasping a handful of undersized clams that had been laid aside. The man behind the counter sought to regain possession of the clams, but the stranger succeeded in putting a few of them in his pocket.

There was at once an indignant remonstrance from the opener, and a little scuffle ensued. The manager of the establishment hastened to the spot, and was informed by one of the strangers that they were inspectors for the State Game and Fisheries Commission, and that they had seized the clams because they were under the lawful size. The officers showed their badges and one of them took a tape measure out of his pocket and measured one of the clams, showing it to be less than 1⅛ inches across. Although the manager protested that the very small clams were not intended for sale or for use, the officers took away those that they had seized and will doubtless make a report regarding them to the State Commission.

"The whole affair was ridiculous," said Delmonico's manager, yesterday. "We are not lawbreakers here. The little clams that the men snatched from behind the oyster counter had been put aside in picking over a large quantity, for the very reason that they were not of the lawful size. There was no intention that they should be sold or served in any manner. Of course, we know what the law is, and we respect it."

The manager intimated that the inspectors were lacking in dignity as well as courtesy in their mode of procedure.

BURGLARY IN HAVERSTRAW.

Robbers Enter the House of a Widow and Secure a Good Prize.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Hugh Toppin, an aged widow, of Haverstraw, was boldly robbed of a considerable sum of money at her home last night. Mrs. Toppin's husband died last Winter, and left her an insurance of $3,000, which she recently received and placed in one of the Haverstraw banks. She ordered a tombstone for her husband's grave, in Mount Repose Cemetery, and yesterday drew from the bank the sum of $375, to pay for the tombstone and lay in coal and other stores for the Winter. She took the money home, intending to keep it there all night.

Mrs. Toppin retired early last night, the only other person in the house being her daughter, who slept in a room up stairs. She was awakened by a noise in her room, and was startled to see two men standing by her bedside. One of them pointed a revolver at her head, and told her he wanted her money. She replied, in a trembling voice, that she had no money in the house. The man told her she lied, for he said he knew she had drawn a goodly sum from the bank during the day. The other man then came up, drew a razor from his pocket, and flourished it in front of the aged, trembling woman's face. The men then searched the room, found the money, threw it on a table and counted it, and then left, after theatening to kill Mrs. Toppin if she made any outcry within half an hour after they left.

Mrs. Toppin's son came home a short time afterward, and, at once, with others, instituted a search for the burglars, but could find no trace of them. Mrs. Toppin said the men were strangers to her, but they knew of her taking the money from the bank.

It Is Indeed a Dark Mystery.

From London Truth.

What is the reason for the extraordinary variations in the prices charged for the same drug by different druggists? I have recently been compelled, for my sins, to have a prescription made up at three different chemists'. The first was the Army and Navy Stores, where the price was 10d. The second was at the seaside, where the price was 1s. 3d. The third was in another country town, where the price was 1s. 9d. There is, therefore, a difference of 50 per cent. between the stores' price and the seaside price, and a difference of 110 per cent. between the former and the country chemist's price. I doubt whether a similar discrepancy could be found in any other branch of retail trade, and why should it be so in the chemists'?

Newark Workingmen Fortunate.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Sept. 4.

No important industry in this city has shut down in consequence of the financial stringency, and the hope may be shared with our industrious wage earners that no necessity will arise for such a thing.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual competition for the State and brigade trophies will be shot for at Creedmoor next Thursday, and some keen competition and some big scores will result. The contest for the State trophy, it is expected, will fall to the Twelfth, Seventh, or Twenty-third Regiment, which, it is thought, have the strongest teams. It is not unlikely, however, that the Seventy-first Regiment team may prove to be exceptionally strong, and hold its own with the favorites. The Adjutant General's match, open to teams of three, for a trophy presented by Major General E. A. McAlpin, will be shot for next Friday, and a large number of entries will be made. The competition for the Governor's Cup, which represents the individual championship of the National Guard, will be shot for next Saturday, and the contest will be equally interesting. For the purpose of comparison, the following figures, relative to the outcome of the matches last year, will be found useful at this time. The aggregate scores of each team are arranged in the order of merit:

STATE MATCH.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregate.
Twenty-third Reg't.	252	231	243	245	991
Twelfth Regiment	249	241	241	236	967
Seventh Regiment	249	240	241	229	959
Seventy-first Reg't.	244	244	238	221	947
Twenty-second Reg't.	233	225	213	217	878
Thirteenth Regiment.	236	216	186	176	814
Forty-seventh Reg't.	229	231	182	176	809
Eighth Battalion	197	197	145	165	704

FIRST BRIGADE MATCH.

Twelfth Regiment	245	258	231	242	996
Seventh Regiment	237	247	263	230	977
Seventy-first Reg't.	223	244	239	249	955
Twenty-second Reg't.	229	220	227	201	877
Eighth Battalion	194	195	184	139	712

SECOND BRIGADE MATCH.

Twenty-third Reg't.	240	235	234	229	938
Thirteenth Regiment.	214	231	201	203	849
Forty-seventh Reg't.	223	220	202	142	787

The Adjutant General's Match, open to teams of three men each, was won by Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Hamlin, on a score of 149 points out of a possible 210. The Governor's Match was won by Private D. Hazeltine of the Thirteenth Separate Company, on a score of 88 points out of a possible 100. Lieut. S. S. Stebbins of the Twelfth Regiment being second, with 83 points.

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In the Seventy-first Regiment Lieut. Henry A. Paterson of Company A, who was elected to that command Dec. 27, 1894, from the Twenty-third Regiment, has resigned. The reason given for this action is that he has moved to a Southern State. The members of Company H in electing Lieut. L. W. McLeod of Company F a First Lieutenant, have secured a very competent officer. Company A enjoyed a very pleasant outing last Monday at Pleasure Bay, N. J. The committee in charge were: Quartermaster Sergt. George W. Clark, Sergt. J. A. Chard, Corps. P. H. Short, Jr., and W. F. Crockett, Privates E. W. Route, H. D. Odell, R. Crockett, and C. Montague. The members of this company are particularly anxious to receive a call from the Regimental Marshal, as they have a little account they would like to settle with him. The members of Company D enjoyed themselves on an outing on Staten Island Labor Day, when they took possession of Pine Grove. Private M. F. Carroll of Company D has been promoted to be Corporal. The following non-commissioned officers, recently promoted, have passed the Examining Board and have been warranted: Quartermaster Sergt. W. H. Carr, Sergts. James Barker, J. M. Oakley, F. Crockett, and C. C. Bachmann.

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In the sixth supplementary practice day at Creedmoor range for qualification as sharpshooters, the Ninth Regiment not only qualified the greatest number, but a member of that command, Private L. Wusseman of Company D, made the highest score—49 out of a possible 50 points. It is a noteworthy fact that of the sixteen sharpshooters of the Ninth Regiment who qualified, thirteen were members of Company A, Capt. O'Connor. The following are the names of the members in each organization who qualified:

SQUADRON A.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre, staff	44
Corp. A. Wendt, Troop 1	44
Sergt. A. E. Braithwaite, non-commissioned staff	43
Trooper A. A. Robbins, Troop 1	41

TROOP C.

Trooper L. S. Barrett	43
Trooper W. F. Seefens	41

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Company H	47
Private F. W. Lloyd, Company K	47
Sergt. T. J. Conroy, Company A	46
Corp. O. Smith, Company K	46
Private M. B. Atkinson, Company H	45
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn, Company H	45
Sergt. W. H. Brown, Company E	45
Private L. G. Frankau, Company E	44
Corp. E. Hewitt, Company B	43
Sergt. W. F. Smith, Company C	42

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Corp. S. Van Beerkson, Company F	44
Capt. C. P. Staubach, Company E	43
Quartermaster Sergt. H. S. Lathrop, Company E	43

NINTH REGIMENT.

Private L. Wusseman, Company D	49
Lieut. M. J. Mahoney, Company A	46
Capt. S. O'Connor, Company A	46
Sergt. W. McDonnell, Company H	46
Quartermaster Sergt F. H. Hoyt, Company A	45
Private A. J. Brown, Company A	45
Sergt. J. C. Hegarty, Company A	43
Sergt. E. J. Cullen, Company A	45
Lieut. E. J. Winterroth, staff	45
Lance Corp. M. F. Welch, Company A	43
Private H. T. Ruddick, Company A	42
Private J. Redmond, Company A	42
Private J. Immerman, Company A	42
Corp. F. H. C. Kippe, Company A	42
Private W. J. Knobloch, Company A	42
Private E. Barry, Company A	42

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Corp. H. Ahrens, Company B	44
Lieut. T. W. Huston, Company C	43
Private J. Egan, Company A	43
Private J. Kessler, Company B	42
Corp. H. Hiscock, Company K	42

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Private D. O. Dewey, Company D	48
Corp. C. W. Vickers, Company A	48
Private P. P. De Vigne, Company D	48
Q. M. Sergt. J. S. Marallus, Company D	45

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

A. C. Rantoch, Company A	43
Lieut. J. P. McNamara, Company C	42
Capt. J. F. Carroll, Company F	42
Sergt. G. W. Granger, Company C	42
Corp. M. J. Kerrigan, Company A	43
Sergt. W. George, Company A	43
Corp. J. O. Porterhouse, Company C	42
Private O. Boy, Company C	42
Corp. W. F. Craig, Company D	42
Private R. A. Stretton, Company F	42
Corp. H. H. Frary, Company D	42

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

INSTITUTIONS ARE AGAIN ACCOMMODATING BORROWERS.

Interest Rates on Attractive Property About 5 Per Cent.—Gold Clause Not Inserted in Mortgages—Decrease in Rentals in the Dry Goods District Expected—New Buildings in Excess of Demand—Talks with Real Estate Men.

As is customary at this season of the year, the past week's transactions show few sales and none of any significance. Many of the larger investors and operators are still out of the city, and others are hardly yet prepared to do business in view of the prevailing conditions. In a fortnight or so the outlook will be better defined.

Renting of residences progresses fairly well, especially as regards the cheaper dwellings and flats. Rates are held firmly for the newer flats, which range from $50 to $75 per suite of apartments, but there is much demoralization in the prices of those which are only improved tenements, but are described by optimistic agents as flats.

The leading life insurance companies and financial institutions have resumed within the past two days the making of loans on real estate. It is the present opinion of the heads of these corporations, as well as of the principal real estate men, that from now on the obtaining of loans upon real estate will become less and less difficult, and especially upon first-class business property.

It was almost impossible ten days ago to secure loans from any of these institutions, regardless of the rate of interest. The few that did make loans did so only upon the most attractive properties at half their valuation, and then insisted upon a gold clause being inserted in the contract. A number of loans were made on the last two days of the past week, and the gold clause was not demanded, even by institutions that at the beginning of the week would not grant loans under any circumstances.

Second Vice President Welch of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who is in charge of the loan division of that institution, in speaking of the subject, said: "The demand for loans is decreasing, and the disposition to make them is increasing. Confidence in the business outlook is growing. After the election there will be no trouble about loans."

Decrease in Interest Rate Expected.

Mr. McLaughlin of A. W. McLaughlin & Co. of 146 Broadway, who do a large business in loaning money upon real estate, said that 5 per cent. was now the average rate upon the better class of business property, but when money was secured from estates a better rate was to be had. He had placed several loans recently for estates at 5½ per cent. "The rate," he added, "will decrease in proportion to the increase in the confidence of a gold victory at the coming election."

Frederick Southack of 401 Broadway gave the same information as the other two gentlemen. "A very short time ago," he said, "it would have been extremely difficult to obtain a loan of $500,000 upon good business property worth $1,000,000. That confidence in and will be the result of the election is growing is shown by the decision of many financial institutions to resume loans and to omit the gold clause."

Mr. Southack said that there might be a slight decrease in the rentals of business property in what is now known as the "dry goods district," which extends all the way from Reade Street to Fourteenth Street. "This decrease," he said, "is not altogether due to business depression, but to the fact that so many fine buildings have been erected, and people naturally prefer them to old buildings. The leases of these buildings usually date from Feb. 1. We have already renewed many leases at the same rental which we are now receiving." Mr. McLaughlin took a hopeful view of real estate affairs. "Of course so many fine business houses have been erected so rapidly," they said, "that even in prosperous times this would affect rentals. We are securing average rent rates for the modern buildings in the district below Fourteenth Street. The old buildings which will be vacated Feb. 1 will probably have to be re-leased at reduced rates. Loans on good property are much easier to obtain than they were a few days ago. At 5 per cent. they can now be secured upon attractive property at more than half its value."

Julius Friend held the same view as the Dean Brothers. "There will be a slight decrease in rentals, but those of the newer class of buildings will be maintained," he said. "Rents on Broadway and other good thoroughfares will not change much on and after Feb. 1. Some wholesale firms are economizing upon their rentals by subletting their lofts and parts of their buildings."

Hoffman Brothers Look for Reduced Rents.

Other real estate men held different views. The manager of Hoffman Brothers of Warren Street said:

"It is our opinion that there will be a great reduction in the rentals of office buildings. We would not be surprised if the reduction was as great as 25 per cent. There are such a large number of these immense buildings in the course of erection, to say nothing of those that have already been completed, that there are really not enough people to fill them. If the building of structures of this character were to stop for two years, there would still be plenty of vacant rooms in the big buildings at the end of that period. The rents in the new buildings are certainly not more than they have been in the older ones, and where persons can get accommodations in one of the new buildings, with modern improvements, at the same price, they will certainly take them. In consequence, office rents in the older buildings must naturally descend."

"How about large buildings in the dry goods district, where the leases begin and end Feb. 1?" the reporter asked.

"The indications are that there will be a still further reduction this year. There has been a great deal of building in this district, which extends from Reade Street to Fourteenth Street. The new buildings are of gigantic size, and they can accommodate several firms, any one of which would occupy the whole of one of the old buildings. These buildings afford greater improvements, such as superior light, and in every way are preferable to the old ones.

"Unless great inducements are made by owners of the old buildings, tenants will move into the new structures. For instance, there is a very handsome new building on Broadway, above Canal Street, which is ready for a tenant. The owners, no doubt, would be very glad to give free rental of it from now until Feb. 1 if they could then sign a lease at anything like an average rental. The owners of these new buildings would be very glad if they could secure 3 per cent. upon their investment. I do not believe they can average this.

"We have a large building, which will be vacant on Feb. 1, which we leased for $25,000 a year. We would be glad to lease it again for $16,000 a year. It is too early yet to state positively what the average reduction will be in rents, as the uncertainty as to the result of the election is causing people to hold back. The large firms whose leases expire in February will hold back as long as possible before making renewals or entering into new leases. Where it is possible they will wait until after the election. Should McKinley be elected and confidence restored, much better rentals will be secured than if the election should go the other way. At present there are no new firms to speak of going into business, so that the increase in new buildings is far out of proportion to the demand. If there is a business revival after the election, it is safe to say that there will be a number of new establishments created, and this in itself would have a tendency to put up rentals."

"What about loans on first-class business real estate?"

"We negotiated a loan for $35,000 this week on a very good piece of property, and we had great difficulty in securing the money at 5 per cent. You can only mortgage the property at half its value, and the loaners insisted upon a gold clause in all the contracts. Very few of the insurance companies and other financial institutions are loaning money. They prefer to wait until the uncertainty of the election has passed. Some of these demand 6 per cent., but I would say that the average loans are at 5 per cent. It is sometimes possible to get a loan from some estate for 4½ per cent."

Excess of New Buildings.

One of the members of the firm of William A. White & Sons of 115 Broadway corroborated most of what was said by the Hoffman Brothers' representative regarding the excess of new buildings being far in advance of the demand. Mr. White said:

"There was such great reduction in rents the first of this year of buildings in the dry goods district that we hardly expect a great reduction now. We have made very few leases for the next year, and we do not expect to until after Oct. 1. Lessees are holding back as long as possible. They hope that within a short time the result of the election will be foreshadowed, and that business confidence will be largely restored. Should this turn out to be true, it will be easier to maintain something near the present rentals.

"Our experience is that loans on first-class business property will average 4½ per cent. The gold clause is always inserted in contracts, and the loans are made on a basis of half the value of the property. The insurance companies and other financial institutions are demanding on an average 5 per cent., but money can be secured from estates in sums up to $500,000 at 4½ per cent. When the sum required is $150,000 or over, the rate will average over 5 per cent. Indeed, it is very hard to get loans for these greater sums. Where a person needs such a large amount he is willing to pay a high rate."

The sales of real estate at auction during the past week amounted to $156,268. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $374,444.

There were recorded last week 174 mortgages, for $1,694,949, of which 82, for $878,410, were at 5 per cent.; 80, for $808,039, were at more, and 12, for $148,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 248 mortgages, for $3,247,340, of which 90, for $1,671,222, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $618,718, were at more, and 62, for $957,400, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 972 and 974 Boston Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 53.8 by 96 by 50 by 76.5, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,050; on prior mortgage, $33,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. L. Donohue, referee, 28 Henry Street, south side, 145.1 feet east of Catherine Street, 25 by 100.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,910.

At 59 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 26.5 by 100, two four-story brick tenements with stores.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 636 and 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Willis Avenue, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,800.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, 26.3 by 100, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,400; on prior mortgage, $50,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 60 Stanton Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 22.2 by 53.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,110.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, four-story American basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,950; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 106 Mott Street, east side, 99.1¾ feet south of Hester Street, 25.8¾ by 94.1 by 25.1¾ by 94.1, two-story brick and frame tenement in front, and three-story frame tenement in rear.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Henry Vogel to a one-half part of 211 Bowery, east side, 23.5 feet south of Rivington Street, 22.6 by 70 by 22.8 by 70, three-story brick and frame tenement with store; to one-half part of 1½ Rivington Street, adjoining, 30 by 45 by 30.1 by 45.3, five-story brick tenement with stores, and to plot on southerly side of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, about 150.10 feet northwest of Franklin Avenue, 164 by 91.5 by 164 by 100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 103 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 21.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,680; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, 3,007 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story stone-front building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty referee, 211 and 213 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.8, five-story brick store and lofts. Due on judgment, $13,185; on prior mortgage, $27,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Alexander Stitt referee, 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $23,030.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon referee, 126 Alexander Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,535; on prior mortgage, $8,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 193.29 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, 25.37 by 75.14 by 25.39 by 75.14, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,445.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Marlin F. Hatch, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Isaac L. De Voe receiver, 113 and 115 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 120 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick and stone flats.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 144 feet east of Third Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, by Mrs. Louise Weiss of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Webster Avenue, owner; cost, $18,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Freeman Street, for a four-story brick tenement, by John F. Blackman of 2,630 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

Third Avenue, at junction of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick office, by William F. and Clement H. Smith of 1,988 Bathgate Avenue, owners; cost, $450.

No. 213 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Adam Raab of Maspeth, L. I., owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, near Wadsworth Avenue, by the City of New-York, alterations to a one-story brick school; cost, $800.

Nos. 510 to 514 East Seventy-second Street, by Godfrey Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street owner, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $300.

No. 45 Beaver Street, by William Pinkus of 265 Broadway owner, alterations to a five-story brick office building; cost, $10,000.

Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, southwest corner, by Mrs. A. L. Rudd owner, Daniel Lealis of 268 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street lessee, alterations to a three-story brick store, dwelling, and factory; cost, $800.

No. 98 Vesey Street, by Shepard & Cruger of 187 Fulton Street owners, McKeever Brothers lessees, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 12.

ALLEN ST, 43 and 45; Marcella P. Free to John Knapp $1

LEWIS ST, w s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 25x75; Pauline Dreisen to Sarah Rosenbaum 1

30TH ST, 247 West; John A. Deraismes and wife to James P. Farrell..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Louis Zech 21,000

135D ST, n s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Lydia M. Kenny to Thomas J. Carleton 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 103d St, 25x80; Louis L. Conway to Edward V. Gormley and others 17,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.3 ft n of 106th St, 16.8x75; Thomas J. Carleton to Lydia M. Kenny 1

LOTS 67, 68, and 77 to 80, map of Inwood, and Lot 44 and s ½ of Lot 12, map of Mount Hope; Charles A. Clark and wife to John J. Keilly 1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Jennings St, 219.11x151.11x irregular; Jane Birrell and another to William H. Birrell 8,000

JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 695, map of Section C of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John E. Vill 100

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 8, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; Ella P. Kimball to Antonio Ruggiero 625

LOT 449, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John Harms 625

157TH AV, n e corner of 4th St, 106x114, Wakefield; Frederick W. Lichti to Amelia Lichti 1

16TH AV, n s, Lot 548, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Levi H. Mace and wife to Eliza Stoutenburgh 1,800

Recorded Leases.

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Sebastian Lanza and another; 119 Sullivan St, 10 7-12 years $3,050

JORDAN, Joseph, to Louisa Hakelberg; 686 9th Av, 5 years 660

Recorded Mortgages.

BIRRELL, William H., and wife to Jane Birrell and Jane E. Thompson; n w corner of Prospect Av and Jennings St, 5 years $7,000

CARY, Munson, and wife to Thomas L. Watt; 232 and 238 West 29th St, 1 year 12,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 4,000

FARRELL, James P., and wife to John A. Deraismes; 247 West 39th St, 3 years 10,000

GILLOON, Daniel M., to Henry Schnitz; s s of Arthur St, Lots 872 and 873, map of Lincoln Park, 1½ years 200

GALLAGHER, Bernard, to Charles J. Warren and Amos B. Stratton; w s of Catharine St, adjoining land of Charles Osborn, 1 year 1,400

GARRISON, Frederick, and wife to Martin Walter; w s of Prospect Av, 231 ft n of John St, 1 year 700

HARMS, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 449, map of Van Nest Park, 3 1-6 years. 312

HAAS, Frederick, and wife to Joseph Hamershlag; n w corner of 91st St and West End Av, 7 days 10,000

HASSEY, August C., to August C. Hassey; w s of Monroe Av, 75 ft n of Columbine St, 3 years 2,500

MANDER, Arthur C., and wife to John Datton; n s of 179th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, demd..... 7,200

NASH, Michael, to Joseph J. Gleason; Poplar St, n e corner of Forest St, 3 years 400

REID, Ida C., to Harry O. Wolff; e s of 2d Av, 76.11 ft n of 19th St, share .. 60

SWANY, Arthur A., and wife to the Metropolitan Building Company; Main St, Lots 228 to 232, and 678 and 679; also Minniford Av, w s, Lots 247 to 251, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island, 2 years 2,685

SARGENT, Joseph C., and wife to George W. Dayton; n s of 15th St, 410 ft e of 7th Av; s s of 134th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1-3 part, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife and Michael Montag and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited,) s s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year.. 1,000

SAME to same; s s of 146th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 1,000

VILL, John E., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; s s of Jennings St, Lot 695, map of Section C of Vyse estate, 1 month..... 1,075

SAME and wife to Mary A. McKenna and husband; same property, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BATTON, John, to Willett D. Morgan.... $435

WEINMAN, Moses, to Jane E. Schuyler.. 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51.3 ft w of Eagle Av, 50x100; Lorenzo Romano against Patrick Donohue, as contractor.. $15

SAME PROPERTY; Salvatore Albanos against same 19

CHRYSTIE ST, 113; George Dellon against George Friedlander and Harrie Wilkins, owners; Kidansky & Fine, contractors 145

PRINCE ST, n s, extends from Broadway to Crosby St, 200x126x111, 568 to 776 Broadway; Gibson, Collins & Co. against ——— Havemeyer, owner; Rudolph Hilbrand, sub-contractor; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,796

WEST END AV, n e corner of 86th St, 104.8x150; Passaic Rolling Mill Company against the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Lawrence McCabe, contractor; Atlas Iron Construction Company, sub-contractor..... 832

16TH ST, 433 East; Patrick J. Commerford against John Bauer, owner; William Vaupel, contractor 31

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—CHARLES INFELD.—An attachment against Charles Infeld, jobber in plushes and rags at 197 Wooster Street, who made an assignment on Friday, has been received by the Sheriff from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $6,248 for balance due on goods sold to him by F. Vietor & Achells. A detective, who watched Mr. Infeld's store, said he saw, on Friday, thirty-nine or forty rolls of silk plush and velvet hurriedly removed from the store to the places of business of R. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith placed a replevin in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff yesterday against Mr. Infeld's assignee to recover plushes and plush rags valued at $5,630.

—CHARLES SEEBACH.—The Sheriff has received replevins aggregating $5,410 from the creditors of Charles Seebach, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 33 Whitehall Street and at Chambers Street and West Broadway, who failed on Sept. 5. The Sheriff has taken away a considerable part of the stock of both stores under the replevins. Max Altmayer, who represents Benjamin Levinger, holder of bills of sale of both stores, said that he had filed notice with the Sheriff excepting to the sureties given on the undertakings in the replevin cases, and will contest the suits.

Out of Town.

—PORTER & DAVIS.—Porter & Davis, private bankers, of Canisteo, N. Y., closed their office yesterday, assigning to H. H. Somers, an insurance agent. The loss will be light. The liabilities and assets are not yet known.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

BRANDT, George—The Franklin National Bank of New-York..... $1,022

BROWNE, Daniel—Anna H. Read..... 109

DEMBITZER, Louis—E. Bach and others.. 155

DEVERS, Patrick—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company of New-York. 533

DE VOLL, Charles H.—Katharine V. Moore..... 6,380

DIETRICH, William O.—B. B. Kenyon.. 31

FAULKNER, Henry D.—The American Exchange National Bank..... 1,366

FLAG, Lill de M.—F. Aldhous..... 255

GEDNEY, Sarah A.—Lenz A. Da Cunha, as executor 153

GERMROTH, Jacob—J. Grabe..... 36

GIBBS, David N.—J. M. Biggert..... 88

HOUSTON, Charles B.—Jonas S. Harley... 168

JACOBS, Theodore—B. Bendix..... 611

JAMES HAY & CO.—C. Cowles & Co..... 675

KETZ, Rosa and Benjamin—A. G. Ferdinand 126

LANG, Bernard, and another—E. H. C. Jacocks 362

MARTYN, Annie—M. B. Bookstaver..... 88

MICKELSON, Ingbegh—M. S. Miller..... 57

O'CONNELL, William—M. Wolper..... 105

STEINHARDT, Lesser, WEST SIDE SILK COMPANY—M. Elchmann and another.. 120

THE JAKOBSON THREE-WHEEL-TANdem Attachment Company—Julia Dietz.. 1,620

THE MAYOR, &c.—James P. Davenport.. 500

SAME—Adolph N. Du Mahant..... 250

SAME—Valentine J. Hahn and others (five judgments) 591

VOLPE, Francesco—P. Alvino..... 179

WALSH, William—Robert Logan..... 396

WENDELL, Louis—Frederick Schierenbeck Bottling Company..... 79

WINTERS, Francis—F. Giebel..... 428

Soldiers Instead of Food.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There is something grimly sarcastic in sending the Michigan militia to Ontonagon to protect the food supplies there from the depredations of marauders made desperate by hunger. The militia will have to be fed and the cost of sending the troops would buy food for all the famished sufferers. Then why not send food instead of troops? It would certainly be a proceeding at once less expensive and more satisfactory than the one adopted, but doubtless the Michigan red tape would not unwind that way.

Satisfied with American Styles.

From The Philadelphia North American.

We have seen the yellow jacket and the peacock feather. A cutaway suit and a derby hat are good enough for us.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The kiosk, or "Cyclers' Rest," which the Church Temperance Society expects to put up to serve wheelmen with "soft drinks" and light hot and cold lunches, is still awaiting orders. "We have not been able to find a satisfactory location yet," says Robert Graham, Secretary of the organization. "Most of the desirable sites have already been pre-empted by the brewers for possible saloons in the future."

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She was the mother of a healthy boy of ten or a dozen years. She was on one of the Sound boats. The boy had disappeared and could not be found. The mother wrung her hands and hurried desperately right and left. "Oh, my boy, my boy," she moaned. "He's lost, he's gone. Where is the Captain?" At that moment the Captain appeared. "Oh, Captain," she cried, "my boy is lost, he is overboard." The Captain was a large man with a bluff, decided way of speaking. "How old is your boy, madam?" he asked, pausing a moment. "Your boy is not lost, madam," he said, as she answered him. "Boys of that age are never lost and never fall overboard." That seemed to settle the matter. The mother dried her tears and the boy was found within a few moments watching the engine.

***

A young woman cyclist, riding a diamond frame wheel, attracted a great deal of attention the other day. It was a pleased attention, which is seldom given the woman rider of a man's wheel. The woman was eminently ladylike in appearance. She was small and trimly dressed. Her skirt was long enough not to make her conspicuous while seated, and it was met at the knee by leggins. Her companion was a young man, evidently her brother, from the resemblance between them. He crossed the track of a car on his wheel while she dismounted and walked over. It was then that people began to notice her. It was a pedal dismount with a light vault that landed her on the ground easily and gracefully. She seemed conscious then that she was noticed, as she pushed her wheel across the street, and was not quite pleased by it. But the people who had stopped to watch her were anxious to see how she would manage the difficult mount. Every one saw it, but no one could have told just how it was done. She put her foot on the step, gave a light vault, and presto! she was half way down the street riding "like a bird," as one man said, admiringly. The last seen of her she was still going like the wind, her escort making desperate efforts to catch her.

***

It seems to be a strange trouble they have had at Edwin Gould's match factory, in Passaic, N. J. It might be thought that the offer to have their teeth filled gratuitously would have been received with gratitude by the young women employes of the establishment. It was evidently a case of where a woman will, she will, &c. Even the very reasonable excuse given that phosphorus from the matches, finding its way into the system, might prove fatal, seemed to be without effect. The only danger there would seem to have been in the first place from the proprietors desiring to furnish a dentist gratis for their employes was a financial one to other manufacturing firms. If all the young women employes all over the country should strike or refuse to accept employment where dental service was not provided free the question would be a serious one. It might be a benefit to the community at large. It certainly would be to young dentists, but it would be hard on the manufacturers.

***

The waffle man is here. He looks out of place in connection with the fruit stands and lemonade pails still numerous on the streets, but he has come and is ready for business. He should realize that the weather this year is not to be relied upon. Because we have nearly zero weather in midsummer is no reason for thinking that we shall not have Summer weather at the time when, according to the calendar, we should be thinking of Winter.

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Big wagonloads of pew cushions from carpet-cleaning establishments go to show that people are beginning to think of going to church once more.

***

The rumor that aluminium is to be used for all coins smaller than a quarter does not begin to create a feeling of interest as yet. They have not even heard at the Sub-Treasury that such a thing is under consideration. "Aluminium coins would certainly be lighter for people to handle," says G. W. Marlor, Deputy Assistant Treasurer. "Aluminium does not tarnish, and it would be cleaner. I don't know about its being easier to handle in quantities as our men do it here. The value of the metal in small coins would probably make no difference, as the Government always redeems all its currency. We have four or five men working here every day over the small coins that are brought to be redeemed." The copper cent now in circulation is said to be worth only one-fourth of a cent or less.

***

"It is difficult to give a reason for the recurrence in certain people of diseases which the greater part of humanity has only once," said a doctor yesterday, speaking of Mrs. Beecher's fourth attack of whooping cough. "No scientific reason can be given for it. It is an abnormal susceptibility, more than anything else, to that particular disease. I have tended a man in his third case of smallpox, and he was before that the worst pitted man you ever saw. Take vaccination, too. At one time in the hospital I was vaccinated more to set an example to my staff than anything else, when to my surprise the vaccination took, and I had as sore an arm as any of them. In old people there is sometimes a recurrence of the diseases of childhood, as if the protection given by a previous case had worn away."

***

"I shall always be glad of the advent of the bicycle if women give up driving on account of it," said the horseman. "I am more afraid of a woman driving than of a runaway horse. No matter where I am, if I see one coming I draw up as near the sidewalk as I can and let her pass, or, if possible, turn down the nearest side street."

***

The handsomest office in down-town New-York is said to be that of Lawyer Robert Sewall, in the Mutual Insurance Building, in Nassau Street. It is furnished with carved mahogany. On the large desk in the centre of the room are carved the coats-of-arms of New-York and of Ireland.

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There is a great deal of difference between the paper-covered books published in America and those published in Germany. The American book is more cheaply made, to be sold at a low price and thrown away after once reading. An American would never think of having a book he buys in a paper cover bound. That is the idea with the German book. It is one of the things the salesman will suggest as he tells its merits. The German book in a paper cover is as well made, printed upon as fine paper, and with as good illustrations as the bound book. At a shop where German books are sold, the would-be purchaser is shown the works of the best popular novelists in two or three volumes and costing as many dollars. These are the books they sell for Summer reading. There are other works in pamphlet form which are very cheap, but the paper and print are so bad that they are unsatisfactory. The more standard authors do not have their works bound in that form, another serious objection.

Excellent Candidates Named.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

At last the Democratic Party has a Presidential ticket in the field. The candidates have also been chosen with good judgment. Ex-Senator John M. Palmer, who has been named for the Presidency, is a man of high character and well deserved popularity, who has a large local following, and whose candidacy will destroy any chance the Bryanites may have had of carrying Illinois. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky is also an admirable selection. He is held in high esteem in his native State, and it is now reasonably safe to place Kentucky in the Republican column. The success of the convention as a representative body was beyond all expectations, and was sufficiently great to resolve in its favor the doubts originally entertained as to its expediency.

GEN. MILES'S INSPECTION TRIP.

He Is to Examine the Posts That Have Been Marked for Abandonment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Gen. Miles is to make a transcontinental tour of inspection, accompanied only by Capt. Michler of his staff. Gen. Miles will journey as far west as the Pacific coast, giving special attention to the posts which have been marked for abandonment. It is found that residents in the neighborhood of some of these stations oppose the proposition to withdraw the troops from their vicinity. In many places apparently the army still has a practical value, although there are no Indians to disturb the peace of the Western communities.

The general policy of the War Department, adopted during the Harrison Administration, justified by the Chicago labor riots, and approved by the present Administration, has been the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of the large cities, at posts capable of quartering a regiment at least. It is found that with the transportation facilities of the present day troops can be distributed in any direction and to any extent and distance without much trouble. The mobilization of troops which are divided up over a large country, two or three companies here and there, is found to be difficult, fraught with delay, and costly. There are places in the remote West where, doubtless, it is still wise to maintain an armed force. Gen. Miles's judgment and his personal observation during the present trip will govern the War Department in its final decision.

Gen. Miles will first visit Chicago, and, continuing westward, will inspect the posts of Custer and Assiniboin, both named for abandonment, the new post of Harrison, and the old station of Missoula. His visit to Spokane will enable him to see what has been done in that section of the Pacific coast toward defense, and what remains to be accomplished. His inquiry into this subject will be pursued during his trip southward along the coast to San Francisco, where he will inspect the various stations in the State.

Gen. Miles has promised himself a renewal of the sport of the plains during the present trip, and he will probably suspend the official duties of his trip in New-Mexico long enough to enjoy a good hunt. On the way home he will manage to reach Fort Riley, Kan., during the encampment which it is proposed to hold there with regular troops stationed in the neighborhood. Nearer home he will inspect Jefferson Barracks, and will return to Washington about Nov. 1.

Why the Little Bancroft Goes.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

To a diplomat a hint is as good as a kick. Hence, the Bancroft.

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GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

MAYOR STRONG'S BOULEVARD PLAN NOT DESIRABLE.

Highwaymen Operating Against Wheelmen on the Merrick Road, near Freeport.—Many Brooklyn Riders Expected to Take Part in the Woodruff Lantern Parade on Saturday, the 26th Inst.—Effect of Politics on the Bicycle Trade.

Mayor Strong's suggestion that one driveway in the Grand Boulevard be used exclusively for cyclists has not met with the favor the tea-drinking executive anticipated. The reason is obvious. It would result in the same unpleasant, dangerous, and crowded condition that existed on the Coney Island Cycle Path before the return road was built. Then again the wheelmen do not want a part of the great thoroughfare entirely for themselves. That would be contrary to the spirit of the League of American Wheelmen. They only ask for their metal vehicles the same privileges and rights accorded to vehicles drawn by horses or propelled by motor power.

The solution of the traffic problem in the Boulevard, as worked out by the observing officials of the New-York City Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen, would seem to lie in the exclusion of trucks and vans and tradesmen's carts. This may be the correct solution, and again it may not. A trial, however, would probably show this system to be the best under the circumstances. In the past, truck drivers have been largely responsible for the accidents in the Boulevard. Robert Center's death, a year or so ago, was the result of a coal cart's being on the wrong side of the street, and this year a number of women have been injured through the carelessness of drivers of heavy wagons. It is notorious that truckmen, whose idea of humor is sometimes peculiar, to say the least, take delight in intimidating green riders, women especially, and the remarks they make are always very much out of place, wholly unsolicited, and particularly objectionable. The exclusion of heavy vehicles would mean an end to this thing, and if for no other reason it would prove a blessing.

Everybody in any way interested in long-distance record riding will find the latest list of performances accepted by the Century Road Club of America entertaining reading. It is as follows:

A. E. Smith, Chicago-New-York, 5 days 17 hours 21 minutes, June 28-July 4, course record.

A. E. Smith, Chicago-Rochester, 2 days 20 hours 22 minutes, June 28—July 1, course record.

A. E. Smith, Chicago-Buffalo, 2 days 11 hours 34 minutes, June 28-July 1, course record.

A. E. Smith, Chicago-Cleveland, 1 day 11 hours 30 minutes, June 28-30, course record.

A. E. Smith, 500 miles, 2 days 8 hours 5 minutes, June 28-July 1, American record.

A. E. Smith, Cleveland-Buffalo, 15 hours, July 10.

A. C. Mertens, 27:32, May 30, 1895, Minnesota record.

P. Carlton Wright, Colorado Springs—Pueblo century course, 5:53:45, May 24, 1896, course record.

N. M. Crawford, Louisville-Paris and return, via Versailles, 198½ miles, 18:32, July 27, 1896.

Linus Schillinger, 5 miles, 11:42, August 7, New-York record.

Linus Schillinger, 10 miles, 24:47 4-5, August 10, New-York record.

***

United States Consular Agent Mertens, at the Port of Valencia, Spain, reports to the Department of State that the ladies of Spain are taking up bicycling, and he thinks that this will help toward removing that barrier which prevents them from going out unless attended by some responsible duenna. American wheels are still unknown in Spain, though an inferior French machine called L'Americaine, and bearing a spread eagle with the United States coat of arms, is extensively advertised. There is said to be a good chance for American wheels in Spain, as Germany is barred out by tariff discriminations, and the French and English wheels are unsatisfactory.

***

Bicycle riders who have occasion to travel at night over the Merrick Road in the neighborhood of Freeport, L. I., are seriously considering the advisability of carrying "guns" and other weapons. Several wheelmen have recently been "held up" there, and a party of six escaped a short time ago only by reason of their number. In this case it was not a matter of "hands up," but instead a despicable method of landing their prey was resorted to. A log of wood about eight inches in diameter was placed directly in the beaten path, and over this the leader tumbled, breaking his wheel and bruising himself badly. Had it not been for some brush on which he landed, the cyclist would doubtless have fared worse. Those following escaped serious accident by swerving to one side or slowing up suddenly. The voices of the riders evidently frightened the highwaymen, for their footsteps were plainly heard as the men jumped from their wheels.

***

A week from next Saturday will probably see a large procession of cyclists in Brooklyn, when the Woodruff lantern parade, so-called, takes place. It has been said that this affair will possess no political significance. No political banners, transparencies, or campaign catchlines will be permitted in the demonstration. The manner in which the wheelmen turn out will tend to show how popular the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor has made himself while serving as Park Commissioner.

***

Riders who take pleasure in juggling with figures representing the size of gears and cranks will peruse with interest the table prepared by the official scorer at the recent hill-climbing contest on Eagle Rock Hill, West Orange. The table, which follows shows the position of the competitors in the contest, the time occupied in making the ascent, (nine-tenths of a mile,) the gear, and length of crank:

Pos.	Name.	Time.	Gear.	Crank.
1.	A. Michael, Iroquois W.	4:53	63	6¾
2.	T. Dunn, Yonkers, B. C.	5:08	66½	7
3.	Warren Lyon, Montclair	5:14	62	7
4.	A. B. Banta, Hackensack W.	5:16	63	7
5.	W. Adams, Keystone B. C.	5:18	66½	6½
6.	A. Oatman, Manhat. B. C.	5:18	63	7
7.	P. C. Hardifer, Passaic	5:18	66½	7½
8.	H. E. Roome, Newark	5:31	63	6½
9.	F. J. Nassoy, Newark	5:33	67	6¾
10.	P. H. Johnson, E. O. C.	5:40	68½	7
11.	H. A. Meyers, Brooklyn	5:42	69	8¼
12.	George Reith, Harlem W.	5:43	63	6½
13.	G. Smith, Montclair	5:46	73½	6¾
14.	W. Richter, New-York	5:47	56	6½
15.	L. Jeanne, Arcanum W.	5:55	63	6¼
16.	H. Trippett, Montclair W.	5:57	70	6¾
17.	H. A. Downee, Bloomfield	6:07	72	6½
18.	W. A. Barker, New-York	6:08	65¾	6½
19.	Albert Shave, Yonkers	6:14	59½	7

***

The effect of politics on the bicycle trade is characteristic of the feeling that pervades every industry in this country. Money is scarce, and the manufacturers of bicycles find the times hard. Agents who have been supplied with bicycles on the consignment plan have had some difficulty in making collections, and the numerous failures that are being weekly reported are entirely due to the panic over the approach of the coming election. As soon as the votes are polled and the successful candidate is announced, brighter times will come.

To many it has appeared that the bicycle trade has suffered a reverse. This is a wrong impression. The makers of standard bicycles have lots to be thankful for. The season has been very successful, while '97 gives promise of a renewal of the good times. While it is yet too early to gauge the situation as to the prices high-grade wheels will command next year, it is safe to say that the standard goods will find a ready market. It has been argued that many of the well-known manufacturers will stand out for the regulation price for high-grade wheels, and that these wheels will be sold with a guarantee that binds the manufacturer to make good any and all defects in the wheel. The agents will be called upon to take upon themselves this duty, which will obliterate much of the inconvenience suffered through the breaking of a wheel and the shipment of it to the factory.

The bicycle business will live when many of the older industries have died. Makers of standard bicycles anticipate no trouble for next year over the suspension of business at this trying period.

***

Photographing the crowds that assembled at Springfield's popular bicycle tournaments has for years been a favorite amusement with camera fiends, and the views resulting must number thousands. There are pictures of the grand stand full of people, pictures of the grand stand empty, pictures of the track at the start of a race, pictures of the hundreds of exciting finishes, pictures taken from almost every conceivable point of vantage. But no one until this week has succeeded in securing a view from a point of 500 to 1,000 feet up in the air, and everybody will be interested in finding out how the immense excited throng looks from so great a height.

E. R. Drew, who has charge of the balloon that announces the winnings on a certain make of bicycles at race meets, recently conceived the idea that photographs of bicycle races could be taken to advantage by attaching a camera to a balloon, and opening and closing the shutter at the moment desired. He accordingly devised apparatus by which the camera can be hung from the balloon at a fixed angle, and operated by a cord from the ground. Then, by using an instantaneous plate, and focusing the lens for a given distance, a single pull upon the cord opens and closes the shutter, and the picture is secured.

The height of the balloon can be accurately judged from the length of the rope which holds it, and it is a simple problem in mathematics to determine the angle at which the camera must be set to secure the view wanted. The balloon is held by guy ropes, so that it cannot turn.

Mr. Drew, who is an expert photographer, has been conducting a series of experiments during the last week with his apparatus, and already has met with a degree of success which leads him to hope that he can secure some valuable and interesting pictures of the races.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Chairman Fries of the Race Committee of the Westchester Cycling League has secured a sanction for the proposed meet at the White Plains Fair Grounds on Oct. 3. It has been decided to give diamonds as prizes, and a large entry list is anticipated. The card will include a mile race for novices, half-mile scratch, one-mile handicap, one mile for the championship of Westchester County, a 220-yard obstacle race, and a five-mile handicap. Entry blanks can be obtained of L. K. Fries, 44 Broadway, this city.

***

The Yorkville Wheelmen have accepted a challenge from the Arcanum Wheelmen of Greenville, N. J., for a team race on Sept. 19, and will be represented by Kottmeier, Bergold, Oest, and Drummond. A. Pestcher will be a substitute.

The club will be represented in the metropolis century run on the 20th inst. by some of its road riders.

The following officers were elected at the last meeting: Captain—Frank Wiberley; First Lieutenant—A. Pestcher; Second Lieutenant—Joseph Newman, Jr.; Member of the Board of Governors—George Bartholds.

***

Sport well worth going to see is expected in the cycle races to be given at the Fall fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society, at Mineola, L. I. The events, prizes, and dates are as follows:

One-Mile Novice.—Open to amateurs, bona fide residents Long Island, N. Y.: First prize, twenty-five-dollar diamond ring; second prize, ten-dollar gold medal; third prize, five-dollar bronze medal. To be run Wednesday, Sept. 23.

One-Mile Handicap.—Open to amateurs: First prize, twenty-five-dollar diamond ring; second prize, fifteen-dollar timing watch; third prize, ten-dollar scarf pin. To be run Thursday, Sept. 24.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Open to amateurs: First prize, twenty-five-dollar diamond ring; second prize, twenty-dollar diamond locket; third prize, ten-dollar scarf pin. To be run Friday, Sept. 25.

Three-Mile Handicap.—Open to amateurs: First prize, twenty-five-dollar diamond ring; second prize, ten-dollar silver timer; third prize, five-dollar dress-suit case. To be run Saturday, Sept. 26.

***

At a meeting of the bowling members of the Nassau Wheelmen, in Brooklyn, last evening it was decided to make a special effort to place a star team in the Associated Cycling Clubs' tournament this coming season. A club competition will be held, in which five men making the best average will be selected to represent the Nassaus in the approaching tournament. Messrs. Mehling and Keveny constitute the Bowling Committee, and they will leave no stone unturned to place a strong team in the field.

***

The list of officials for the Crescent Wheelmen's National circuit race meet at Plainfield on the 26th inst. consist of the following: Referee—Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen; Judges—Frederick C. Kerr, Newark; F. P. Prial, New-York; J. C. Tattersall, Secretary-Treasurer of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, Trenton; Will R. Pitman, New-York; Scorer—Robert A. Meeker, Plainfield; Timers—C. E. Vall, Plainfield; Charles Brown, Elizabeth; Robert Stoll, New-York; Starter—A. H. Chamberlain, Rahway; Announcer—A. S. Fritts, Plainfield; Clerk of the Course—Clarence E. Teet, Plainfield.

***

All information relating to the first annual race meet of the Morris County Wheelmen of Boonton, N. J., set for Oct. 10, can be obtained from E. Waddock, Post Office Box 681, this city.

***

The entry list for the meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen, to be held at Manhattan Beach next Friday and Saturday, excels any received this year. For the first time this season New-Yorkers will have an opportunity of seeing all of the prominent riders now following the National circuit compete in one race. The entry list so far received includes not only the winners of the National championships recently held in Louisville, and later the Springfield races, but the very cream of the American racing talent. Those who have already entered and who will positively compete are "Tom" Butler, "Tom" Cooper, E. C. Bald, A. D. Kennedy, John S. Johnson, C. M. Murphy, H. H. Maddox, Ray Macdonald, Walter Sanger, and Otto Ziegler. These riders are entered in the mile invitation race for professionals, which will be run on the second day of the tournament, and each will do his best to win and lower the record for the distance at the same time.

***

Runs for the Linwood Wheelmen have been announced by Capt. Eugene Afeld as follows: Sept. 13, to Yonkers; Sept. 20, to New-Brunswick; Sept. 27, to Bergen Point. All runs will start from the clubhouse, 107 Second Avenue.

***

The Mercury Cyclers of Jersey City have elected as Treasurer Miss Ella Conrad, one of the most popular members of the club.

***

A dinner on the 29th inst. will be given by the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the club's organization.

***

A special meeting of the Race Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be held to-morrow.

***

That promising young club the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights has scheduled three desirable runs for the remainder of this month. To-day the members will ride to Plainfield, next Sunday to Amityville, and the following Sunday, the 27th, to New-Rochelle. Capt. Rudolph May will have charge of the party on each trip.

***

Dec. 7 has been selected by the Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn as the date for the club's annual entertainment. It will be given in Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The annual club races will be held on Oct. 10. The course has not yet been selected. The card will include a mile race for novices, a five-mile handicap, and a one-mile club handicap.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—One of the most popular road races is the annual ten-mile handicap over the Boulevard in Brooklyn. The race this year will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 30, starting at 10 A. M. A valuable prize will be awarded to the winner, and a special time prize to the rider making the best time over the course. The first three men to finish the race will receive special prizes. The course will be from Shaughnessy's to Howe's and back and repeat. An entrance fee of $1 will be charged, and it should be sent to William H. Roberts, 397 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, before Sept. 26.

—The record from Patchogue to the elevated road terminus in Brooklyn was placed at 3 hours 5 minutes on Labor Day by Lester W. Beasly of the Kings County Wheelmen. To-day Beasly and Harry Hall will try to create a new record for the course. They will be paced by three tandem teams.

—A. B. McDonnell, the Buffalo rider who recently arrived in Australia, has been matched to ride against A. A. Middleton, the champion road racer of that country. They will race at a distance of twenty-five miles during the annual Austral race meeting at Melbourne, Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.

PRINCETON'S GREAT FIELD

IT IS NOW FULLY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR ATHLETES.

By the Improvements of the Last Year the Field Is Now Nearly Double Its Former Size—On the New Portion a Football Gridiron Has Been Laid Out, So That Two Games Can Be Played at Once—New 220-Yard Track.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 12.—The work of enlarging and fully equipping the University Athletic Field, which Clarence H. Bissell, General Athletic Treasurer, has had in hand during the past year, has just been completed, and Mr. Bissell has turned over the field to his successor, Treasurer J. J. Elliott. As now equipped, the Princeton 'Varsity Field is one of the finest fields in the country.

By the improvements of the last year the field is nearly double its former size. On the new portion a football gridiron has been laid out, reaching from the cinder track to Prospect Avenue on the south. This will provide for two games of football on the field at the same time. The new portion of the field is modeled after an old English bowling green, being surrounded on all sides by low terraces. A complete system of drainage has been laid transversely under the new field, which is expected to keep the turf in fine playing condition.

Osborn Clubhouse, Princeton.

Another important addition to the field is the new 220-yard straightaway running track, which is now ready for use. It extends from Prospect Avenue, on the south, to the big grand stand, joining the old track near the field house. The utmost care was bestowed upon the construction of this track, under the careful eye of Director George Goldie, the veteran athletic trainer, and Mr. Goldie pronounces it the fastest 220-yard track in the country. Other improvements have been made in the drives and walks on the field, and several new terraces have been built. As now equipped, the athletic field is almost a paradise for the lithe-limbed and broad-chested young men who aspire to honors on the Princeton gridiron, diamond, and track.

Training Quarters at Clubhouse.

For the benefit of the young men, thoroughly equipped training quarters are provided at the club and field houses. The Osborn Clubhouse, which stands on the southwest corner of the athletic field, was given to the association by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, formerly professor in the Department of Biology at Princeton, now at Columbia University, New-York. This house stands upon an elevated terrace, six feet above the playing fields. The main entrance to the clubhouse, facing toward the campus, leads to the most interesting room in the building and one of the most interesting rooms in Princeton. This is the trophy room. Here are placed the baseballs won in championship games, with the scores duly recorded on a gilt background on each ball. Also the footballs won in championship games, appropriately painted with the colors of Princeton and the rival teams, and with the score of the game done in white. Portraits of athletic heroes of bygone days, championship banners, and other athletic memorabilia galore adorn the walls and ceiling of the trophy room. A large portrait of Alexander Moffatt, the high priest of the Princeton gridiron, hangs above the mantle.

To the left is the club's dining room, used by such athletic aspirants as have "made" the training table. Here, under the watchful eye of "Scotty" McMaster, the baseball, football, and track men eat things to make them strong for the big games, and refrain from eating all kinds of pastry, fried things, and other abominations. Across the trophy room, on the opposite side, is the club library and reading room, where the athletes spend their evenings swapping lies, reading, writing, studying, and, in the football season, devising new plays on the checker board. Of course there is a fully equipped culinary department in the rear of the house, with its long line of brightly polished pans and kettles and its nifty china closet adjoining. The second story is provided with a billiard and pool room, baths, and several sleeping rooms, where the 'Varsity nines and elevens are tucked in by the coaches and trainer on the anxious nights preceding the championship games.

A Field House for Athletes.

On the eastern side of the field, at the junction of the 220-straightaway track with the main cinder path, stands the field-house, together with the cage. The latter is a long, low brick building, for the use of the athletes during inclement weather. A total space of 160 by 60 feet is provided inside for early Spring baseball practice and for running. Here, as early as the middle of January, the candidates for the nine and the track team begin their regular training, and those fortunate enough to escape "weeding cut" keep up their rigorous training till after commencement, when the season ends. In the Fall the cage is used by the football teams for practice, and in perfecting their systems of signals.

Athletic Field House, Princeton.

Directly in front of the cage and connected with it by an indoor passageway is the field house, for use of candidates for the various teams. Three large dressing rooms are provided with 500 lockers and the usual benches and seats. Up and down stairs bathrooms are fitted with hot, cold, clear, and salt water showers, lavatories, and dripping boards. In this house the candidates for the teams dress for practice, each man having his own individual locker, in which he keeps his athletic uniform while at recitations, lectures, meals, or in bed, and his street clothes while on the field.

As each athlete returns from the field he is expected to undergo a set routine. First he removes his uniform. Then he is put through the bath, dried, and rubbed down by a big African. His weight is taken, and his physical condition investigated by Dr. Bovaird, who decides whether he can go on the field next day. Trainer McMaster asks a few questions, the answers to which decide the young man's diet for the approaching dinner at the clubhouse. Then he is allowed to put on his street clothes, and is comparatively free to do as he pleases till dinner time, probably an hour hence—but he must not please to do anything that does not please the trainer.

The Running Tracks.

In addition to what has already been noticed, the 'Varsity field is equipped with an excellent cinder running track, measuring three laps to the mile, twenty feet wide. Also jumping blocks and pits for the broad and high jumpers, pole vaulters, &c., and a skinned diamond for the baseball players. All these things are for the especial benefit of the young athletes. A large covered grand stand has a seating capacity of nearly a thousand, and uncovered stands accommodating 2,000 more are provided. This is the normal seating capacity of the field. On special occasions additional stands are erected, so that as many as 20,000 can be comfortably seated. This is done on such occasions as a championship football game.

The use of the 'Varsity field is restricted to candidates for the various 'Varsity teams, the college at large being provided for at the common playgrounds of the Brokaw Field. The candidates who secure positions on the 'Varsity and scrub teams are members of the Athletic Club, and have all the privileges of the Osborn Clubhouse, the field house, and the field during the term of their membership on a team. Life membership in the University Athletic Club is granted only to officers in the association; that is, to the managers, the assistant managers, and the Captains of the baseball, football, and track teams.

The biggest part of the credit of bringing the University Field to its present state of completion is due to Clarence H. Bissell, a graduate of Princeton University in the class of '95, and during the past year General Treasurer of the Athletic Association. Mr. Bissell has given his closest attention to the equipment of the field during the last six months, in order to bring the work to completion with the close of his term of office. Princetonians are enthusiastic in praise of the result of his labors. James J. Elliott, '96, late manager of the baseball team, has recently been elected General Athletic Treasurer to succeed Mr. Bissell.

OUR TRADE WITH AFRICA.

Prediction that This Country Will Be Gradually Frozen Out.

United States Consul Peter Strickland, at Goree Dakar, Africa, writes in a pessimistic vein, predicting a gradual freezing out of America from the trade of the Continent of Africa, and particularly from one section thereof, viz., Fouta-Djallon country, a district larger probably than the State of Pennsylvania, and said to be quite fertile. Timboo, the principal place in this district, was recently taken possession of by French troops, and now it is probable that the commerce of the Fouta-Djallon country, which formerly found the principal outlet through the Sierra Leone, will be diverted to the French ports on the coast immediately north of Sierra Leone. He says:

"The produce of the Fouta-Djallon region has heretofore largely consisted of valuable hides, which, in exchange for articles of American manufacture, have been shipped from Sierra Leone by sail directly to Boston, Mass., thus always affording the nucleus for a more extended commerce. But in the French shipping ports there is always to be met the discriminating duty of 7 per cent. against all goods not of French manufacture, which must soon have the effect of sending all the produce of this newly acquired district to France in payment for goods of French manufacture. There seems to be no hope that Americans, with a discriminating duty of 7 per cent. against their goods, can look for a serious commercial footing in very extensive districts of the African Continent.

"Space forbids that I shall here discuss many of the causes which have actually decreased American commerce in parts of Africa which have lately attained to a great development, nor could I well do so without trenching on grounds which have been supposed to lie beyond Consular jurisdiction. But every mail this way makes it evident that the needs of American manufacturers for wider markets are great. Manufactories appear to have been stimulated into existence beyond the capacity of our own country steadily to support them; and the question, How and where are the surplus goods to be disposed of so that the people at present engaged in manufacturing may not be periodically thrown out of employment and become, in many instances, a burden to the public? seems to be a growing one. The European nations, having possessed themselves of all the coasts of Africa, now claim to regulate the trade of the whole continent, not only at the points where they have civil Governments established, but with the natives of the far interior, who as yet scarcely recognize their pretensions. The process has begun of fortifying perhaps the whole continent against us by protective tariffs, for if one nation can even now do it with effect, the rest will in time have to do it in order to equalize things between them. It is American trade only which is doomed to suffer, and the question seems to be, How can the suffering best be prevented?

"There is another view to be taken of this matter which appears to deserve attention. Many of what are called 'raw materials' are now imported by us free of duty for the benefit of manufacturers, but it would seem that unless our manufacturers can put themselves into a position to afford large prices in gold they cannot in the future be expected to benefit much by this concession in their favor. Hides and india rubber are raw materials produced in this country, and both were formerly to some extent exported directly to America in payment for goods manufactured from the same materials, but they are now exported in French vessels directly to France, partly in payment for goods manufactured there of the same materials. Labor is cheaper in France than it has been in America, and with the extended outlets which French manufacturers now have it is evident that when raw materials which have been cheaply purchased by their own manufactured goods are once in their hands, they are not going to part with them without securing the largest profit possible, either from fabrics of their own manufacture or by selling them to those who are willing to pay fancy prices in gold. Formerly American boots and shoes were exported this way and were liked, but the new conditions have effectually put a stop to all such shipments."

Dulwich Village Is Doomed.

From The London Chronicle.

Old Dulwich Village, which has up to now held out against the builders, is about to disappear. The old cottages which it contains will come down to make way for new roads and villas. Its famous old inns will also be cleared away. Two—the Half Moon and the Crown—have already been rebuilt. The Greyhound, which used to be visited by Dickens and Thackeray, and which has a fine Old World flavor about it, has been marked out for destruction. It dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century, and was a favorite rendezvous for the gentlemen who used to settle their differences with pistol and rapier on the adjoining common.

AMONG THE WHIST PLAYERS.

A Question of the Proper Card—Matches of the Week.

A correspondent, "J. L.," New-York, asks what his partner should play after taking the first trick in the hand given below. The game was played at a place in Canada, where "American leads" are not used. "J. L." sat South and opened the hand with H. Qu. West covered with king. North took the trick with ace. North held the following cards:

D. A Qu Kn 4
C. 7 6
S. Qu 10 7 2
H. A 5 2

The writer would strongly recommend the play of the five of hearts. His partner must hold Kn and 10 at least. West probably holds but one more heart. If South be strong enough in trumps to lead, then he should do so. It should here be stated that a small diamond is turned by East. North is so miserably weak in clubs, and not sure that his partner has more than three hearts, that he cannot afford the risk of leading trumps. Besides, he holds a major ten ace in trumps, which makes his position for defense very strong. His spade suit is also a better one to be led up to than to open. All things considered, there is apparently but one thing for "J. L.'s" partner to do, i. e., return a heart.

The compass whist tournament at the Knickerbocker (formerly the New Manhattan) Athletic Club begins next month, and is looked forward to with much interest. There are some excellent players in the club, and there will surely be some fine playing.

A match took place at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week, with six players on a side. The highest score North and South was 115, made by A. Taylor and La Vie. The highest score East and West was 129, made by Condit and partner. The average North and South was 111. The average East and West was 123. The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
A. Taylor and La Vie	115	4	..
Brainer and Weems	110	..	1
J. Taylor and Segur	108	..	3

EAST AND WEST.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Condit and partner	129	6	..
Earle and Stevenson	123	..	..
Osgood and Elwell	117	..	6

Another match took place last week at the Knickerbocker Field clubhouse, between that club and Baker's team. The two former matches were won by the Knickerbocker Field Club. This match was won by Baker's team by 4 tricks as follows:

First Round—Baker's team, 2; Knickerbockers, 1.

Second Round—Baker's team, 3; Knickerbockers, 2.

Third Round—Baker's team, 6; Knickerbockers, 4.

Total—Baker's team, 11; Knickerbockers, 7.

The teams were constituted as follows:

Baker's team—Baker, Elwell, Sweeny, Tolar.

Knickerbockers' Team—A. Taylor, J. Taylor, Tremaine, and Hodgman.

A few "don'ts" from The San Francisco Call are given below:

Don't play whist for money. It is demoralizing. Don't know any sex in whist. Don't hold your cards below the table. Don't forget always to sort your cards, count them, and alternate the suits. Don't try to emulsify whist and bumble-puppy. Don't ever compare scores during a match game. Don't try to establish two suits in one game. Don't forget that silence is the golden attribute at whist.

The Newark (N. J.) Evening News of Sept. 2 has the following: "Drawings for the right of precedence in play for the American Whist League Trophy for 1896-7 were held in Providence, R. I., yesterday, at the office of the President of the league, Walter H. Barney. The order of the clubs is as follows: First, Philadelphia Whist Club of Pennsylvania; second, New-Jersey Whist Club of Newark; third, Narragansett Whist Club of Providence, R. I.; fourth, Brooklyn Whist Club of Brooklyn; fifth, Hamilton Club of Philadelphia, Penn.; sixth, Boston Duplicate Whist Club of Boston; seventh, Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; eighth, Baltimore Whist Club of Baltimore, Md.; ninth, Capitol Bicycle Club of Washington, D. C.; tenth, Wilmington Whist Club of North Carolina; eleventh, American Whist Club of Boston, Mass.; twelfth, Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn, N. Y.; thirteenth, Park Club of Plainfield, N. J.; fourteenth, Staten Island Whist Club of New-Brighton, N. Y.; fifteenth, Albany Club of New-York; sixteenth, Newton Club of Massachusetts; seventeenth, Columbia Athletic Club of Washington; eighteenth, Albany Chess and Whist Club of Albany, N. Y.

"The New-Jersey Whist Club has concluded arrangements for commodious and admirable quarters in the new part of the Continental Hotel, Newark.

"Every second Wednesday in the month after Nov. 1, ladies' nights will be held, and besides their presence on these special nights, each day in the week, from Monday to Saturday, will see many of them in battle royal, fighting for whist supremacy. It is also proposed to play match games, with from thirty to eighty men on a side, against Brooklyn, New-York and Philadelphia. The New-Jersey Whist Association expects to make arrangements to play the State championship games in these rooms, and also, if necessary, for other games."

The following is the weekly problem for the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

NORTH.
C. A 3
S. K Kn
D. 8 2
H. —

EAST.
C. Kn 8
S. Kn 6
H. 7
D. 10

SOUTH.
H. Kn 2
S. Qu 2
C. 5 2

WEST.
D. Qu 9 7
H. 10
S. 10 8
C. —

Hearts trumps. North to lead, and North and South to take all the tricks.

Solution.

TRICK 1.
N. D, 2
E. D, 2
S. H, 2*
W. D, 7

TRICK 4.
N. D, A*
E. S, 6
S. C, 5
W. D, 9

TRICK 2.
S. H, Kn*
W. H, 10
N. C, 3
E. H, 7

TRICK 5.
N. S, 3
E. S, Kn
S. S, Qu*
W. S, 10

TRICK 3.
S. C, 2
W. S, 8
N. C, Qn*
E. C, 8

TRICK 6.
S. S, 2
W. D, Qu
N. D, 3
E. C, Kn

Analysis by "A. Story," New-York: "If West discards a diamond at trick 3, North makes both his diamonds. If East discards knave of clubs at trick 4, South discards deuce of spades, and, at trick 6, makes the five of clubs."

Another match took place at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week, in which thirty hands were played. The highest score North and South was 198, made by Tolar and Kieb. The highest score East and West was 199, made by Elwell and partner. The average North and South was 195. The average East and West 195, the total scores being exactly the same—585 tricks. This was a remarkable and very unusual game. The details are as follows:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Tolar and Kieb	198	3	..
Baker and Newman	196	1	..
Van Wyck and Evans	191	..	4

EAST AND WEST

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Elwell and partner	199	4	..
Leslie and Sweeny	194	..	1
Segur and Earle	192	..	3

Whist has the following on the long-suit and short-suit question:

"We believe the long-suit game rests on a rock foundation, because its chief principle is the establishment of a long suit, thereby giving to small or indifferent cards a value they could not otherwise possess. But, if this bulwark can be destroyed or weakened by any tactics of the enemy, it is much better that the world should know it, and, therefore, it should be the disposition of every whist player to put the conflicting principles to the test in every possible way."

The high scores in the Brooklyn Whist Club tournament to date are as follows:

Anon	165½	E. T. Baker	129½
A. E. Taylor	155½	G. A. La Vie	128½
R. P. Rowe	139½	H. B. Newman	124

The tournament ends next week, and a new one will begin.

PANAMA'S VALUABLE CEDAR.

Promising Efforts Making to Put It on the Market at Last.

A new industry is developing on the Bayano River, about thirty miles from Panama. It is the result of a sudden appreciation of the great value of the cedar growing there, and, from scientific, industrial, and commercial points of view, is likely to revolutionize the whole cedar-wood business.

The tree in question, or "royal cedar," as it is called, has a strong, penetrating odor, is of a pronounced red tint, is bitterer in taste than quina bark, and possesses valuable medicinal and other properties hitherto unassociated with cedar wood.

From private letters recently received and from persons that come from the Bayano regions, it is learned that in excavations recently made at places formerly inhabited exclusively by Indian tribes, cedar boxes have been discovered that were in an almost perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding the fact that they had been under ground for about three centuries, probably ever since the times of the Spanish conquest. The smell of this old cedar and its bitterness are said to be the same as those of newly cut wood. Some of the bodies found in these boxes were well preserved, owing, doubtless, to the qualities of the wood, which make it proof against the attacks of insects.

It is well known all over the world, too, that cedar, the best of which is found in Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, and other parts of South and Central America, is used in preference to any other material for making cigar boxes, especially for fine Havana cigars. These, when properly packed in such boxes, are preserved in a perfect state, unaffected by insects and improved in flavor by the odor of the wood.

The properties common to all cedars are possessed in much higher degree by the royal cedar found on the banks of the Bayano River, but up to a recent period so little was known about the forests there that no steps had been taken for their exploitation, and the introduction of the wood in American and European markets. The difficulties and expense attendant upon cutting the trees and rafting them to the coast were considered insuperable, but now they seem to have been met. There are two or three men who for some weeks past, and, in spite of all the obstacles in the way, have been at work on the Bayano. They have succeeded in getting down to the coast a quantity of royal cedar sufficient to give the wood a fair test in the lumber markets of the United States and Europe.

Besides the royal cedar, there is another kind found in the neighborhood of the Bayano, called the "prickly cedar," also very good and quite as incorruptible as the royal cedar. This variety is hardly known abroad, as it is extremely heavy and will not float except when dry and cut into planks. Consequently the difficulty and expense of handling it are considerable, and it will have to be sold at a high price to make shipments profitable.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS,

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

$65.00 to $75.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHEN THE VOTES ARE COUNTED

and the result is known, how silly the wild claims and boastful ante-election predictions sound.

The bicycle campaign of 1896 is over, and the results show that the CRESCENT has won by a handsome majority. More CRESCENTS were made and sold AT AN INVARIABLE LIST PRICE during the season of 1896, than any other bicycle. Any honest dealer will confirm this. The judgment of the majority who have bought new wheels, is that the CRESCENT stands without a peer.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS,
36 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

300 2d Hand Bicycles, $6 UP

Rudge, $6; Singer, $7; Humber, $9; Tourist, $11; Warwick, $14; Victor, $19; Columbia, $19; Liberty, $19; Cleveland, $19, &c., &c. 2,000 new ladies' and men's, various makes, $24.50, $29, $33, $35, and $39.

ESTABLISHED 4 YEARS.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basement. 114 Nassau St. Nr. Beekman St.

A Harsh Judgment.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"I never before realized one difference between Pennsylvania and New-England so strongly as this Summer," said a Philadelphian just returned from the north shore of Massachusetts, "and that is in the looks of the women of the two sections. It may seem an ungracious thing to say, but certainly the women of the old settled portion of New-England are generally painfully plain, not to say ugly. They are lean and lank, with the appearance of not having enough nourishing food, and as they approach middle age their faces often take on a hard, set look that is positively forbidding. This is all, I suppose, the natural result of the harsh climate and of the sterile soil, which makes good living a more expensive matter up there than with us. Whatever the cause may be, however, the superior beauty of the women of the Middle States is very apparent to any one who makes the comparison."

Is Your Wheel in Condition FOR AUTUMN RIDING?

If you are in doubt bring it to our repair shop and we will examine it and give you the estimate. The work will be done thoroughly and the price will be moderate.

Starr Cycle Co.
132 East 23d St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS FIRM, NOTWITHSTANDING LONDON DEPRESSION.

Slight Reaction at the Close on Profit-Taking—The London Market Influenced by the Increased Discount Rate and by the Threatening Aspect of Turkish Affairs—More Gold from the Bank of England—The Bank Statement.

SATURDAY—P. M.

Notwithstanding lower prices from London, stocks were strong to-day until the final half hour. Then, under sales for profit-taking, prices receded somewhat sharply, and the market closed fractionally lower than yesterday.

It is believed that the London weakness is due not only to the recent advance in the discount rate, but also to the acute shape which apparently has been reached in Turkish affairs. Stress was laid to-day on the calling of a special meeting of the British Cabinet, and it was intimated that important developments might be looked for within a few hours. The special cable dispatch to THE TIMES printed this morning intimating that there would be a further advance in the Bank of England's discount rate next week in case of continued withdrawals of gold for shipment to this country, attracted attention, the more so as it was announced that £100,000 had been sold by the bank to-day for the United States.

Little importance was attached to the late weakness in the market, as the movement was thoroughly understood and expected. The news of the day was favorable, particularly the promise of an early settlement of the Northwestern rate difficulty. The bank statement was complicated by the gold movement, but on its face it was the most favorable that has appeared in many weeks. The loss in legal tenders is explained by the heavy movement of money to the interior. The gold imports up to date amount to nearly $23,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The time money market was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 6@8 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $87,164,651; balance, $5,650,540; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,438,372.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅞@$4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—25@33 1-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $3 discount; bank, nominal. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65¼@66½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@52¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,662,506.80 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,662 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,652 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,943,742
Imports for same period	40,722,242
Net exports	$10,221,500
Net exports to date, 1895	41,922,173
Net exports to date, 1894	70,304,346
Net exports to date, 1893	14,203,424

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and without feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Morris & Essex con. gtd. 4

DECLINED.

Cent. of N. J. 5s, r..1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r. 1½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.2
Rio G. West. 1st....1¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ¼, while the 2s fell off ½. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		90½
4s, r., 1907	106	106½
4s, c., 1907	107¼	108
4s, r., 1925	115½	116
4s, c., 1925	115½	116
5s, r., 1904	110¼	110¾
5s, c., 1904	110¼	110¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104	105
Currency 6s, 1898		102½
Currency 6s, 1897		100½
Cherokee 4s, 1936		100
Cherokee 4s, 1897		100
Cherokee 4s, 1898		100
Cherokee 4s, 1899		100

In State securities $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 58.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mechanics'	185
American Ex	165	Mercantile	130
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	200	New-York	215
Columbia	120	N. Y. County	610
Commerce	175	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
East River	195	Park	251
Fifth Avenue	129	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	2700	Republic	135
Fourth National	100	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	140	Second National	425
German-American	290	Seventh National	100
Hanover	105	Shoe & Leather	91
Irving	310	State of N. Y.	105
Lincoln National	140	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	750	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110½

There was a sale of 5 shares of Park at 251.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 42⅜; St. Paul, ⅜, to 73; Reading, ¼, to 8; Atchison, ¼, to 12¼, and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 59⅝. Erie sold at 13⅝; do, first preferred, at 29⅝; Illinois Central at 91½, and New-York Central at 95¼. British consols declined 1, to 109 15-16, for money, and 1 1-16, to 110, for the account.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—It is generally understood that the pool in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit is now ready to pay the amount agreed upon if the proper receipts giving release from all liability in the future can be had. A settlement of this kind would mean that all trades between brokers for the account of the pool as sellers and the Moores as buyers would have to be canceled, leaving the stock in the original hands.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The American Sugar Refining Company has declared the following dividends, payable Oct. 2: On that portion of preferred stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ per cent.; on the common stock, 3 per cent. Transfer books will close Sept. 16 and reopen Oct. 2.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 5. Transfer books will close Sept. 15 and reopen Sept. 25.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express								
American Cotton Oil	143⅝	143⅝	143⅜	143⅝	—	143¼	147	12
American Express	12	12	12	12	— ½	11½	12½	100
American Spirits Mfg	108	108	108	108	— ½	107	111	5
*American Sugar Refs	114⅞	116	114½	114½	— ⅜	114¼	114½	11,565
American Sugar Refs. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	+1¼	101	102	150
American Tel. & Cable Co	87	87	87	87	— ⅜	85	88	50
American Tobacco	64¼	64⅞	64¼	64¼	— ⅜	64¼	64½	2,150
American Tobacco pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ½	96	99	15
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼	11¾	11⅞	854
Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½	17⅝	17½	540
Canada Southern	14	14	14	14	—	13	14	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ½	44	44¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q	67⅝	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛	67	67¼	6,300
Chicago Gas	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝	— ⅜	67	67¼	6,300
Chi., Mil. & St. P	70¾	71⅛	70¼	70⅝	— ⅜	70⅝	70¾	13,486
Chicago & Northwestern	126½	128¼	126½	127	— ⅞	127	128¼	48
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	97½	98¾	97½	98	— ½	97⅜	98	962
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	59½	60⅜	59½	59⅝	— ½	59½	59⅝	2,650
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	26	26¼	26	26	— ⅜	25¾	26¼	359
Colorado Fuel & Iron	80	80	80	80	—	75	80	112
Denver & Rio Grande pf	19	19	19	19	—	18⅝	19	20
Erie 1st pf	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼	41⅛	41⅝	300
Erie 2d pf	30	30	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛	27	29½	73
General Electric	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1½	16½	18	100
Illinois Central	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜	27⅝	27⅞	760
Illinois Steel Company	88	88	88	88	—	87½	89½	5
Iowa Central pf	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅝	37½	38½	100
Laclede Gas	25	26½	25	26½	—	24	26½	60
Lake Erie & Western pf	22	22	22	22	— ⅜	22	22½	100
Lake Shore	66	66	65¾	66	— ⅜	65	66	200
Louisville & Nashville	144¼	144½	144¼	144¼	— ⅜	143	145	166
Manhattan Consolidated	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	—1	40½	40⅝	7,915
Michigan Central	83½	84½	83	83⅝	— ⅝	83	83⅝	2,750
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22¼	22¾	22	22	— ⅛	21¾	22¼	200
Missouri Pacific	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½	18½	19	800
New-England	35	35	35	35	— ½	35	35½	930
New-Jersey Central	101	101	100¼	100¼	— ½	101	102	422
New-York Central	91⅞	93¾	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅜	91¾	92¼	158
New-York, Chi. & St. L	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	+1¼	11¼	12	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	28	28	28	28	— ⅜	27	28	1,250
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	9	9	9	9	— ⅜	9	9⅝	300
North American	23½	23¾	23½	23½		22⅝	23	50
Northern Pacific, all in. pd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		4⅜	4½	200
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd	12	12	12	12	— ⅜	12	12½	100
Ontario & Western	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅜	19½	19¾	550
Pacific Mail	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜	12⅛	12¼	250
Phil. & Read., 3d in. pd	18⅝	18⅝	18	18½	— ¼	18⅜	19	800
Pullman Palace Car Company	152	153¼	152	153¼	— ½	151½	153⅝	3,630
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb	142	142	142	142		142	144	104
Southern Pacific	110	110	110	110		107	110½	10
Southern Railway	16	16	16	16	— ⅛	15⅝	16¼	200
Southern Railway pf	7½	7½	7½	7½		7⅜	7⅝	250
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝	21⅛	21¾	1,285
Texas Pacific	21½	21½	21	21	— ¼	20¾	21⅜	1,612
United States Cordage	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	—	6¼	6¾	60
*United States Leather	7⅜	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	7⅜	8	400
*United States Leather pf	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛	49½	49¾	2,320
United States Rubber	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜	18	19½	400
Wabash	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—	5⅝	6	100
Wabash pf	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ½	13½	15⅜	250
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	81¼	80¼	80¼	— ⅞	80½	80⅝	1,440
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅜	6½	6¼	6⅜	—	6⅛	6¼	550
Total sales								71,588

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 ..... 61½
At, Top & S F adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 33½
5,000 ..... 33¼
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ..... 83½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
2,000 104
Bur, C R & N 1st
500 103
1,000 ..... 103¼
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 100
Cent'l of N J gen 5s, registered
8,000 113
2,000 ..... 112¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000 ..... 104⅝
100 ..... 104¼
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
1,000 85
C, St P, M & O cons
7,000 123
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 87
Edison El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000 108
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 50
Gal Har'g & S'n An. Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ..... 90¼
5,000 ..... 90½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000 92
Lo, N A & Chi 1st
7,000 ..... 102½
Met Elevated 1st
1,000 117
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s
500 ..... 79½
Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d
10,000 51
10,000 ..... 51½
2,000 51
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
3,000 ..... 60½
Morris & E con gtd
10,000 138
Total sales $221,000

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 12, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$343,093,727	$473,401,026	−27.5
Boston	52,270,509	74,011,016	−29.4
Philadelphia	44,363,101	57,719,219	−23.1
Baltimore	10,531,625	9,619,535	+10.6
Chicago	58,211,218	70,432,532	−17.3
St. Louis	17,012,214	21,471,135	−20.8
New-Orleans	5,939,971	5,386,579	+10.3
Seven cities 5 days	$531,422,365	$711,941,042	−25.4
Other cities, 5 days	114,073,439	131,019,271	−12.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$645,495,804	$842,960,313	−23.4
All cities, 1 day	148,799,987	175,888,938	−15.4
Total, all cities, for the week	$794,295,791	$1,018,849,251	−22.0

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 5 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 10.5 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 5.2 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 16.9 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 8.3 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 5.6 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 12.9 per cent.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The market to-day was neglected. Pioneer lost ⅝, to 5⅝, where it closed, and Merced was ¼ lower, at 8¼. Old Dominion fell ⅛, to 15⅞. A few transactions in Montana were recorded, with sales between 79½ and 79¾, closing at the latter figure. Bay State Gas was ⅛ higher, at 8, and Chicago Junction common and preferred each gained 1, to 93 and 99, respectively. Boston and Albany closed ½ better, at 205. The week closes very quietly in the local money market, with funds between banks loaning at 7 per cent. Money on call is quoted at 6@8 per cent., mostly 7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Anniston City		22		22
Boston	3¼		3½	
Brookline		4		4
East Boston	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
West End	1½		1½	

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	204	205	205	205½
Erie	56	57	56	56½
Mexican	65		65	75
New-England	90	92	90	92

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7⅞	8	7¾	7⅞
Dominion Coal pf		84		84
General Electric pf	65	66½	65	66
Illinois Steel	37	39	37½	38
Lamson Store Service	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
Reece Button Hole	19¼	19½	18½	
Westinghouse Electric	49	51	49	
Bay State Gas	7¾	8	7⅞	8¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204½	205	204½	
Boston & Low	202	203	202½	203
Boston & Maine	155	156	155	156
C. J. R. & S. Y.	92			92
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf		100	98	100
Fitchburg pf			87	88
N. Y. N. H. & H	166	168		168
N. Y. & N. E. pf		60		60
Old Colony	172	173	173	173½
West End	66½	71½	66¼	

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50		50	
Atlantic	16¼		16¼	17½
Boston & Montana	79	79½	79⅝	80
Butte & Boston	1¼		1¼	
Calumet & Hecla	303	305	303	
Franklin	8½		8½	
Cold Coin	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	10	11	10¼	11
Mercur		7⅞	8½	8⅝
Osceola	24		24½	25
Pioneer	5¼	5⅝	5 15-16	
Quincy	105	108	105	108
Tamarack	72	75	72	75
Tamarack, Jr	9			9
Wolverine	6¼	7	6½	7

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	103½		103½	
Mex. Cent. cn. 4s	65½	66	64	
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	116	117	115½	118
Rut. 1st 6s	99	100	99½	100
W. E. & R. 5s	103½	104	103	104
B. U. Gas 1st 5s		78		78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	61	63	60	

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Elect			1	2
Bay State Gas inc. 7s			20	

*And accrued interest.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Kan Pac 1st cons, Tr Co certfs 5,000	62				
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	33½				
Nor R'y of Cal 6s 10,000	92¾				
Oregon S L & U N Col Trust Co certfs 10,000	59½				
Oregon Short Line 6s 3,000	109				
Phil & Read, 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d instalment paid 15,000	20				
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d instalment paid 10,000	16⅞				
4s 15F	16¾				
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 12,000	74				
Penn Cos gtd 4½s 7,000	108¼				
Peoria & Eastern 1st 1,000	74½				
Rio Grande West'n 1st 1,000	68½				
3,000	68				
St L & Iron M 2d 6,000	100				
St P & Sioux C 1st 1,000	128				
Southern R'y 1st 5s 1,000	84½				
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	80				
U P, D & G 1st 1,000	30				
Wabash 1st 5s 3,000	103				
Wabash 2d mtge 5s 1,000	67½				
West Shore gtd 4s, registered 1,500	103				
2,000	102				
Western U, Col Tr 5s 1,000	101¾				
Wis Cen Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 8,000	30⅝				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Aib. & Sus.	170	
A. & T. H., t. r.	55	56
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. C.	47	49
Am. Sp. M'g, pf	15	17
Ann Arbor,	6	9
At. & Pac.,	¾	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	8	
Bkn. Un. G. 8s	87½	
Bos. A. L.pf.	100	
*Brook. R. T.	21	22
Bruns. Co.,	⅝	1
B., R. & P.	17	22
B.,R. & P.pf.	10	60
B. C. R. & N.		
Can. Pac.	57	58
C. F. & M.,		6
Central Pac.	13⅜	15
Chi. G. W.	4⅝	6
Chi. & Alton.	152	155
Chi. & E. Ill.	38	42
C. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95
C., L. & W. pf.	35	37
Cleve. & P.	150	165
C. C. & I. D.	⅝	¾
C. F. & I. pf.		90
C., H. V. & T.	14½	15
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	54
Con. Coal	31	36
Con. G. Co.	146	147½
Del. & Hud.	121	122½
D., L. & W.	151	155
D. & R. G.	10½	11½
D.M.& Ft.D.	6	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	60
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	92	95
Erie	12½	13
Ev. & T. H.	25	28
Gt. Nor. pf.	112	120
G. B. & W., t. r.		½
Homestake	34¼	
Iowa Central	7	7¼
Kan. & Mich.	5	8
K. & T.	1½	3
K. & D.M. pf	9	12
Laclede G. pf.	75	80
L. E. & W.	15	16
Long Island	65	70
L., N. A. & C.	2½	3
L. N. A. & C. pf.	6	6½
Man. Beach	5	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref	36	36	35¾	35¾	300
Am. Sugar Ref	114⅞	116¼	114¼	114½	9,240
Am. Tobacco	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	20
A., T. & S. F.	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	290
C., R. I. & P.	69⅞	69⅞	59⅜	59⅜	330
C., B. & Q.	67⅞	68	67¼	67¼	2,920
C., M. & S. P.	70⅜	71⅛	70¼	70¼	5,840
Chi. & N. W.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	20
General Electric	27½	27½	27½	27⅜	100
Manhattan	41⅛	41⅝	40½	40½	3,580
Mo. Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	100
N. P. R.,3d in p'd.	15⅞	15½	15¼	15¼	280
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	40
Tenn. C. & I.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	40
Western Union	81	81⅞	81	81	180
Total sales					28,400

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	20	20	20	20	$10,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	15,000
Total sales					$25,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	100
Creede & C	.09	.09	.09	.15	15,000
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Mount Rosa	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Ophir	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	300
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Total sales					2,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	59½	60½	59½	59⅝	831,000

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,040,207, of which amount $1,871,140 was in dry goods, and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $14,535,884 and the exports of specie were $1,115,052.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The market today was dull and featureless. Philadelphia Traction sold ex dividend and closed ¼ higher. There were fractional concessions recorded in Storage Battery and Pennsylvania Heat stocks, but the trading was light and without significance. The tone of the market shows a decidedly better feeling, with the easier money market, and a continued improvement is anticipated in well-informed circles. The close was dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acetylene	5		3	5
Baltimore Traction	15⅝	16	15⅜	16
Cambria	35	36	35	36
Choctaw	5½	5¾	5½	5½
Con. Traction stock	20	21	20	21
Electric Storage	27½	28¼	28¼	29
Electric Storage pf	28½	29	29½	30
Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	⅞	¾	½
Hestonville		46		46
Hestonville pf	59		59	
Hunt. & B. T.	25	27	25	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf		49		49
Indianapolis	14½	15¼	14½	15½
Ins. Co. of N. A		20		20
Lehigh Navigation	40		39¾	40¼
Lehigh Valley	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Met. Traction	92	92¾	92¾	93
Northern Pacific	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Northern Pacific pf	19¼	19½	19⅝	20
Pennsylvania	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	20
Pennsylvania Steel	20		20	
Penn. Steel pf	37½		37½	
Phila. Traction	62⅜	62¾	*61¼	61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20		20	
Reading	7 9-16	7⅝	7⅜	7 13-16
Rochester Ry	15		15	
Union Traction, $10 paid	10⅞	11	11⅛	11¼
United Cos. of N. J	234		234	
United Gas Imp	65⅞	66	65¾	66
W. N. Y. & P	1⅞	2⅛	1⅝	2
Welsbach	43	44½	42	44
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	10		10	
Welsbach Commercial pf.	50		50	

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	80		80	80
N. J. Con. 5s	78		78	
Newark Pass. 5s	99¾		99¾	
People's Traction 6s	91	92	91	92
Union Trac. 4 per cent	65½	66	65⅞	66

*Ex dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Contraction in Loans, a Gain in Money Holdings, and a Loss of One and a Half Millions in Deposits—Increase in Reserve.

The weekly statement of the New-York Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $539,275. The banks now hold $8,767,825 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Differences.	
Loans	$453,070,100	$452,698,300	Dec.	$371,300
Specie	49,196,900	51,961,800	Inc.	2,764,900
Legal t'nd's	70,799,600	68,219,600	Dec.	2,580,000
Net d's	447,071,800	445,654,300	Dec.	1,417,500
Circ'n	17,979,500	18,711,700	Inc.	732,200

The following statement shows the condition of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1896 up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,779,675	$35,862,030	$83,796,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,792,200	92,583,675
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,465,075	102,754,450
Jan. 25	37,678,500	45,880,450	109,043,000
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	111,623,000
Feb. 8	40,182,425	33,766,225	85,683,700
Feb. 15	36,818,875	33,513,425	74,536,825
Feb. 21	28,627,050	29,822,725	74,767,500
Feb. 29	24,422,150	28,054,500	75,778,900
March 7	23,234,550	22,728,625	75,633,375
March 14	21,448,825	17,598,775	77,302,300

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
March 21	$19,042,675	$14,146,500	$79,077,650
March 28	18,147,425	13,413,450	83,600,150
April 4	17,005,975	13,929,925	80,797,975
April 11	17,931,250	14,922,775	80,831,000
April 18	18,139,350	19,664,975	82,008,025
April 25	20,678,675	25,270,675	83,417,950
May 2	22,944,275	27,233,575	82,808,150
May 9	20,243,123	31,070,100	80,634,575
May 16	18,577,975	37,587,900	78,999,125
May 23	21,791,500	40,005,150	77,601,700
May 30	22,230,675	41,221,250	77,965,100
June 6	18,486,300	39,062,900	76,918,250
June 13	20,677,050	37,958,900	76,876,575
June 20	19,918,250	36,544,250	76,355,375
June 27	21,917,325	34,225,925	74,803,350
July 3	20,328,275	32,173,700	72,134,725
July 11	22,237,275	33,402,300	73,941,375
July 18	21,773,025	38,491,125	74,113,000
July 25	18,499,550	41,906,575	71,993,725
Aug. 1	17,728,600	40,917,175	69,053,700
Aug. 8	15,815,575

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Sept. 3, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLONIAL BANK
at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$412,984.65
Overdrafts		501.57
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		130,831.87
Stocks and bonds		41,311.60
Specie		6,846.59
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		55,517.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchange		30,435.79
Other items carried as cash		1,232.78
Current expenses		9,877.54
Furniture and fixtures		6,000.00
Safe deposit vaults		8,000.00
Over and shorts		57.38
		$703,596.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Profit and loss	$14,189.99	
Discount	12,073.54	
Exchange	191.11	
Interest	4,595.68	
Other profits	2,778.66	
		23,808.98
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$530,701.34	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,482.86	
Certified checks	12,603.59	
		544,787.79
		$703,596.77

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and ISAAC W. WHITE, Acting Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, N. Y., a banking house located and doing business at No. 480 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of the said corporation; and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
ISAAC W. WHITE, Acting Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by deponents, the 10th day of September, 1896, before me,
CHARLES E. SCHUYLER,
Notary Public, New-York Co., No. 28.

FINANCIAL.

Values Rising.

Good crops. The basis of real prosperity. The situation continues bullish, with favorable crop news from every part of the country.
The recent advance in the security market is the result of restoration of confidence at home and abroad in the financial situation.
THE PUBLIC APPRECIATES THE RADICAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AND IS CALCULATING THAT THE PENDULUM OF PRICES WILL SWING MUCH FURTHER UPWARD.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

REORGANIZATION OF
Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company and Subordinate Companies,
Under Plan and Agreement Dated May 1, 1893, as Subsequently Modified.
23 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of Common Stock of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, or of stock—either First Preferred, Second Preferred, or Common—of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, under said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all assessments so called, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of every such assessment, will upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate.
All rights of any such holder on account of any payment heretofore made in respect of any such assessment will (unless payment be made as above provided before September 15, 1896,) be sold by the undersigned at private sale, and without further notice. Any surplus proceeds, after satisfying all assessments in full, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of such assessments, and a fair allowance for all charges and expenses incurred, will, on surrender of the reorganization certificate for the deposit so sold, be paid to the holder of such certificate, who shall have no other right thereunder or in respect of such deposit or prior payment.
Payments hereunder may be made to the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York:
O. H. COSTER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Reorganization Committee.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.
Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURP. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 33 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTLAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HOLMES & CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Members N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
BRANCH OFFICE,
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, 43 Leonard St., N.Y.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in **COTTON** in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

MAINE.

All eyes are turned in that direction. Republicans say they expect twenty thousand majority. They really expect forty or fifty. Looking at politics as a speculator, we would advise selling on any bulge based on the Maine election, and not to be too sure of the bulge coming.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
STOCKS,
GRAIN,
COTTON.
MAIN OFFICE,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;
CENTRAL BRANCH,
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our daily letter and circular.

Gold & Stock Telegraph Stock.
American Bank Note Stock.
N.Y. Lack. & Western R. R. Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

New-York is the Money Centre
and
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
is the Financial advertising medium
read by Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities.
These people read
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
and depend upon its reports. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.
READ THE TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY STEADY MARKETS AND SPECULATION MODERATE.

Western Markets Firmer and Fair Foreign Buying—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Was Active and Lower—Coffee Quiet and Generally Steady.

There was an increase in the grain speculation and prices were rather irregular during the trading, but the close was steady, with the West, and on fair foreign buying. Provisions were quiet, and showed steadiness. Cotton was active, and declined 13@15 points, with the weakness at Liverpool. Coffee was quiet, and held to steadiness with the foreign markets.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.65 @ ..
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6@ 8⅝
Copper, lake	10.65 @10.85
Lead	2.77½@ 2.82½

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and rather irregular, with trading chiefly local switching. Prices declined ⅛@⅞c early on fair deliveries on contract; advanced ⅝@⅞c on firmer cables and better Western markets, with fair foreign buying and local shorts covering; lost ¼@⅝c, and closed steady at ⅛c decline on September and ⅛@¼c advance on other months. The "curb" was moderately active, with December 68½c. Spot was dull and firm at ⅛c advance. Sales, 80,000 bushels Spring, for export, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at ⅛c under December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ⅛c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1⅜c over December, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 18,692 bushels; receipts, 278,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 387,041 bushels.
CORN—Contracts were very quiet, and closed firm at ⅛c advance, due to better West, firmer cables, and local covering....Spot was in fair export demand at about ⅛c advance. Sales, 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, part at 27¼c, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 216,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 265,388 bushels....Clearances hence, 18,192 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 252,000 bushels.
OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛c, and closed steady, with a very slow business and prices following the West....Spot were dull and firm at ⅛@⅜c advance....Sales, 44,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24½c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 2 mixed, 20½c; rejected white, 18½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 17c; No. 2 Chicago, 21½c; track mixed, 20@21½c; track white, 20@30c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 150,700 bushels; exports, 155 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	315,000	63⅞@64⅝	64⅝
October	80,000	64½@65⅛	64⅞
December	2,570,000	66⅛@67 1-16	66⅝
May	105,000	69¼@70¼	70
Total	3,070,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@ ..	26
October	30,000	26 7-16@26⅝	26½
December	70,000	27⅜@27½	27¾
May	5,000	30½@..	30⅝
Total	105,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	.. @..	20½
October	....	.. @..	20½
December	20,000	21 @21⅛	21⅛

FLOUR—Business only of the usual Saturday order, with prices without change. Sales, 5,200 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 13,218 bbls and 16,421 sacks; exports, 4,089 bbls and 4,831 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 44,002 bbls and sacks.
RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.25@$2.75.
BARLEY—Dull and steady; new feeding quoted at 30¼@30¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.
BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 41½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.50 for new.
RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¾@39c, free on board; No. 1, 40¼c, free on board.
FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight.
OATMEAL—Less active and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.
FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was firm holding, but less demand, with the recent free business satisfying more urgent orders; prime yellow was offered at 24c, and 23½c bid; white at 26c; crude, in bbls, at 21c; crude, in bulk, at the mills, at 15@16c, at near coast points, the higher price where freight rates were most favorable to Eastern markets; in Texas at 14½c....LARD OIL was unsettled in price on fair demands; quoted at 37@38c....LINSEED OIL was quiet and steady; quoted at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 12.—Oil closed at $1.13. Standard's price, $1.12.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The variations to prices were light, with a steadier tone, on the whole, although attempts were made at times to weaken the position in order to affect prices of hogs. Export demands continued moderate. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for Monday as 36,000 head, and for all next week as 145,000 head.
LARD—Opened at the West a trifle firmer, about 2½ points, but became easy, although showing a little change. Here there was slack demand, with cash at 3.65c, and 125 tcs sold at that; tank lots quoted at 3.82½c, and 3 car lots sold; September option nominal; 3.75c; city steam was steady at 3.35c; refined was quiet; Continent at 3.95c; South American, 4.40c; compound at 3¾@4c.
PORK—There was little done here, except in city family mess, which brought a trifle better prices. The West was about steady under small dealings....Quotations here: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $9.50@$11; short clear, $7.50@$8.50.
CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little life to trading, while supplies were held firmly. ...City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.
BACON—Was offered easier at the West by 2½ points early in the day, but recovered, although there was no especial activity.
BEEF—Shippers were slow buyers, while supplies were freely offered....Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@$10; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.
BEEF HAMS—Were held at firm prices under light offerings; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50@$16 here.
HOGS—Showed steady prices....Bacon, 4¼c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4⅞c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5⅝c....Chicago receipts, 16,000 head; fairly active; steady to 5c lower; $2.50@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.10@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $2.85@$3.10. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; 5@10c lower; $2.00@$3.10.
TALLOW—The city melters continued holding 3¼c for city, and had 3 3-16c bid, although special lots would have brought 3¼c. In country-made a steady moderate business at 3¼@3⅜c as to quality. Of edible fresher sellers of out of town at 3⅝c, while city was at 3¾c.
STEARINE—Of oleostearine there were steady accumulations making under the light demands from the local refiners, but the pressers were firm at 4¼c; small sales could have been made at 4¼c. At Chicago 3¾c bid and 4c asked. Lard Stearine—There was a small business at 4c for Western.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active, and closed easy at 13@15 points decline, following the sharp break of 6¼@7 points at Liverpool, with trading chiefly in the way of local scalping....Spot was quiet at ¼c decline; sales, 446 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.06@8.08	...	...	...
October	8.10@8.11	8.13	8.06	14,100
November	8.09@8.11	8.17	8.07	5,100
December	8.17@8.18	8.28	8.11	43,900
January	8.26@....	8.36	8.18	87,600
February	8.28@8.30	8.35	8.25	8,800
March	8.34@8.35	8.41	8.27	8,400
April	8.37@8.38	8.37	8.36	300
May	8.40@....	8.48	8.34	3,900
Total sales				167,100

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and steady at unchanged prices to 5 points' advance, with trading only local, and the steadiness imparted by the better foreign markets....Harve was quiet at 10¼f. advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@1 pfennig gain....Spot Rio dull and steady at 10¾c for No. 7....Opening Call, 10 A. M.—October, 500 bags at 8.85c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,000 bags at 9.20c, 250 bags at 9.15c; November, 1,000 bags at 8.50c; December, 500 bags at 8.85c, 750 bags at 8.50c, 1,000 bags at 8.55c; March, 1,250 bags at 8.50c; total, 5,750 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags of March for October; total for day, 6,750 bags....Closing Prices—January, 8.50 @8.55c; February, 8.50@8.55c; March, 8.50@8.55c; April, 8.50@8.55c; May, 8.50@8.55c; June, 8.50@ 8.55c; July, 8.50@8.55c; August, 8.50@8.55c; September, 9.15@9.20c; October, 8.70@8.75c; November, 8.50@8.55c; December, 8.50@8.55c.
BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		203,880
Arrivals—SS Cuvier—Santos		17,787
SS Grecian Prince, Rio	6,579	
SS Grecian Prince, Santos	8,485	
		15,064
SS Croatia, Santos	5,558	
SS Criatia, Santos	5,558	
		9,358
Total		246,029
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		10,784
Total stock in New-York to-day		235,305
Total stock in Baltimore	4,514	
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,824	
Deliveries yesterday	441-23,383	
		27,897
Total stock in United States		263,202
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 11	115,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 11	29,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 11	75,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 11	8,000	
Afloat from Bahia to Sept. 1	1,750	
		228,750
Total		491,952
Same time 1895		560,437

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The week is closing without material change in the general position of the market. There is a firm feeling on domestic marrow, but all other kinds are about steady; as yet we do not see much improvement in the home jobbing demand, but the quantity of stock going for export keeps the supply so far reduced that with strong interior advices present prices are likely to be maintained, if not further advanced; California lima still declining under fairly liberal offerings and an exceedingly dull trade; green peas jobbing slowly, but supply light and prices sustained. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.25; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.30; do, red kidney, $1.25; do, black turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.20; do, lima, California, $1.40@ $1.42½; peas, 1895, green, per bushel, 70@ 72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, 1896, bags, 75c.
BUTTER—Quiet; fancy about steady....Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11½c; do, dairy, 9@12c.
CHEESE—Closed firm, with desirable lots pretty well sold up....State, large, full cream, 6@8¾c; small, new, 7½@8¾c; part skims, 2@5½c; full skims, 1½c.
EGGS—Unchanged; quiet; choice steady.... State, 15½@17c; Western, 14½@16c; do, case, $1.50@$2.85.
FRUITS—FRESH—The market for apples continues in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is still a light inquiry for fancy red table varieties from local trade, but the great bulk of the supply is not of suitable quality and is pressed for sale, with no adequate outlet. The range of prices is without material change; the great bulk of sales is in range of 75c@$1.25. Pears are rather easier to-day, but the supply is not heavy, and choice hard fruit is held steady. Receipts of peaches are quite heavy for a Saturday, and the demand is dull; prices are lower, and receivers are having great difficulty in effecting a clearance, even of the finest grades. Western New-York plums are without material change in value; receipts are light to-day, and the demand is as small as the supply. Up-river grapes continue very plentiful and drag heavily. Fancy Delaware and the best grades of Niagara held about unchanged, but ordinary qualities of these and all black kinds are dull and heavy. Western New-York baskets in buyers' favor. Cranberries continue in very light demand, and the accumulation on hand is burdensome; quotations cover the small sales reported, but the business is far short of the quantity offering, and the tone is weak and unsettled. We quote: Apples, fancy, red table varieties, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, red varieties, average prime, $1.25@$1.50; do, green varieties, prime, $1@$1.25; do, fair to good, 75c@$1; do, inferior, 60@65c; crab apples, small, per bbl, $3@$4.50; do, Siberian, $1.50@$2; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; do, Seckle, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.75@$2; do, later varieties as to kind and quality, per bbl, $2@$3; peaches, Western Maryland, per handle basket, 40@75c; do, fancy, per crate, $1@$1.25; do, poor to fair, 50@75c; do per carrier, 75@$1.75; other Maryland and Delaware baskets, fair to good lines, 30@40c; do, inferior, 15@25c; plums, Western New-York, as to kind and quality, per 10-lb basket, 30@60c; prunes, 50@65c; grapes, up-river, Niagara, per case, 50@85c; Delaware, 75c@$1; black kinds, 40@50c; black kinds, per large basket, 14@15c; do, small basket, 7@9c; Western New-York, Delaware, per small basket, 11@13c; Niagara, 11@13c; Concord, per large basket, 15@ 16c; per small basket, 9@10c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $1@$2; Jersey Jenny Lind, per bbl, $1@$3.50; do, Christina, $1@$2; Hackensack seed, 50c@$1; watermelons, prime large, per 100, $20; do, fair to good, $12@$16; do, small, $6@$10; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $3.50@ $5.50; do, per crate, $1.25@$1.75. DRIED—The market is closing quietly and without special feature. New evaporated apples are urged for sale at low and irregular figures; average quality does not exceed 4@5c, though some really fancy held at 5½@5¾c. Old apples are generally unattractive and values uncertain. Very little doing in sun-dried apples. Chops dull and weak, but cores and skins steady. Peaches very quiet. Raspberries held steady. Huckleberries in limited demand, but held with no pressure to sell. Cherries quiet and nominal. Blackberries weak. California fruit quiet and unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1896, choice to fancy, 5@7¾c; do, common to prime, 3@4¾c; do, 1895, 2½@5½c; do, Southern, sun dried, 1895, 2@3c; do, 1895, coarse cut, bags, 2@2½c; do, chops, 1896, 1¼@2½c; do, cores and skins, 1@1¼c; peaches, 1895, 4@6c; raspberries, 1896, 14@14½c; huckleberries, 1896, 7@8c; blackberries, 1896, 4@4½c; cherries, 1896, 9@9½c; apricots, California Royal, 1896, 7¼@9½c; do, Moorpark, 12c; peaches, California, 1896, 5½@ 8½c; prunes, California, 1895, 2½@6½c.
POULTRY—ALIVE—There were no important arrivals to-day, and with very limited demand the market is quiet and largely nominal; chickens are somewhat stronger than fowls, owing to the large demand expected next week for the Yom Kippur holiday. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@70c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.12@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—Little fresh dressed poultry in to-day, but considerable surplus carried over; there is little or no trade for prime grades, and values for such are almost nominal; a few ordinary lots are working out to cheap trade at any reasonable bid, but most of the decent stock is going into the coolers to hold over. We quote: Turkeys, young, dry-picked, prime, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@14c; do, inferior, 8@12c; do, old, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 11@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, good to choice, 9@10c; do, scalded, prime, 9c; do, inferior, 6@8c; fowls, dry-picked, 8½@9c; do, scalded, 8@8½c; do, inferior, 6@7c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 13@13½c; do, Western, 9@10c; Eastern geese, 14@15c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75. GAME—Near-by partridges and woodcock meet a fair demand when sound; Western partridges and grouse plenty, and moving rather slowly; English snipe and golden plover nominal, in absence of fresh stock; grass plover steady. We quote: Partridges, near-by, per pair, 75c@$1; Western, 50@70c; grouse, Western, 70@80c; woodcock, 75c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $2@$2.25; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; reed birds, per dozen, 25@40c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate demand; steady....Potatoes, Long Island, $1; Jersey, 75c@ $1; sweets, 90c@$1.75; cabbage, per 100, $2.50@ $3; onions, per bbl, $1.25@$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 20@40c; cucumbers, per 1,000, 75c@$2.50; corn, per 100, 35@75c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Firm; fair trade in progress.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@ 20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.
RICE—Demand fair in a jobbing way, at full prices....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4½@ 4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3½@3¾c; rice bran, 40@50c.
SUGAR—Raw was without demand, and quoted easy....Refined rather quiet and unchanged.... Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2⅝c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅜c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c. ...Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅞@ 5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 7-16@4¾c; softs, 3⅝@4¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Offerings of hay are quite liberal, and with trade slow market continues weak, with few forcing buyers; straw in light supply and held quite firmly. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@ 75c; do, shipping, 60c; do, clover, mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, trash, 30@35c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat and wheat, 30@40c.
HOPS—Demand slow for export and on home account, and an easy prices....Quoted: New-York State crop of 1896, 8¼@10c; do, crop of 1895, 7c; common to prime, do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.
HIDES—Dry hides moved out fairly, at well sustained prices....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6@7c.
LEATHER—A fair demand, more particularly for export; prices steady....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@ 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@26c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easy and trading slow....Southern, regular, 23¾c; machine-made, barrels, 24¾c.
RESIN—Demand light at steady prices....Common to good strained, $1.00@$1.02½; N, $1.70@ $1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.
WILMINGTON, Sept. 12.—Resin firm; strained, $1.85; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine quiet; machine, 21½c; irregular, 21½c. Tar steady at $1.05. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.80; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—Turpentine Market firm; sales, none; 20¼@21½c. Resin firm; sales, none; B, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.45; I, $1.50; K, $1.55; M, $1.60; N, $1.65; window glass, $1.80; water white, $1.90.
SAVANNAH, Sept. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22¼c; sales, 343 bbls. Resin firm at $1.40.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in active demand at very firm rates. Engagements: To London, 5 loads grain, at 4@4¼c, September; to Antwerp, 4 loads grain, at 4½c, October....Charters included: British steamer, general cargo, hence to South African ports, on private terms, October; two British steamers, grain, San Francisco to the United Kingdom or Continent, 28s 3d, one port 27s 6d if two; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, at or about 30s 3d, Continent 37s 6d; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool or Bremen, 37s 6d. Havre 38s 9d; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 37s, Havre 38s 9d; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, on private terms; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston or New-Orleans to Liverpool, on private terms; Norwegian steamer, phosphate rock, Fernandina to Stettin, 19s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Huelva to New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, 9s 6d, September, chartered abroad; Norwegian steamer, cotton, Gulf ports to the United Kingdom or Continent, 35s; British steamer, cotton, Charleston to the United Kingdom or Continent, on private terms; British steamer, 16,000 quarters grain, hence to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, or Hamburg, 3s 3d, option of oats 3s, October; British steamer, 20,000 quarters grain, Atlantic ports to picked ports United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 9¾d, berth terms, option of general cargo, November; British steamer, 13,000 quarters grain, Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, on private terms, October;; two British steamers, 12,000 quarters grain each, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s 9d, October; British steamer, 30,000 quarters grain, New-Orleans to Hull, 4s, October; British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, 35s, option of deck load cattle; German steamer, 1,087 tons, West India trade, four months, £650 per month; ship, general cargo, hence to South African ports, on private terms; Norwegian bark, deals, Bay Verte to west coast of England, 42s 6d, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, salt, Runicorn to St. John, N. B., 6s, back to west coast of England, deals, on private terms, chartered abroad; British bark, 3,500 bbls refined petroleum, Philadelphia to a direct Irish port, 3s 3d; British bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 27s net; British bark, same voyage, 27s 6d, less 1 per cent, and 2½ per cent, brokerage; British bark, 2,000 tons coal, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 50c, thence Savannah to Colon, lumber, $8; schooner, case oil, Philadelphia to Havana, at or about 12c; schooner, 568 tons, general cargo, hence to Port Spain, lump sugar, schooner, ties, Savannah to New-York, 14¾c; schooner, phosphate rock, Tampa to

BIG STORE THROWN OPEN

A DRESS REHEARSAL AT THE NEW SHOPPING RESORT.

Crowds Fill the Siegel-Cooper Company's Establishment and Marvel at Its Complete Equipment and Novel Features—Nothing Overlooked in Plans to Gratify Patrons—Everything Ready to Begin Business To-morrow.

The Siegel-Cooper Company's vast shopping establishment, "The Big Store," Sixth Avenue, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street, was thrown open to the public last night, and the public took full advantage of the privilege of noting the wonders of a place which marks a new era in the department store business.

At least one-quarter of those who started out expecting to have the treat of seeing at least a part of the building and the display of its stock were disappointed, however.

A large throng was expected, but no estimate of the number that would come was correct. Nearly 150,000 persons, it was made apparent, had planned to enter the building, and a conservative estimate put those who passed the doors at 35,000.

"The Big Store's" dress rehearsal over, all its planners hope for is that its resources may be fully tested. Some of the features of the vast establishment have been for weeks familiar to the public. Architecturally, the building is a distinct gain to the

Herry Siegel,
President of the Siegel-Cooper Company.

shopping district. As a landmark it is at once picked out from the remotest points of elevation. It was very conspicuous yesterday by the streamers, banners, and flags displayed from its roof and tower.

Statistics of the Establishment.

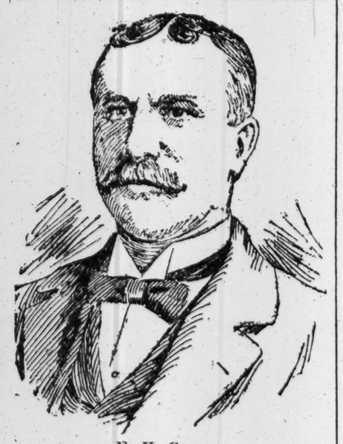
Studying "The Big Store" analytically, some statistics and comparisons aid in appreciating what it is as a whole. The value of the building, the land on which it stands, its equipment, machinery, and stock will be to-morrow, when its doors open for business, $6,000,000. The base area of the building is 187 feet on Sixth Avenue and 465 feet on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. The first customers will have nearly 3,000 men and women ready to wait on them, or transact the business they bring, and prepared to forward their purchases to destination will be about 1,000 drivers and packers and no end of horses and trucks.

Whiteley's, in London, claims to have 525,000 square feet of business floor surface, the Bon Marché, in Paris, 500,000, and "The Big Store" 738,000 feet on its seven business floors and roof and sub-basement.

Coming to further general details, the planning of the system of communication between the various floors comprehended accommodation for 190,000 visitors and customers every business day—visitors are to have all the privileges of customers—and a complete system of receiving goods for sale and the expediting of passengers. To meet these requirements twenty-one elevator shafts pierce every floor. Twelve of them are for passengers, nine for freight and other service.

As it was a fixed plan to have all the equipment of "The Big Store" within its boundary walls, except its water supply, a vast plant for power, light, heating, and ventilation was established. It is under the Eighteenth Street sidewalk, and is the largest extant in any establishment in America, except in a few factories. The immense boilers and the apparatus for driving cold air through the hundreds of ventilators all over the different floors are east of nine of the largest dynamos. Near the dynamos is a switchboard fifty feet long, by which any light in the whole building can be controlled by a finger touch. All the machinery is so set that a whisper can be understood in the machinery room. Everything was in gear here, and there was neither jar nor friction anywhere last nigh..

While on the subject of elevators, some details of their management are not out of place. Their control is had not by a brake or pulling a wire rope, but through the mechanism of a box about 5 inches long by 3 broad and 2 deep. The elevator man can only descend or ascend while holding with a couple of fingers a little bar at the side of the box. Once he lets go, the elevator stops. His attention to the progress of the elevator cannot be diverted. He must hold the bar back. On the box are two buttons. Starts are made by pressing them. One is for ascent, the other for descent. The lifting power of all the elevators combined is more than 38 tons 200 feet in one minute. Some of the freight elevators are large enough for a team and loaded truck to be hoisted to any floor and be drawn off for unpacking. The elevator cars for employes are large enough to take up seventy at a time.



F. H. Cooper,
Vice President of the Siegel-Cooper Company.

As to precautions against fire, a complete and intricate system of standing fire apparatus has been introduced, and its sprinkling adjunct, through a multitude of tubes which pierce the ceilings will permit the flooding of any part of any floor at an instant's notice.

The Statue of the Republic.

A study of all the 125 departments of "The Big Store" was not possible last night. The salient features of the main floor were best noted from the grand staircase of marble and bronze, balustraded with mahogany, which is within the north half of the building and opposite the eight central passenger elevators. Intervening was a feature of the store, a colossal statue of the Republic, standing on a marble pedestal in an ornamental pool of water.

The Siegel-Cooper Company, in all its plans for starting the store, has not undervalued the idea that those who come to look will in time become purchasers in one department or another. So, by arrangement of entrances in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, opposite the statue, the placing of a soda fountain under the grand staircase and the ranging of settees and chairs in the neighborhood, an ideal rendezvous, having no risk of missing the one sought, will be created. One of the partners of the firm, in talking of the efforts to accommodate all, buyers or curiosity-seekers, said:

"Yes, it's a scheme that will operate without any aid. I suppose that very shortly appointments all over the city will be made by saying: 'Meet me at the Republic Fountain.' Well, the more the merrier, I say."

The Republic statue is 13 feet high and is of marble and gilded bronze. It cost $15,000 and is a duplicate, by Daniel C. French, of the statue made by him which stood in the Court of Honor at the Columbian Exposition. The figure is a heroic one of a female in classical garb. The arms are extended upward. One hand supports a staff of Liberty, the other a golden orb, on which an eagle perches. On the globe glows an electric star, the light of which is in vacuum and opalescent as the Röntgen rays.

In the pool around the statue, hedged with palms, flowers, and ferns, four fountains throw water far above the central wall of the second floor. By an arrangement of electric lights and color devices, the tint of the water is changed constantly.

Looking out from the staircase an idea of the multitude and completeness of the departments first under notice on entering the establishment from Sixth Avenue was had. In the southwest corner were the silverware, plated ware, and jewelry departments, fully equipped and ready for the first customer, and in the northwest corner dry goods. Hard by counters are for linens, cottons, dress goods, silks, ribbons—all the attractions of the complete dry goods store, with side counters for druggists' sundries, &c. Piercing the floor is a broad aisle, 40 feet wide, terminating at a barrier at the top of marble steps.

Here at the east end of the main floor is what is known as the "men's goods" department. It has special entrances, to suit the ideas of those who do not care to be considered as shoppers. A man could enter in tatters and sally forth equipped for any walk in life.

The lowest floor or basement is not the least interesting part of the establishment. It is devoted in part to housefurnishing goods, tinware, stoves, electrical supplies, crockery, china, glassware, carpenters' and masons' tools, hardware, and what not. To art goods and choice ceramics a room artificially lighted is devoted, so that purchasers may see how the articles would look at night at their homes.

The restaurant, in the southwest corner of the basement, will not be open for several days.

Quick Delivery System.

The establishment's feature of quick delivery was explained when the shipping room, which is in the northeast corner of the basement, was visited. Here will be an army of men to sort parcels into bins and start them to their destinations.

For the regular New-York City service the firm will begin with seventy-six delivery wagons. For the other centres of delivery there will be from twelve to twenty-four wagons. To expedite Brooklyn deliveries and at the same time to economize in horses and vehicles, six-horse trucks will be used. They will carry the equivalent of six wagons.

Passing again to the main floor, interest was excited by the numbering of the pillars of the main aisle and the number of desks indicated as cashiers' as well as an observation gallery, and the guide assigned to the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES explained:

"Just in these three features you have observed are details and departments in which the firm takes great pride. In fact, it claims that none such exist anywhere else. In the first place, the numbering—you see whichever way you walk you face a number on each pillar—furnishes an exact indication of a department. The floor walkers and elevator attendants, in fact every one from whom a visitor might seek information, has a mental map of The Big Store.

"On each floor are these numerical indications, so that it is easy when a customer asks for a department or an article to be

French's Statue of the Republic.
Set in the Fountain Basin of the Main Floor.

found in a department to tell precisely the place to go by naming a floor and a number.

"Let me see, there will be a regular branch Post Office of the General Post Office, with, of course, all facilities for writing and mailing letters. Then comes a telegraph office, from which you can, if you choose, send a message all round the world. Note, too, a complete local and long-distance telephone station. Do you want foreign money changed, or a draft on Europe or elsewhere, or to deposit savings, or have a draft account, or sell or buy bonds or stocks or gold or silver, here is the Siegel-Cooper Company banking establishment, which pays 4 per cent. on savings deposits. The bank will do a regular Wall Street business.

Even a Dentist's Parlor.

"Here is a dentist's parlor, where up-to-date dentistry will be practiced, then a pharmacy, where prescriptions are made up and a physician will be in attendance. An office is equipped for receiving advertisements in all the newspapers. For the dainty, elegant, and fastidious as well as for those needing ordinary attention are provided manicuring and hairdressing, and, besides, there are to be 'beautifying' rooms. Add to this a theatre ticket office, and a place for the registration and hire of servants. All an employer has to do is to call an attendant, name the class of servant desired, and receive a list of a score of suitable persons. For this no charge is made either to employer or employed. The system of registration will comprehend a thorough investigation of the character of applicants for employment."

The second floor, reached by elevator or any of seven staircases, will be the most attractive one to the women, as here are displayed costumes, cloaks, lingerie, millinery in every branch, with a department for finished headgear and furs. In this department are luxurious trying-on rooms. The furs, which range from imperial sable to rabbit, are displayed at the west end of the floor. In this department are many fine exhibits of taxidermy, among them an enormous grizzly tackled by a panther.

On the Eighteenth Street side of the second floor are the parlors for women. The main parlor, in Empire style, is vast and beautiful, flooded with light, comfortable in every detail, and has a snug open grate. It is furnished with richly upholstered lounges, sofas, divans, and chairs, for the tiled floor is covered with Oriental rugs. Adjoining the parlor is a nursery, in which children may be left in the care of nurses from the New-York Training School. There is also temporary hospital accommodation for any woman that may need it. She would receive the care of a physician of record.

On this floor are the main offices of the establishment, including those of the members of the firm and the heads of departments. Mr. Henry Siegel's quarters consist of a large office made cheerful by a tiled open grate, a parlor, and a bathroom and barber's shop. By the complete system of telephony throughout the entire building Mr. Siegel can at will communicate with any department or place without leaving his desk.

Many said last night that the fourth floor was the most attractive. It will be the shrine of gourmands and gourmets, as here are displayed things to eat and drink. These include groceries, proprietary articles of food of every description, all sorts of canned articles, preserves, fresh and canned fruits, wines, liquors, and beers in bottles—there is no bar—fresh, cooked, and salted or cured meats, game and poultry fresh or ready for the table, dairy staples and eggs, domestic and imported delicatessen, live, cooked, and uncooked fish, oysters, clams, and crustaceae, and vegetables.

Many were interested in the vast refrigerator, 132 feet long, 8 feet high, and 14 feet broad, said to be the finest ever put up. It will usually be kept, by the cold-air process, at a temperature of 35°, but last night it was at 30°.

All the counters of the meat, fish, dairy, and other departments were of marble. To get the meats to the refrigerator a trolley railroad such as is used in abattoirs is employed. It travels from the freight elevator on Nineteenth Street to the door of the refrigerator.

The live fish to be displayed will be brought in tanks and exhibited on the counters, so that, as in Russia, and at the Grandes Halles, in Paris, ichthyophagi may purchase them kicking. The shell fish will be cooked before the public. As to smoked meats, the variety offered would, it was promised, be remarkable both as to quality and excellence of process.

The exhibits have included a food show. This food show will last two weeks, and there will be instrumental music every night. The programme last night was entirely of patriotic airs. On other occasions the orchestra will play classical, popular, Irish, Scotch, and other music.

The fifth and sixth floors were so packed with reserve stock that it was a wonder how it all was stacked there. Three floors are not seen by customers. On the sixth floor is the brightest side of the employment system of the Siegel-Cooper Company. It was spoken of by one of the heads of departments, who said:

Consideration for Employes.

"Following the plan at Chicago, we shall have here the Siegel-Cooper Company's Employes' Benefit Association. All employes have the privilege of joining it. The firm gives a handsome sum to its treasury. The dues are small, say 15 cents a month, but its funds are increased by the receipt of every penny taken for fines, for fines there must be in such a large establishment.

"In case of sickness the member receives a good sum every week and medicine and the care of a physician free. In case of death $100 is paid for funeral expenses. The affairs of the association are conducted solely by the members elected as officers.

"Now, here are the lockers. They run up to 1,300. They are for the men. Over there are 1,500 for the women and girls, and in another place are 1,000 lockers for the drivers and packers. The lockers are for unneeded garments and personal belongings.

"Here are five dining rooms, or refectories for salesmen, saleswomen, girls, boys, and porters. Each is for a class that prefers to be, or should be, exclusive.

"Now, all may bring luncheon, go out to eat, or buy a meal here. If they bring luncheon, they have, as you see, nice tables and chairs and comfort. But I see no need of this. Every one can get a comfortable and satisfying meal for a dime or less. A cup of coffee, for instance, costs a cent, and a plate of soup and bread and butter 5 cents. The food is to be furnished at cost, or rather less, as at Chicago, good year or bad year, the firm was on the wrong side from $500 to $1,000."

When the roof was reached, the visitors entered a huge conservatory, T-shaped, in perfect order, and filled with the choicest exotics, from giant palms to orchids. These are not for display, but for sale.

At the west end of the conservatory is the photographing department, which has a large saloon, and a spacious and well-appointed sitting room, with dark-rooms, retouching rooms, printing rooms, and a solar gallery.

The Powerful Searchlight.

The searchlight in the tower is of 7,000,000 candle power, and can be seen ninety miles. The Naval Reserve has applied for permission to use it to signal ships at sea. Possibly the Weather Bureau may make arrangements by which signals of impending storms or great variations in temperature may be flashed from it. It will certainly serve to convey intelligence of the result of the Presidential campaign, and may tell the news from Maine to-morrow night.

The project to establish a department of animals and pets in "The Big Store" was asked about. It will shortly be equipped on one of the upper floors, and there will be for sale dogs, cats, birds, and fish for aquariums.

There was a parade yesterday of the seventy-six delivery wagons for the regular New-York service. They made a fine display and attracted much attention.

UNIVERSITY HALLS REBUILT.

Virginia's Historic Institution Rehabilitated and a New Era Begun.

It may have been a blessing disguised which caused the destruction by fire of a great portion of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, nearly a year ago. According to The Washington (D. C.) Times the university has taken on a new and more vigorous life, as a result of its disaster, and has arisen, Phoenix like, from its ashes. More than two-thirds of the library was destroyed by the fire last October, but fortunately the more valuable portion of the books were rescued from the flames, while those lost can be easily replaced. The law library, together with the libraries of the biological laboratory and astronomical observatory, was uninjured.

Friends of the university have already made many valuable gifts toward the restoration of the general library, including, among other collections, the Hertz library of classical philology, containing about 15,000 books and pamphlets. The fire also destroyed the engineering and physical laboratories, but these will be at once restored and enlarged.

Work is progressing as rapidly as possible on the new buildings to replace those destroyed. These have been planned by the New-York architects, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White. The rotunda will be fireproof, and will be restored unaltered in external appearance. As is generally known, it is modeled after the Pantheon at Rome. For the reception of the library is reserved the noble room which will occupy the whole interior of the rotunda, from the floor of the portico upward, and will accommodate nearly 100,000 volumes. In the basement, and adjoining it, will be six well-lighted lecture rooms, which will be completed and ready for use by the opening of the coming session of the university. Facing the rotunda, at the foot of the lawn, will stand the main academic buildings, flanked on either side by the physical and mechanical laboratories. The academic buildings will bear a noticeable resemblance to the famous aula of the University of Goettingen, and, besides a dozen lecture rooms and a smaller assembly room for ordinary uses, will contain a large and commodious public hall for special occasions.

The physical laboratory will contain an amphitheatre lighted from above, several rooms for general laboratory purposes, a workshop, and a power room, besides six laboratories for special research and a room for optical work. The mechanical laboratory will be the headquarters for technical work in electrical and mechanical engineering. In addition to a lecture room and laboratories, it provides a drawing room, with photographic and printrooms attached, a room for periodicals and a department library, workshops, and a room for engines and dynamos. An annex will contain forges and foundries, together with boilers for heat and power. The rotunda and the new buildings will be heated from this central plant. These buildings will be constructed in classic style, the whole forming, with the rotunda, the arcades and the professors' residences, a group at once unique and beautifully harmonious both in form and color.

The future of the university was never so promising as at present. Opportunities for instruction in all branches have never been so great, nor have they been in the hands of abler specialists. Now a new era begins, and, with improved laboratories, with a modernized and ever-increasing library, with Fellowships and other encouragements to advanced learning, with the growth of the spirit of research, of a desire to increase knowledge as well as impart it, the hold of the University of Virginia on the education of the South is sure to exceed anything attained in the past.

In It.

From The Boston Transcript.

In the first chapter of Dickens's "Bleak House," which was published in 1852, the phrase is to be found, and is inclosed in quotation marks, too, as follows: "Every chancellor was 'in it' for somebody or other, when he was counsel at the bar."

CHICAGO WILL BE PROUD

THE NEW POST OFFICE FOR THE WESTERN CITY.

A Magnificent Structure, Which Is to Replace the Old Building—To Cover a Whole Lot and Contain All the Government Offices—The Happy Manner in Which Henry Ives Cobb Has Solved a Problem of Light and Air.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Henry Ives Cobb, the architect of the new United States Government Building at Chicago, has completed the first sketches for the new building that is to replace the old Post Office, that all Chicago is congratulating itself upon seeing gradually disappear. The picture here given is from a photograph of the water-color sketch prepared for submission to the committee, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Interior, who have the control of all matters relative to this building.

The design shows an original and attractive solution of an exceedingly difficult problem. The law sets forth that the building shall extend to the lot line on all four

Proposed Chicago Post Office.
Plan Submitted to the Building Committee.

streets, which makes a structure 396 feet by 321 feet, and prohibits any effect of foreground. The lot must be considered as entirely surrounded with very high buildings, as it is certain to be within a few years—buildings that are much higher than the requirements of this building demand. An eight-story building built as a hollow square upon the lot lines would not only be overshadowed in effect by its great neighbors, but the light would be very poor for all the street-front rooms. The general scheme of the design is a two-story building covering the entire surface of the lot with a cross-shaped portion extending up six stories more, and the centre of the cross rising into an octagonal dome. The style is simple Corinthian classic, kept pure and free from all superfluous ornamentation. The windows are large and there are plenty of them, but they are so arranged as to fall into the requirements of a purely classical design. The view shown is taken from the south side of Jackson Street, just east of Dearborn, and shows the Dearborn and Jackson Street frontages. The other two fronts are to be the same as those shown, except that there will be a wagon entrance and exit on either side of the Clark Street entrance. It will be noticed that, whatever view is taken of this building, it masses into a pyramid, and, although it is in reality a much lower building than many of those that now surround the site, it will rise gradually to the dome or centre of the pyramid to a much greater height than any of them. This great central dome, which is the most ornamental feature of the design, is to be used for the Weather Bureau, which made necessary the substitution of the corona for the much more common lantern.

The exterior of the building is to be entirely of smooth-dressed, light-colored granite, with the dome gilded, and it will be trimmed with bronze ornaments. The light-gray mass, with its sharp shadows and well-placed bronze statuary, the whole capped by the gilded dome, surrounded by the bronze eagles, presents a building that Chicago will be proud of. In the internal arrangement, the basement extends to the curb line on all streets, and, besides machinery, storage, and working rooms for the Post Office and other departments, will have a driveway and mailing platform connected with Clark Street. The first floor extends over the entire lot, and is lighted by all four streets and four immense skylights. On the first floor, besides the Post Office, there will be a bureau of information, and one of the Sub-Treasurer's offices, and also the offices of the Surgeon of the Marine Hospital. The second floor is also lighted by the four streets and by the light shafts over the four great skylights, thus giving an immense area of well-lighted space. The cruciform of the upper stories gives ideal quarters for all the other departments. On the sixth floor, in the pediments over the four main entrances, are the two District and two Circuit Courts, principally lighted from above, but also having side windows for supplemental light and ventilation. On the seventh floor are the Court of Appeals and the Court of Equity, and in their immediate proximity are the offices of the Marshal and District Attorney, the library, and lawyers' rooms.

When this building is completed, it will take in all the United States Government offices now scattered in different parts of the city, including the Post Office, Collector of Customs, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sub-Treasury, Superintendent and Custodian, Department of Justice, Masters in Chancery, War Department, Lighthouse Department, Hydrographic Office, Life Saving Service, Secret Service, Surgeon Marine Hospital, Pension Agent, Pension Bureau, Pension Medical Board, Special Agents Internal Revenue, Special Agents Treasury Department, local civil service, and Steamboat Inspection.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, originally came from Boston. For about fifteen years he has had his main office in Chicago, with offices in St. Louis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Washington. He was appointed without competition by the Secretary of the Treasury to design the new United States Government Building to be built in Chicago, which is the first time the Government has employed a private practitioner. Mr. Cobb was one of the architects of the World's Fair, and was the designer of the Fisheries Building; he was also architect of the Indiana State Building, East India Building, Streets of Cairo, and many other buildings on the grounds. He has now on hand, as architect for the University of Chicago, founded by John D. Rockefeller, a group of over seventy buildings.

MURRAY HILL BANK RECEIVER.

Application Made Before Justice Dickey for Another.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Before Justice William D. Dickey of the Supreme Court, here, to-day, Deputy Attorney General Kisselburg moved for an order to show cause why a temporary receiver should not be appointed for the Murray Hill National Bank of New-York City. The motion was opposed by counsel representing the bank corporation and depositors.

Judge Roger A. Pryor of New-York appointed Spencer Trask and Miles O'Brien receivers about the time the bank suspended. Soon after their appointment Attorney General Hancock brought this action. Counsel for the bank held that, receivers having already been appointed and having qualified, although not yet in possession, no other receivers can be named. Mr. Kisselburg contended that the courts have always held such action as he proposed to be proper. The papers in the case will be submitted to Judge Dickey, at Brooklyn, next Wednesday.

HERE'S A DEEP-SEA MINER.

M. Y. Ransom Expects to Find Gold Off Dread Cape Horn.

M. Y. Ransom, one of the members of a fretwork furniture firm of Cleveland, Ohio, with a branch at 6 West Fifteenth Street, this city, advertises in a New-York newspaper as follows:

$8,000 is wanted immediately for one-half interest. I can prove to interested party that I can certainly and safely reach the free gold deposits under the sea at Cape Horn, and am so confident of success that I will, if necessary, secure my backer against any loss. Unquestionable references of honesty, ability, and financial responsibility can be promptly furnished. Am perfectly familiar with the ground.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at 6 West Fifteenth Street yesterday afternoon Mr. Ransom was explaining his scheme to the representative of an English mining syndicate. A lot of maps and charts were spread upon a table before them. Mr. Ransom, an adventurous-looking person, with gray hair and mustache, and a soft felt hat on the back of his head, was tapping the end of his left forefinger significantly upon territory lying between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. What he was saying was in a very low and mysterious tone, emphasized frequently by gestures of the right hand, which held a half-smoked cigar.

The visitor appeared to be so deeply interested he could not speak. He bent forward, staring in amazement from Cape Horn to the face of the explorer.

Mr. Ransom looked up long enough to request the reporter to leave the store and return in half an hour. When the representative of the English mining syndicate had retired, Mr. Ransom said:

"There is nothing whatever in my project that would interest the public. I am merely contemplating a little trip to Cape Horn for commercial purposes. The whole thing is just this: I have invented a process for deep-sea dredging, and I propose to drag the heavy seas around the Horn for gold deposits. Iron ore containing liberal deposits of gold is constantly being cast up by the terrible storms of the Antarctic Ocean and left upon the beach, and I am confident that from a safe point on shore I can get at a wealth of the yellow metal that no man has yet been able to reach. The fiercest storms will have no effect upon this device of mine."

When asked if he would explain the principle of his invention, he smiled disdainfully. "Ah, at least forty mining engineers and members of dredging companies have come to me to know how the thing could be done, by what manner of mechanical contrivance," he said. "But that is my secret. No, I haven't got the patent out yet. I have applied for it, though, and when I am fully protected you may give the idea to the public for all I care. But for previous information I refer you to the secret archives at Washington."

"Was any part of the apparatus constituted for the recovery of shipwrecked treasure?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, I am not after that sort of thing," declared the inventor and explorer. "But if you have $8,000 to put up, why, I'll talk to you. No, I did not close a deal with the English syndicate man. I am still open to propositions."

EDWARD BLAKE IN TOWN.

The Irish Member of Parliament Declines to Talk About Politics.

Edward Blake, Member of the British Parliament from County Longford, Ireland, for the last five years, was a passenger on the Cunard steamship Umbria, which arrived here from England yesterday.

Mr. Blake is one of the best-known champions of home rule. His father was Chancellor Blake of Ontario, one of the ablest jurists in Canada. Edward Blake was at one time Premier of Ontario, and resigned to become Minister of Justice in the Dominion Parliament in 1873. When Sir John Macdonald was returned to power, Mr. Blake became the leader of the Opposition. He abandoned Canadian politics and a legal practice said to be worth $50,000 a year, in 1892, and offered his services to Ireland. His efforts to effect a union of the various Irish factions were unsuccessful. Recently Mr. Blake was offered and declined, it is said, a place in the English Privy Council.

Mr. Blake is about six feet in height, and he usually has a good-natured smile. His face is clean-shaven and round. He stoops slightly, and with his big black slouch hat looks more like a village schoolmaster than an eminent lawyer and politician.

When seen on the Umbria yesterday, Mr. Blake declined to talk about politics.

"For thirty years," he said, "I have been refusing to give an interview, and I cannot break my rule now. I do not mind telling you that I am going to spend four weeks here, and that is all I will tell you. I do not know where I am going to stay. I want to see what sort of a country you Americans have."

Mr. Blake's baggage was sent to the Waldorf.

ELKS' REST FOR JOHN VIDOCQ.

The Body of the Actor Will Arrive from Cleveland To-day.

The body of John Vidocq, the actor, who died in Cleveland several days ago, will arrive in this city this morning, and at 11 o'clock will be buried in the Elks' Rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

Vidocq, or John Jasper, which was his original name, was about thirty-five years old, and was born in England. He went on the stage at an early age, and when he came to the United States he followed the theatrical profession, and was one of the organizers of the "Vidocq Trio," that gave performances similar to those of the Majiltons. This partnership lasted three years, when he married, and then appeared with his wife in vaudeville and other kinds of entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Vidocq were with the Watson Sisters' Burlesque Company last season. For several years Mr. Vidocq made his home in Cleveland. While he was taking a sail in his yacht several days ago it capsized, and he was four hours in the water before he was rescued. He contracted a severe cold, and this was followed by meningitis.

He was of a jovial and very liberal disposition, and helped many of his friends when they were in need.

He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New-York Lodge, No. 1, and it was in accordance with his request before his death that the body will be buried in Elks' Rest. The funeral services were held in Cleveland, and the rites of the order will be performed at the grave.

A BALLET IN THE AIR.

Dancing Novelties and Remarkable Midgets at the Olympia.

Oscar Hammerstein has periodically treated the public to novelties since he opened his great white palace of amusement in Longacre Square, and for Monday night, when he will open his regular Music Hall season, true to his past, he has prepared a surprise, which, he says, is the greatest his resourceful brain has ever conceived.

His "Marguerite," with its attractive living pictures and graceful dances and ballets, is still in the public mind. It has been in the composer's mind all Summer, and as a result the title will again be on the programme, but everything else will be practically new. New songs have been written, new living pictures prepared, new costumes and new scenery have been made, but Mr. Hammerstein expects to accomplish his greatest triumph in an aerial ballet.

The dancers are known as the Grigolatis, taking the name from Mme. Grigolati, their leader, who for several years was a favored performer before the Czar of Russia and his Court.

The author-composer-manager does not claim originality for the ballet in the air. Many American tourists have seen it in London, where Mr. Zschiegner was its director. The illusion, they say, is complete. Nothing but beautiful costumes and floating shapeliness is in range of the eye. No cords, wires, or other means of supporting the performers were in evidence.

At the conclusion of a dance by the regular ballet, and while the coryphées are grouped picturesquely on the stage, suddenly, quietly, and mysteriously six women, beautifully gowned, float down from the wings to within a few feet of the stage and proceed to twist themselves into fantastic attitudes, heightening the effect with flowers, ribbons, and gauzy draperies.

They float as easily and gracefully in the air as do swans in water, and when they have made a beautiful grouping, descend and touch the stage as lightly as snowflakes.

The dancers cross each other in their flight in the air, meeting and parting gracefully. It is impossible to see the source of their support, and the inventor, although protected by patents, will not reveal the workings of his apparatus, on the ground that it would detract from the effect.

After the six dancers have finished their evolutions they remain in a picturesque group. Suddenly a seventh, the principal dancer, descends and forms the centre of the group. All then go through bewildering evolutions, pausing now and then to form pictures, occasionally touching the stage and bounding lightly to the flies. One pretty effect is caused when the principal comes from above, apparently resting on the tip of one toe on the centre of six pink ribbons, which have been made by the other dancers to float in the air, intersecting semicircles. Tableau after tableau is formed, each one more beautiful than the preceding. A novel effect is introduced in one of the pictures by the liberating in the wings of trained pigeons, which alight upon the heads and shoulders of the suspended beauties, heightening the illusion. The "vision," as it has been termed, concludes with the dancers slowly flying upward until they disappear.

Herr Zschiegner requires ten assistants to manipulate his apparatus and attend to the many details. Among the men employed are an expert watchmaker, a harnessmaker, a machinist, a locksmith, a wireworker, and an engineer.

Another interesting feature of the programme, which, although having been one of the noted attractions of Europe for several years, has never been seen in this country, is the Lilliputian Court company of Colibris, consisting of ten midgets, who appear in musical and dramatic performances. For many years this quaint company of little people has been the apple of the envious eye of the energetic American manager, but, like the aerial ballet, would never leave Europe till superinduced by the energy of Oscar Hammerstein, not to mention a salary of $2,500 per week. The little people appear in every known performance on the vaudeville stage that has made modern vaudeville celebrities famous.

They are singers, dancers, jugglers, and acrobats. The company is composed of ten performers, the tallest of whom is barely 3 feet, and the smallest of whom is not as high as an ordinary newspaper, and weighs the tremendous amount of eleven pounds avoirdupois. There are seven little gentlemen and three little ladies. Their programme in Europe has usually constituted one evening's entire performance, but Mr. Hammerstein, desirous of presenting an aggregation of novelties at one time, includes them in his music-hall bill and cuts their performance down to something like an hour and a quarter.

The manner in which they will probably appear will be as follows: The entertainment begins with the entrance of the Colibris company in their magnificent miniature carriages, with their trained dwarf Japanese ponies. As a matter of fact, these carriages are not larger than many a child's toy, but still they afford ample room for their occupants to feel quite at ease and take their regular evening constitutional. After a short promenade of the stage, showing the company in its entirety, Monsieur Henry, the giant and Sandow of the party, a tremendously big fellow, who reaches the awful height of 30 inches, introduces them all, of course, as Princes and Princesses. Then follows their entertainment—popular songs, duos, trios, instrumentalists, soloists, playing almost every instrument popular with the American public, acrobatic performances, a performance on the wire by a diminutive equilibrist, and an almost inexhaustible programme of vaudeville, in which these little artists prove their versatility.

A strong number of the Olympia programme is the performance of two Indian dwarf elephants, the smallest of which is not much bigger than the largest of the little performers. This elephant is 47 inches tall. These animals climb on big and small barrels, and balance themselves on two and three legs; they swing themselves cleverly, they dine with the elegance and distinction of perfect epicures, they run on ninepins set upon the stage, to the time of a Bohemian polka, as easily as if they were walking on the ground.

BROWN, ACROBAT AND JOKER.

Went Up and Down Elevated Trestles, a Patrolman in Chase.

Seedy, with fringed trousers and a crumpled collar, he leaned against an elevated railroad pillar at Park Row and Mulberry Street. The street panorama ceased to interest him, and he turned composedly and began to climb the pillar.

Several men stopped to see what it meant, and Patrolman Walter McDonough joined them. The climber was out of the policeman's reach. He called to him to come down, but the man only looked over his shoulder and grinned. McDonough started up after him. He is slight and athletic, and climbed briskly. The seedy man pulled himself up between the ties and ran a few yards along the track. As soon as McDonough's head appeared above the ties the man began to descend another pillar. McDonough slipped down the one he had just climbed and ran toward the foot of the other.

The man saw him, and climbed up again, barely in time to get out of McDonough's reach. This manoeuvre was repeated three times. The patrolman finally grabbed his man by an ankle and pulled him down.

In Centre Street Police Court he said that his name was John Brown, and that he had no abiding place.

"What did you want to climb the elevated for?" asked the Magistrate.

"Wanted to have a little fun, and give the copper exercise," said Brown.

The Magistrate, after a little lecture, discharged the man.

Imitation Leathers.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Numerous varieties of imitation leather are produced from sheepskins. Considerable quantities are made to simulate glazed kid, black and colored, and alligator. These bear so close a resemblance to the real that the difference is not always discernible, even to men familiar with the trade. They are in use in the production of shoes that can be sold at low prices, for which the demand is greater than usual in these times.

MEMORY OF KEY AND 1814

MARYLAND CELEBRATES THE ROUT OF THE BRITISH.

State Holiday for Two Events Because During the Defense of Baltimore, Eighty-two Years Ago, Francis Scott Key Wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner"—Tournament at the Confederate Home—Parade, Dinner, Speechmaking, and a Ball.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—This is the eighty-second aniversary of the defense of Baltimore from the attack of the British and of the birth of "The Star Spangled Banner," and it has been observed as a State holiday.

"It is eminently proper," said Gov. Lowndes in his proclamation, "that the day should be observed in memory, not only of the successful resistance of British invasion, in 1814, but also in honor of Francis Scott Key, one of Maryland's sons, to whose lofty inspiration we are indebted for our National anthem."

The holiday is somewhat of a crowd because, with Labor Day on Monday, it gives two days of one week in September to idleness, but it was established by the zeal of the admirers of Key within the past few years, and it is an institution in the State.

Maryland has not yet erected a monument to Key. There is one—the only one—in the Golden Gate Park, at San Francisco, the gift of James Lick. For many years efforts have been made here to raise a fund for an appropriate shaft, but the progress has been discouraging. Key is buried at Frederick, the beautiful little inland city which was the home of "Barbara Frietchie," and his grave has the usual headstone. Four years ago the Key Monument Association was organized in that city, and under the energetic direction of the ladies of the State the collection of funds went on promisingly. The amount desired is $10,000, and the amount in hand is now almost $5,000. By the time another celebration of the day rolls around the money will have been raised, and the work on the monument will be well under way.

The celebrations to-day were peculiar to the State and its people. It was more an off-day than an observance. Until a few years ago some of the Old Defenders were alive, and they were assembled in carriages to the finest hotel and filled with the best food and the finest liquors that could be found. Then came the oratory, which blazed in patriotism, and often as not put the old fellows to sleep. They fell off one by one, and now the ranks are closed.

Banquet, Jubilee, and Speeches.

But in the place is the Society of the War of 1812, and to-night the local organization held a banquet and gloried in the days when the British were beaten by a lot of raw militia, and when the skilled soldiers of the Napoleonic wars were sent skurrying to their boats to escape the onslaughts of all the Baltimoreans who were able to bear arms.

The Junior Mechanics had a great parade, and then there was much speechmaking, in which John Bull got the worst of it. Then the Irish-Americans held a jubilee near the site of the battle, and the Lion's tail got a stronger twist than ever. The colored race did its part, and the main colored military organization turned out a great glory, ending in a target shoot and a family gathering.

The Key Monument Association of this city had a celebration, with more speechmaking. The theatres gave matinées. There were processions to the two monuments which mark the war—the Battle Monument, erected to the heroes of the fight, and the Wells and McComas Monument, erected in honor of the two young men who are supposed to have shot Gen. Ross, the British commander, and who were themselves killed immediately afterward. Both monuments were decorated with flowers.

One of the largest crowds assembled at the old Pikesville Arsenal to enjoy a tournament and ball. This arsenal was built nine miles from the city, on a good road, so as to be safe from British attack. It is a large quadrilateral of buildings covering several acres of ground and with walls several feet thick. In the course of time the arsenal was abandoned, and the Government presented it to the State of Maryland. There was no use for it, except as an assembling place for the young folks of the neighborhood, who used its large room for dances and entertainments.

The arsenal, when the old Confederate soldiers wanted to establish a home for their destitute, was voted to them by the Legislature, and many thousands of dollars were spent in turning it into a habitable residence. Now about 100 inmates live there. They get an appropriation of $10,000 from the State—it was continued by the last Republican Legislature—and they make up the difference by other means, private contributions, and fairs and festivals.

Tournament at the Home.

The great event of the year at the home takes place on the 12th of September. In the Green Spring Valley, which is near the arsenal, and which is considered one of the most beautiful stretches of country in the world, are many old Maryland estates, and on quite a number of them live men who saw much service in the Confederate cavalry. Their sons have followed their parents in the love for horses, and there probably is no place in the Union where horsemanship is more expert. It finds one of its great opportunities at the tournament of Sept. 12 for the benefit of the Confederate Home.

Persons come by thousands from the city and the surrounding country. Along the course, which is an open field, big farm wagons are hauled a day in advance for desirable positions. The orators are the most fiery young speakers of the neighborhood, and there are marshals and heralds decked in sashes and regalia. Hundreds of pretty girls look on. Music and enthusiasm are constantly on tap.

It is the usual tournament run, with the most

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GREATER THAN THE SULTAN

SHEIK-UL-ISLAM CAN DEPOSE THE TURKISH RULER.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister, Talks of the Rumor that the Powers Will Displace Abdul-Hamid—Servant More Powerful than Master—Abdul May Continue His Reign, Mr. Straus Says, if He Will Guarantee Reforms.

"The crisis in Turkey," said Oscar S. Straus, former United States Minister at Constantinople, yesterday, "shows most impressively that the Sultan, while nominally a monarch with unlimited powers, a masterless ruler, must in reality recognize two superiors. One of these is the Sheik-ul-Islam. The other is the mandate of the collective powers.

"The cable that says the 'fiat of the Sheik-ul-Islam is necessary for the legal removal of the Caliph,' meaning the Sultan, leaves so much unsaid that I am not surprised at the number of requests I have received to explain the political situation there. The Sheik is the religious head of the Mohammedan world. To him, rather than to the Sultan, do the Moslem clergy bow. He is their leader, at whose nod the great religious forces of the Ottoman Empire are incited to an end from which they may not be barred except by the command of foreign powers.

"Thus it happen that, although the Sheik is appointed by the Sultan, he represents a power greater than the Sultan. Public sentiment, as we understand it, does not exist in Turkey, but in its place there is the united and irresistible conclusion of the deeply fanatical, because so deeply religious, Turks.

"It is this power, rather than his inherent legal rights, that enables the sheik to name or unmake the Caliph, which is the title of the political Sultan. If the sheik decides that the welfare of Mohammedanism demands that the Sultan step down, the monarch has none to support him in active resistance.

"This explains why the dispatches suggesting the deposition of the Sultan by the great powers say that action is first expected from the sheik. Though the sheik holds the Caliph in the hollow of his hand, both are but playthings for the nations of Europe. Their warships in the Golden Horn are an argument which no responsible official, even Caliph or sheik, would dare to combat.

Deference of the Powers.

"The powers show, however, by their deference to the Sheik-ul-Islam, that they prefer to accomplish quietly what big Krupp guns would do noisily. If, as the cable tells us, the great European nations are at last agreed as to the advisability of displacing Abdul-Hamid, we will doubtless soon hear that the deposition of the Sultan has been made with the full consent and approval of the sheik and his clergy, the Ulema.

"It is my opinion, however, that, while the Sultan is in actual danger of deposition, he will be allowed to retain his throne on the granting and guaranteeing of certain radical reforms, both in European and Asiatic Turkey. If the Caliph bows, the intimations regarding his successor will have been but idle, though efficacious, threats. If his neck remains stiff, then the reins will be snatched from his hands.

"Guesses as to his successor are almost idle. There is a chance in the whirl of the wheel for Murat V., the imprisoned elder brother of the present Sultan, who was deposed to make way for Abdul Hamid. Whether there is truth in the reports that his mind has given way I cannot say from any personal knowledge, but it is likely that the influence of the powers will pass him by in favor of a man with more advanced and modern sentiments, one qualified to rule his turbulent domains with a firm hand under the guidance of the powers.

"The Sultan has been misled and sustained by Russia, which, however, never had any intention of benefiting Turkey. No such generosity was ever seribusly attributed to the white Czar's diplomacy. His every move upon the political chessboard of Europe has been prompted by cunning selfishness. I am convinced that at the bottom of the Turkish complication are Russian intrigues. Her agents incite the poor Armenians to rise in rebellion by encouraging in them false hopes as to what Russia will do to assist them. It is a desperate and bloody game—for the Armenians—Russia is playing. Her rôle of diplomacy is a game of duplicity. She poses as the friend of the Sultan, while at the same time stirring up the troubles that compel the Sultan to seek her friendship.

The Division of Turkey.

"There is slight chance for a geographical division of Turkey among the six great powers of Europe. England, from whose people there comes to-day the mighty demand for summary action at Constantinople, cannot afford single-handed to assume the right to punish and to land her troops on Turkish soil. Belonging neither to the Dreibund nor the Zweibund, her soldiers would, as it were, march in narrow file between great armies ready to cut off their retreat when Turkey was invaded. The invasion would be the signal for a great war, with England alone. Yet Great Britain can prevent the absorption of Turkey by any other power. For these and other reasons I do not seriously consider those dispatches suggesting a partition of Turkey. You will recall that the same predictions were made a year ago.

"During my personal acquaintance with the Sultan, extending over the years I was in Constantinople, from 1886 to 1889, I ever found him kind-hearted, generously disposed, and anxious for the welfare of his people."

"Do you think, then," Mr. Straus was asked, "that he in no way incited the recent massacres of Armenians?"

"Excuse me from trying to place the responsibility for those massacres," replied Mr. Straus. "The Armenian agitation has evidently developed since my sojourn. Bomb throwing and attacks on banks are innovations. The Hunchagist, or Armenian Revolutionary Committee, was then, as now, endeavoring to conjure up the spirit of patriotism among their people. They have at last aroused abundant spirit. Whether it will avail for Armenia's freedom the next few months may tell. All depends on the disposition of the great powers.

"It is difficult for foreigners to appreciate the many embarrassments under which the governing power in Turkey labors. It is hemmed in by a double conflict: First, by the warring interests of the great powers, and secondly, by the conflicting demands of the Sultan's subjects and these great powers. If he yields too much to the one, he antagonizes the other. To balance between these controlling influences is the impossible task the ruler of Turkey is called upon to perform."

MISS CLARA BARTON RETURNS.

To Report Soon on Her Mission—G. H. Pullman Tells of Her Work.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society of the United States, who went to Armenia last Spring to give relief to persecuted and impoverished Christians there, returned to the United States yesterday morning on the steamship Umbria.

Miss Barton was accompanied by Dr. J. D. Hubbell and G. H. Pullman, her secretary. They were met at the Cunard pier by friends and were driven to the Waldorf, where they spent the day.

Miss Barton said she had a pleasant return trip, but she would not talk of her experiences in Armenia. It is Miss Barton's intention to spend several weeks among the Thousand Islands, and while there she will prite a report regarding her investigations of the Armenian massacres. She will read this before a meeting of the Red Cross Society in Boston in October.

"Miss Barton will not see newspaper reporters," said Mr. Pullman to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "She intends to write her report on the Armenian troubles while she is among the Thousand Islands, and she will give it to the press associations when it is completed."

"What will be the tenor of Miss Barton's report?" Mr. Pullman was asked.

"Miss Barton found that the reports of outrage committed in Armenia were mainly true," he replied. "I am not authorized, however, to quote her regarding the matter. Miss Barton will make a complete report regarding her investigations. We were well received in Turkey and got nearly everything we wanted. We found needs for $5,000,000, and could have spent that amount without wasting a cent. We spent $116,000. While the relief work in Asia Minor is not yet completed, the mission on which we went was completed fully.

"Miss Barton did not meet the Sultan, but she was introduced to the Ministers. Our mission was to give relief to the destitute, and not to interfere in political matters. The principles of the Red Cross Society are humanity and neutrality. We recognize no animosities and have no enemies.

"We gave very little food, and no money. Occasionally we gave clothing. We expended 95 per cent. of our distribution in tools and seeds. We started artisans in their shops, farmers at their plows, and women at their spinning wheels. We helped men to work, not to idleness. We sent five relief expeditions into those portions of the devastated country the missionaries could not cover, and with satisfactory results. We had no personal experiences with massacres. It was not our work to investigate causes. We found the sufferers and did what we could for them."

Mr. Pullman declined to discuss the present status of affairs in Turkey.

Efforts are being made by friends of Miss Clara Barton to persuade her to consent to a reception in New-York City before her return to her home in Washington, where arrangements are now being made for a proper welcome for the distinguished woman. Miss M. E. Almon of Newport, R. I., is also anxious to entertain Miss Barton and the members of her staff at her Newport home prior to their going South.

Dr. Thom and Wife Return to Turkey.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., bound for Italy, yesterday, were Daniel M. B. Thom, M. D., a medical missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and his wife, who are on their way to resume their work at Mardin, in Eastern Turkey, which they left some months ago on a furlough. Dr. Thom has been a missionary in Turkey for the last twenty-two years. As a medical authority he is known throughout the Turkish Empire, and his labors in connection with the cholera epidemic two years ago won for him especial distinction at the hands of the Sultan.

As a reward for his work at that time, the Sultan, through the Governor of Diabekir, conferred upon Dr. Thom the decoration of the Fourth Order of the Medjidie. The decoration consists of an elaborately wrought badge of gold in the form of the star and crescent; studded with pearls and diamonds. Dr. Thom said he believed this badge saved his life from the hands of the Turks, for he was in constant danger of death while on his way out of the empire during the massacres. Whenever any trouble arose he showed the decoration, which was always respected by those who might otherwise have killed him.

KIDNAPPED HER BRIDEGROOM.

And Drove Him to a Clergyman Who Married Them.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 12.—The facts of a rather unusual marriage, in which the bride seems to be one of the very newest of new women, have just leaked out. This time it was the bride who drove up to the house of the prospective bridegroom in a closed carriage and drove away with him to a minister, by whom they were quickly married.

Julian Slaughter is the gentleman in the case. He is about thirty-five years old, and has been very ill of late, suffering from heart trouble. The malady has affected him for five or six years. About a year ago he was well enough to go to the races at Sheepshead Bay, and while there met and fell in love with Miss Anna Pickering of Bridgeport. She is a very beautiful young girl, and tolerably well to do in her own right. The feeling of interest in the couple was mutual, and in a short time they found themselves head over heels in love. Julian gave his father, Thomas J. Slaughter, an intimation that he might shortly be invited to a wedding, but the old gentleman frowned upon the suggestion. Mr. Slaughter is a rosegrower and wealthy, and he is said to have been pleased with the girl, but he did not want his son to marry on account of the state of his health.

Anna understood that she was to become the wife of Julian, but got rather tired of the wait she was having. She resolved the other day to hasten matters, and she did. Julian and his father had been stopping at the Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, during the Summer, and Anna went there, but she could not see her lover on account of his being confined to his room. The idea of her being so near to him and yet so far away from him made her very unhappy, so she made a sudden and desperate resolve. She knew that Julian would be only too glad to see her and to marry her at once, but his father stood sternly in the way.

The season at the hotel closed, and all the guests went away. Julian was taken to his father's home, and was there attended by a nurse. Miss Pickering went to live in a hotel at Chatham, which is only a short distance away. There she watched closely and made many inquiries. Among other things she learned was that the elder Slaughter was in the habit of going to New-York about three days in the week to attend to business.

On Tuesday last, when Julian's father went to New-York, she drove over from Chatham in a hired carriage and stopped at the handsome home of the Slaughters. She sent word up to Julian that she wanted him to come along. In a few moments two men carried Julian out of the house and down to the carriage, in which he was placed. The driver then got orders to take the couple to Chatham. Arriving there, the Rev. William M. Pickslay, with whom Anna had previously made arrangements, performed the ceremony. One of the witnesses was the minister's stable boy.

From the minister's house the couple were driven to the private boarding house of Mrs. Alsop Purdy, on Main Street, Chatham. They are there now, and Mrs. Slaughter says that her husband's heart has improved much in the past few days. Slaughter senior refuses to discuss the matter beyond saying that he only objected because of Julian's poor health.

INTOXICATED GIRL'S PLUNGE.

Jumped into East River, She Doesn't Know Why, She Says.

Miss Kate Walsh, a servant about twenty years old, of 439 East Nineteenth Street, walked through the gate at the Morgue yesterday and began to climb a four-foot iron fence which tops the Bellevue Hospital inclosing wall facing the East River. She was under the influence of liquor.

The gatekeeper, G. W. Jones, ordered her to leave the grounds. She walked to the East Twenty-sixth Street dock and was about to walk over the side of the barge Bogota, on which she had stepped from the dock, when she was compelled by Capt. James J. Blount to go ashore.

The woman staggered from the beat and walked along the stringpiece of the dock on the north side, and, without a word, stepped overboard. Capt. Blount reached her from his barge with his hands, and she was drawn on board by him almost as soon as she struck the water. Policeman Martin Olsen took her to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital. She was a little bit sobered by her wetting and said she did not intend to drown herself. She could not explain her actions.

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS

AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS IN JUNE LAST.

Bids for Their Construction to be Opened by the Navy Department To-morrow — Description of the Vessels as Expressed by the Specifications — Many Improvements on the Latest Type of Battleships to be Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—On Monday next, Sept. 14, bids will be opened at the Navy Department for three powerful seagoing coast line battleships, for which Congress provided for by act of June 10 last, limiting the cost, exclusive of armament, to not more than $3,750,000. One of the vessels is to be built on the Pacific coast, provided a reasonable bid be received, and Congress specifically stipulated that the award be made and contracts signed by Oct. 8.

Five firms have taken a remarkable interest in the plans, and proposals are expected from the Cramps at Philadelphia, the Scotts at San Francisco, the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, the Newport News Company, and John Dialogue at Camden, N. J., the latter firm making its first appearance as a competitor for such large work. Proposals are requested either on the plans of the department or with such modifications as the builders choose to suggest, adhering in the latter case to certain specified requirements imposed by the Naval Construction Bureau.

These vessels are combinations of the best features of the Iowa and Kearsarge types, modified by such advances and improvements as experience has suggested most desirable. Their general dimensions and principal features are: Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2.5; free board, forward, 19 feet 6.9; freeboard, aft, 13 feet 6; normal displacement, 11,325 tons; mean draft, normal displacement, 23 feet 6; indicated horse power, (estimated,) 10,000; speed in knots an hour, (estimated,) 16 knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons, and total bunker capacity, 1,200 tons.

The mai battery consists of 4 thirteen-inch and 14 six-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, and the secondary battery of 17 six-pounder and 4 one-pounder rapid-fire guns, 4 machine guns, and 1 field gun. The four above-water torpedo tubes are placed two on each broadside, amidships, and will fire through an arc of 60 degrees. The thirteen-inch guns are mounted in pairs in two balanced barbette turrets, and will have an arc of fire of 270 degrees each. The turrets and barbettes will be of Harveyized armor fifteen inches thick, augmented on the slanting faces by two more inches. Within an armored citadel of steel six inches thick, on the upper deck amidships, there will be two of the six-inch rifles on each side, firing through an arc of 130 degrees.

On the main deck below, behind the case-mate armor amidships, there will be a broadside battery of four more of these six-inch guns, firing through an arc of forty-five degrees, and each gun station protected from the other by one-and-a-half-inch splinter bulkheads. Forward of this battery, one on each side, protected by six inches of armor, and having a similar sweep of fire, there will be two isolated six-inch rifles.

The secondary battery is distributed on the main deck forward, the berth deck aft, and on the bridges and in the tops, where calculated to give the most effective fire against torpedo boats, light craft, and unprotected parts of the enemy.

The protection of the hull against injury to the water-line region will be effected by means of a side armor belt of a maximum thickness of sixteen and one-half inches, with a mean depth of seven and one-half feet, so disposed in reference to the normal load line of the vessel that four feet of the belt will be submerged. This belt will extend from the stern to just abreast the after barbette forard to the forward barbette, whence it will taper gradually to four inches at the stem. From the top of the side belt up to the upper deck and throughout the region occupied by the midship battery of six-inch guns, the sides will be reinforced by five and one-half inches of hardened steel, backed below the main deck by a belt of corn pith cellulose and bunkers full of coal.

Athwartship bulkheads twelve inches thick will run inboard to the barbettes from each end of the thickest part of the side armor, and on top of the four walls so formed by the side armor and athwartship bulkheads a flat protective deck two and three-fourth inches thick will rest. Below and within the space embraced by this heavy box of steel will be placed the engines, boilers, magazines and shell rooms. Slanting decks, running from the top of the heavy athwartship bulkheads to the stem and stern, will form the continuation of the flat protective deck. Forward, this deck will be three inches thick; aft, an inch heavier.

The propelling engines will be composed of two triple-expansion sets, each in its own water-tight compartment, having cylinders of 33.5, 51, and 78 inches in diameter, with a common stroke of 48 inches. Eight large single-ended boilers in four water-tight compartments will supply steam at a working pressure of 180 pounds, and forced draught will be maintained by blowers in each fireroom.

The ship will be lighted by electricity and drained and ventilated by steam; and several scores of auxiliary engines will lessen the manual tax upon the crew of 500 persons.

Wood will be used as little as possible, and where used will be fire-proofed by a process of tried efficiency.

There will be two fighting stations. That just below the pilot house and abaft the forward turret will be of steel 10 inches thick; the other, immediately aft the mainmast and within the superstructure, will be of steel, 6 inches thick. Electrical signals on each mast will double the chances against accident in battle.

Unlike the Kearsarge and Kentucky, Nos. 7, 8, and 9 are devoid of the double-deck turrets and their superposed batteries of 8-inch guns. The board in charge of this matter deemed that weight more advantageously disposed in the shape of a heavy battery of 6-inch guns and a greater normal coal supply. No premiums are offered for increased speed; but a penalty at the rate of $25,000 a quarter knot is imposed for the first half knot below the maximum requirements of 16 knots.

It is proposed to christen these ships California, Alabama, and Pennsylvania.

DR. VIRGIN DOESN'T OBJECT.

Gave His Consent for Beth-Israel to Use the Pilgrim Church.

The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, came home Friday night. He learned of the dispute among his parishioners over letting the meeting house to the Congregation Beth-Israel for services during the Jewish holidays.

"The papers, as I know now, had long accounts of it," he said yesterday, "but I had not seen the papers. I have been sequestered in the White Mountains. The church was harmonious when I left the city, and I am quite amazed at the turn things have taken during my absence.

"The Trustees wrote me inquiring if I had any objection to their renting the church to Beth-Israel. I saw no objection and I wrote to that effect. The church building is for sale. We desire to build further up on the west side, near where most of the members have moved. The Congregation Beth-Israel has an option, and it is natural that it should wish to use the church."

The church building is used regularly by a Spanish congregation, a Chinese Sunday school, and an industrial school.

A PARK LEOPARD SHORTENED.

He Chewed His Tail, So Three Inches Were Cut Off.

One of the Central Park leopards is three inches shorter from tip to tip than he really ought to be, or than he was two days ago. The loss was from his long tail, which would still be following his restless steps but for the beast's sour temper and antipathy to his posterior appendage.

His daily method of showing his weariness with cage life was to bite and claw his tail, which resented the treatment by becoming raw and inflamed. Lotions did not cure. There was danger of mortification, and Director John Smith decided to cut off the diseased joints.

With the assistance of Keepers Shannon and Snyder, lassoes were thrown over the animal Friday morning, and he was drawn, struggling and clawing at the ropes, to the front of the cage, where he was tied to the bars. Mr. Smith, as the surgeon, drew the lacerated tail through the bars, located the diseased joints, and, with a slash of a big knife, cut three inches from the end. The beast gave a scream of pain that brought answering screams or roars from the tigers and panthers in near-by cages.

When the leopard was released it licked its shortened tail, but made no attempt to bite it. The end was healing yesterday, and the beast kept his claws in his paws.

There has been received at the menagerie an imported Southdown ram, purchased by the Park Commissioners from F. W. Barrett of Wadsworth, N. Y., for $105. The ram's pedigree, as entered in the American Southdown Record of Springfield, Ill., is as follows: "No. 7, 121; name, Champion XI.; sire, Champion IV.; dam, Lada XI.; dropped, 1893; breeder, Pagham Harbour Company."

DR. B. A. SHELDON'S COAT FOUND

With His Hat, It Was on the Deck of an East River Ferryboat.

It seems to be almost a certainty that Dr. Benjamin Arad Sheldon has committed suicide. He disappeared from his home, at 48 Morton Street, Brooklyn, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, on Thursday evening, and was last seen going toward the river.

Word was sent to Dr. Sheldon's home yesterday that the Superintendent of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company had some things that might decide the matter, and Mrs. Imogene Houston, his widowed daughter, called at the office of the ferry company yesterday afternoon.

She was informed that on Thursday night (the night her father disappeared) a coat and hat were found on the ferryboat Wyoming on its trip from Brooklyn to this city.

The coat and hat were shown to Mrs. Houston, and she said they belonged to her father. In the pocket of the coat was a newspaper, on which were written the name and address of Dr. Sheldon, and the following: "Love to all. Death is not hard. Take care of the boy and Imogene."

The family had the river closely watched yesterday, and they hope that, if he has taken his life, his body will be recovered. At the time he left home he had but 10 cents with him. His daughter gave him the money only a few minutes before he left home. Mrs. Sheldon denies that he bade them good-bye before he left the house. Had he done so, she said, she would have followed him.

His friends believe that his mind was not sound, and that he had been greatly troubled by his financial affairs.

PASSENGERS IN QUARANTINE.

Those Who Arrived on the Madiana Sent to Hoffman Island.

Capt. Fraser of the steamship Madiana, which arrived at Quarantine Friday evening, reported to Health Officer Doty that there had been two deaths on the passage.

While the steamer was at St. Thomas, Sept. 1, George H. Towle, a saloon passenger, died of congestive fever. Mr. Towle was a passenger on the Madiana's outward trip, and was a member of a party of excursionists who disembarked at St. Martins, and afterward proceeded to St. Thomas. His body was taken ashore and buried by the authorities.

The other death was that of F. C. Patch of Wakefield, Mass., an accountant, twenty-nine years old. He was taken sick with malarial fever of a remittent character, and, although attended by a physician who was a passenger on board, he gradually sank and died last Thursday morning. The body was buried at sea.

Health Officer Doty investigated, but he was unable to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the precise nature of the disease, and as the body had been already buried and no autopsy could be made, he decided to detain the ship's passengers until all danger of contagion was passed.

They were accordingly transferred to Hoffman Island at noon yesterday, and they will remain there until next Tuesday. The ship underwent a thorough disinfection and was allowed to proceed to her wharf.

FORGER AND IN JAIL AT 76.

Admits He Has Made a Living for Two Yearr by False Checks.

William Bambridge, seventy-six years old, snowy-haired and tottering, was arrested in the Bowery yesterday because he looked like a man described to the Central detectives as a passer of worthless checks.

Blank checks were found in his pockets. Two checks were made out for $19 and $24, respectively. They were drawn on the Market and Fulton National Bank and bore the signatures of E. C. Hazard & Co. and were made payable to W. A. Irving. The detectives say that a check for $45, bearing the above signature, was passed on Charles E. Livingston of 16 East Eighty-eighth Street by Bambridge last Monday, and proved to be a forgery.

Bambridge hired apartments from Livingston and tendered the check in payment for rent, receiving $7 change.

The aged person admitted his guilt. The detectives aver that Bambridge has been passing worthless checks on an extensive scale. In one of his pockets was a notebook, in which was written a religious poem, which the prisoner said was original.

It is stated that Bambridge acknowledged to Capt. O'Brien that he had been passing bad checks for the past two years. He was remanded back to Police Headquarters by Magistrate Brann.

For or Against Bryan, Which?

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn will be held at the clubrooms to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At the meeting the following resolutions will be moved for adoption:

Whereas, The Democratic Party of the United States, in convention assembled, did, by a majority vote, nominate the Hon. William J. Bryan for President and the Hon. Arthur Sewall for Vice President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn indorses the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and pledges itself to their support; and be it further

Resolved, That the resolution passed heretofore by this club approving of a gold standard be reconsidered.

Notice was also given of intention to offer the following:

Resolved, That the candidates nominated and platform adopted by the Democratic Party at Indianapolis be indorsed and the support of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the City of Brooklyn is pledged thereto.

AN INTERESTING FIGHT

STRUGGLE IN WATSON'S OLD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Assault on Populism an Attack on Mr. Bryan—Such a Mixed State in Politics Never Before Experienced in the South—Difficult to Define the Exact Difference That Exists Between Bryan Democrat and Bryan Populist.

Thomas E. Watson's old Congressional district in Georgia, the Tenth, is again the scene of an exciting political struggle. The contest, as in the earlier days of Watson's career, is being waged between Democrats and Populists. The interest and significance of this Democratic assault on Populism are enhanced by the fact that it is also an assault on Mr. Bryan, who is the head of both parties, and that "Tom" Watson must inevitably be drawn into a defense of his home district.

Such a mixed state of politics has never before been experienced by the South. It has been long accustomed to having a clear headway in political matters. There was only one party, the Democratic. The Republicans were hardly more than spectres of the imagination unduly heated by a National campaign. In State elections they were never visible. But now, however, the politicians are fighting among themselves. Party lines are vainly drawn by some of the leaders, but it is plainly a factional row in the same party. "Tom" Watson and Bryan stand on the same platform, and the Bryan Democrats in Watson's district are finding it very difficult to show that there is any difference between a Bryan Democrat and a Bryan Populist. The same dilemma is presented to all the Georgia and the Southern Democrats, but the crux of the problem seems to be the Congressional district that has given to the country such widely divergent types of politicians as Alexander H. Stephens and J. C. C. Block, and Patrick Walsh and Thomas E. Watson.

New Leader of Democracy.

In this Congressional district a new leader of the Democracy has been brought forward—William H. Fleming, the Speaker of the State House of Representatives. He has been for eight years a member of the Legislature, but has not yet distinguished himself as a politician. He possesses several of the requisites of a successful public man—unbounded ambition, tireless energy, and an indomitable will. As a young man he coveted political honors, and began a contest for them against long-recognized leaders of the party. He was very unpopular owing to his manner, but he gained inch by inch, and waited patiently for years to get his reward. He finally won his way by sheer persistence, and is now selected to conduct the war against Bryan and Watson in the Tenth District.

His dogged determination was forcibly illustrated a few years ago. While a member of the Legislature, and a candidate for the Speakership, he was kicked in the face by his horse. His nose was broken, his eyes permanently injured, and his whole face disfigured beyond recognition. Although his most trustworthy friends considered his prospects ruined, he pulled through a long illness, had his face patched up temporarily, reappeared in the political field, and found that the vicious horse had kicked him further along in the path of his ambition. His scars, and the physical heroism they represented, were invincible.

In a Difficult Position.

He has opened the present campaign, however, with apparent misgivings. In a speech at Augusta the other day he showed both by his words and his argument that he was confronted by an insuperable difficulty in contrasting Bryan Populism and Bryan Democracy. This difficulty will soon be magnified by the appearance of Watson in the field as the champion of Bryan and himself. Mr. Fleming's position is typical, and represents the line of policy that is being pursued by the Bryanite Democrats in the South, where they are forced to wage war on their Populistic brethren. Referring to the partial union with the Populists, he said:

"We offered to our opponent the Populist Party the olive branch of peace. It was hailed with joy by many of the rank and file of that party. But some of their leaders, under the specious plea of party necessity and party preservation, have brought about a renewal of that struggle. Therefore we stand to-night face to face with a repetition of what we have gone through before."

The chief difficulty in the campaign in Georgia, as elsewhere, is to show to the Democrats that there is a real difference between St. Louis and Chicago, and between Bryan when he stands on one platform and Bryan when he stands on the other. Mr. Fleming echoes the plea that is being made in all such fights. He says:

"I pray you not to fall into the error of supposing that there is no difference between the Populist and the Democratic Parties. I pray you fail not into the error of supposing that it makes no difference to the welfare of Georgia and the welfare of the Union as to which party succeeds in the fight before us. I tell you that, in these two battles for State and National control, it is of the most vital importance to the best interest of Georgia and of this country that the Democratic Party should move forward to victory in both battles."

One of the differences he discovers is that the Populists, following the lead of Bryan and Tillman, believe in "fiat" money. The Democratic idea is well known.

Another is that the Populists favor Government ownership of railways, while the Bryan Democrats favor Government control.

Cowardly Populist Silence.

The Populists are charged with cowardice because they ignore the tariff. He says:

"We are an agricultural people, and the tariff cannot help us, and yet with this burning issue before the people we see the third party meet in solemn convention and remain absolutely silent upon one of the great issues at stake to-day. I say it is cowardice. They are afraid of losing votes in other sections of the country, and that is the reason they are silent upon it."

The result of the campaign in Georgia may not be in doubt, but the contest between Populists and Democrats shows along what lines the two factions may divide, and also how improbable it is that any fusion will be made between them. It is, in miniature, the struggle that is waging throughout the South. Georgia is the home of the Populist. It may elect this year a Populist for Governor. It is also the home of "Tom" Watson, the recognized leader of Populism and the companion of Mr. Bryan on the St. Louis Populistic ticket. As the fight is made in Georgia between these factions, so will it be made elsewhere.

To Welcome Col. Waring.

Col. Waring, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and his wife, who have been touring Europe during July and August on a bicycle, will return home Sept. 28. They are now in London.

A reception by the employes of the Street Cleaning Department will be tendered to the Colonel on his return. In anticipation of it, Capt. Gibson, who has been the Acting Chief of the department, issued a letter yesterday to subordinates thanking them for their good work and loyalty during the chief's absence and complimenting them for their efficiency.

BROOKLYN'S IMPURE WATER.

Commissioner Willis Wants Money with Which to Purify It.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, proposes to purchase lands, buildings, and dredging apparatus in order to protect the water supply of the city. In this connection he has sent the following letter to the Board of Aldermen, which body will meet to-morrow for the first time in several months:

Gentlemen—In view of the complaints of a number of our citizens in regard to the quality of our water which they receive and the recent recommendation of the Board of Health, it is my duty to again call your attention to the necessity of immediate action on the appropriations required for the protection of the water supply, and which both my predecessor and myself have submitted to your approval.

I will particularly refer to the appropriation of $150,000, asked on Jan. 16 of the present year by my predecessor, ex-Commissioner White, for the protection of the Hempstead stream. I have had occasion before to call your attention to the imperative necessity of this work. The Hempstead storage reservoir is the largest one we possess, and the stream supplying it one of the most important in our watershed, and yet it is the one presenting the greatest dangers from pollution, so that not a moment more should be lost in carrying out the work so long ago prepared and recommended by this department. In the annual budget, submitted to you on the 4th of May last, I also inserted an item of $42,000 for cleaning, maintaining, and special dredging of ponds and removal of nuisances under the State law. The efficient protection of the water supply requires immediate and favorable action on the appropriations asked for that purpose, as above mentioned, and I further hereby recommend the granting of an additional sum of $75,000 for the purchase of lands and work incidental to the protection of the water supply. I inclose the necessary resolution to authorize this additional expenditure, and trust that the same, as well as the annual budget and the previous appropriation asked by ex-Commissioner White, may have your favorable consideration and prompt action.

Yours respectfully,
THEODORE B. WILLIS.

Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health will make several requests of the Aldermen for appropriations toward investigating the causes of the condition of the water supply in that city. Commissioner Emery yesterday said he had nothing more to say regarding the condition of the water.

DRY GOODS MEN'S CAMPAIGN.

To Open a Recruiting Station Tuesday in the Jaffray Building.

Gold-standard merchants in the wholesale dry goods district will begin a campaign of education Tuesday in the big building formerly occupied by E. S. Jaffray & Co., Broadway and Leonard Street, in the heart of the metropolitan wholesale dry goods market.

It is proposed to hold daily meetings throughout the campaign, in order to instruct employes of the large business houses in the neighborhood.

The fact that about 50 per cent. of the voters engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade live in suburban communities is one reason why it is deemed advisable to have meetings every noonday.

Invitations have been extended to a large number of representative business men, members of firms, &c., to act as honorary Vice Presidents. W. B. Fuller will preside at all the meetings. Seth M. Milliken will be Treasurer of the association.

Among those selected to address the opening meeting are Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Garret A. Hobart, Gen. Horace Porter, and Mayor Strong. Music and singing will enliven the programme at each meeting. Every effort will be made to present an attractive list of speakers during lunch hour.

Many leading wealthy dry goods merchants have pledged their financial support to the backing of this movement, and it is estimated that before the second meeting takes place the roster will show 1,500 names. A feature of the club's enterprise is that several meetings will occur simultaneously, the entire building being engaged by the club. Just as soon as the down-stairs meeting commences, others on the upper floors will be put in motion. It is intended that membership shall be irrespective of party affiliations, the main idea being to make converts to the cause of honest money.

Among the active dry goods merchants who intend doing heroic hustling are Messrs. Borden, Claflin, Tefft, Dunham, and Robinson.

MR. HANNA MAY INVESTIGATE.

National Committee Paper Used to Ask Mercy for Women.

A policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday arrested two colored women who were fighting and intoxicated at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The actions of the women attracted a crowd and they were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. They gave their names as Mary Jackson, twenty years old, of 223 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Bertha Brown, twenty years old, of 322 West Forty-sixth Street.

When Magistrate Cornell arrived in Jefferson Market Police Court he found a letter awaiting him that was written on the letterheads of the Republican National Committee, and bearing the names of Mark Hanna and the other members of the committee. The letter was signed "Prof. John Williams," and begged the Magistrate to discharge Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Brown, who, it stated, were respectable women and wives of men connected with the committee.

Magistrate Cornell fined each of the women $5, and then showed that he was angry at the use of the letterheads. He instructed Clerk Demarest to write a letter to Mark Hanna, inclosing the one received yesterday, and thus allow Mr. Hanna to investigate and find, if possible, who was using the paper of the National Committee for improper purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR ARRIVES.

Son of the ex-President and Prominent in London Society.

Chester Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, arrived here from London yesterday after several years' absence and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Arthur maintains an establishment in London, where he is one of the most conspicuous members of the American colony, although he gave New-York as his place of residence upon the hotel register.

Mr. Arthur, who was a prominent figure among the younger class of men about town before he took up a residence in London, shortly after the death of his father, received a very hearty reception from some of his old friends when he made his appearance at Delmonico's and the Waldorf last night.

"It makes me feel good," said Mr. Arthur, "to get back to New-York. Although I regularly read THE TIMES and other New-York newspapers, I have been greatly surprised by the improvements that have taken place here during my absence."

Mr. Arthur is undecided as to how long he will remain here. He occupies a very fine social position in England and has the entrée of the best families. William Waldorf Astor is a very intimate friend of his. Mr. Arthur tells his friends that his chief reason for remaining abroad is that he can maintain a position there in keeping with the dignity of the son of an ex-President within his income, while to live in the same style here would be at least twice as expensive.

RUSH OF PRODUCE HITHER

FROM WEST AND SOUTH IT COMES IN GREAT QUANTITIES.

Movement of Grain Greater than It Was Last Year—Freight Space on Steamships Engaged Two Months in Advance—Great Increase in Exports from This Port—Even Canalboats Used to Carry Produce to the Sea.

In railway cars, lake vessels, and canalboats the products of the West and South are hastening to the seaboard in enormous quantities. The movement of grain is greater than it was at this time last year, and the exportations of cereals, cotton, and provisions for the next two months promises to be considerably in excess of last year. The bulk of the grain is brought to the seaboard over the New-York Central, West Shore, Erie, Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania Roads, and of late some of the roads have had use for all of the cars that they could command.

It is an interesting fact that freight space on the ocean steamships is engaged two months ahead. The prospective shipments of cotton, for instance, were arranged for in July and August. It is customary for the Liverpool cotton dealers to send their agents to this country in July of each year. The agents travel through the South, from plantation to plantation, and after making their purchases they return to New-York and contract with the vessel owners for the transportation of the cotton across the ocean. The new cotton is now coming forward very rapidly, and advices from the South are to the effect that the greater part of the entire crop will be harvested by the middle of November.

The exports of grain from New-York from Jan. 1 to Sept. 10, inclusive, were as follows: Wheat, 15,477,712 bushels; corn, 11,773,635 bushels, and oats, 11,533,032 bushels. The wheat shipments thus far are about half a million bushels larger than for the corresponding period of last year; the corn shipments are more than 1,700,000 bushels greater, and the exportation of oats exceeds that of last year by nearly 10,750,000 bushels.

For the two weeks ending Sept. 8 the grain shipments from this port were: Wheat, 317,088 bushels; corn, 581,432 bushels, and oats, 68,616 bushels. The Lehigh Valley Road has been carrying a large quantity of grain direct to Perth Amboy, where it is loaded into vessels. For two weeks the Lehigh Valley, the New-York Central, and the West Shore have been running daily from 150 to 200 cars loaded with grain and provisions. The lion's share of the grain has come over the New-York Central and the West Shore Roads.

The following table shows the number of bushels of grain brought to New-York by the railroads last week, up to Friday noon, the arrivals for Monday and Tuesday being reported together:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Monday and Tuesday	355,400	112,125	314,700
Wednesday	197,775	158,750	113,100
Thursday	148,850	180,725	88,100
Friday	128,175	115,050	241,700

But a small part of the grain which reaches the seaboard comes through the canal, a fact which in recent years has kept the Erie Canal boatmen in a perpetual state of acute indignation. For the last few weeks, however, the canalboats have been doing quite well. They have been carrying unusually large quantities of flour, in consequence of the dissatisfaction on the part

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

FIVE NEW PLAYS OF VARIOUS KINDS TO BE PRODUCED.

Comic Opera, Musical Farce Adapted and Original, American Drama of Character and English Melodrama—The Stories of Each in Brief—Changes of Bill in the Music Halls and Combination Houses—General Theatrical Gossip.

The season of the Knickerbocker Theatre, formerly Abbey's, will open to-morrow night, when Francis Wilson will appear in a new operetta, entitled "Half a King," an adaptation from the French, the book being by Harry B. Smith and the music, which is entirely new, by Ludwig Englander. The action takes place in France in the middle of the eighteenth century. The first scene represents a pleasure ground in Paris, where the mountebanks, headed by Tirechappe, have assembled. Pierette, a singer, is his adopted daughter, and Mistigris, an associate, is deeply in love with Pierette. The girl has an adventure with Honore, who has come there to gamble, and whose life she saves. They fall instantly in love. It is then found that Honore is the son of the Duke de Chateau-Margeaux, who has planned a marriage for him with Lucinde, the daughter of the Duke de la Roche-Trumeau. Lucinde, her father, and his Secretary are expected, and a plan is formed to seize and confine them, and have Pierette impersonate the girl, and so secure Honore in marriage. The plan is carried out, and Pierette, Tirechappe, and Mistigris go to the house of Honore's father as the expected Duke and his companions. The marriage is about to be celebrated, when the imprisoned party, which has escaped, appears, and Lucinde appeals so strongly to Pierette that she gives up her scheme, confesses to her deception, and she and her friends are expelled from the house. This forms the close of the second act.

The last scene shows the celebrated Court of Miracles, in Paris, a low quarter frequented by the scum of the city. The marriage of Pierette and Mistigris is about to take place, and the Duke de la Roche-Trumeau and his party are held in prison by the mountebanks, and are subjected to many indignities. The arrival of the police and the Duke de Chateau-Margeaux interrupts the ceremony, and all the vagabonds are placed under arrest. Explanations follow, during which Tirechappe tells the story of Pierette; the foundling, to whose baby clothing was pinned half a king of diamonds. This statement deeply affects the Duke de la Roche-Trumeau, who produces the other half of the card, and it is discovered that Pierette is his daughter by an early attachment. He settles half his fortune on her, and she is betrothed to Honore. Lucinde and Simplice marry, and all ends happily.

Francis Wilson will be Tirechappe; Lulu Glaser, Pierette; John Brand, the Duke de la Roche-Trumeau; Joseph C. Miron, Duke de Chateau-Margeaux; Agnes Paul, Simplice, the Secretary.

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Another new melodrama will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow, called "A House of Mystery." It is by Frank Harvey, author of "The Wages of Sin." The story begins in the home of Dr. Roland Carr, in London. While a surgeon in India, he has married the sister of a brother officer, but, through the villainy of a Captain Faulkner, he has been separated from her and returned to England with his daughter and Minga, an East Indian servant. He tries to forget the past, and, not hearing from his wife, believes her dead and marries again. His first wife, after a long and tedious search, comes to her husband's door at night. Minga believes that, with the second wife out of the way, the doctor and his first wife will be reconciled, and she tries to poison Vera by a slow process, which is suspected by the doctor who attends her. A watch is set, and she is discovered pouring the poison into Vera's cup. Minga begs for forgiveness, and is heard by her intended victim, who rises from her sickbed and drinks the poisoned drug.

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At Hoyt's Theatre Tuesday night, Charles Frohman will produce "Sue," a drama which is the joint work of Bret Harte and J. E. Pemberton. Annie Russell will appear in the part of Sue, and Joseph Haworth will assume the rôle of Ira Brasley, her husband. Good players have been selected for the other parts, and an effective performance is looked for.

Sue is a Sierra Nevada mining camp product, a charming young girl, who is living with her father, a miner, and who knows nothing about the outside world. She is full of aspirations, however, and does not want to remain a simple miner's daughter all her life. Her dreams and hopes cause her to cherish a certain repugnance, amounting almost to a rebellious spirit, against her narrow environment. It is on this account that she consents to become the wife of a man selected by her father. She does not love the man, but her marriage will help change the conditions under which she has been living, and that is her principal concern. Of course, she will be a loyal wife, once married. Later, her young heart asserts itself. A young man comes into the maiden's fancy, and a series of complications follows, which end in a characteristic trial scene in the last act.

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"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," a musical piece by J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse, will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Wednesday evening. Among the performers will be Louis Harrison, M. A. Kennedy, Joseph Herbert, Cyril Scott, Rose Beaudet, Fannie Bulkley, Henry Bergman, and Irene Verona.

The piece is an adaptation from the French, and opens with preparations for the christening of a boy of Bidart, a Parisian florist. To his dismay, not only the godfather selected by himself appears, but two others selected by his wife and his mother-in-law. The embarrassment caused by this is followed by great anxiety when it is found that the baby has mysteriously disappeared, the nurse having intrusted it to the care of a pioneer in the Twenty-second Regiment, who has taken it away. The first act closes with the departure of Bidart and the three prospective godfathers in search of the child.

Act II. passes in the barracks of the Twenty-second Regiment, where Bidart and the godfathers intrude in search of the infant, and are obliged to don uniforms and become victims of military discipline and hardships. One godfather is temporarily lost sight of here, and it is learned that the pioneer has transferred the child to the care of a lady's maid, and the start to find her closes the act. The third act shows the boudoir of a prima donna, in the custody of whose maid the boy is supposed to be. When Bidart and his escort enter they are mistaken as relatives of a young man who is making a forbidden call, and are forced to assume degrading rôles as workmen before they learn that the child has been transferred by the maid to the keeper of the park in which it was originally lost. Another godfather disappears during the progress of this act.

The scene of the last act is the Gardens of the Luxembourg, where the child has been traced. While the wretched Bidart is vainly hunting for its supposed custodian, the sole surviving godfather gets into trouble by trying to kidnap a baby as the missing one. The climax is reached by the entrance of a christening party and the discovery by Bidart and the three godfathers that their hardships have been useless, as the baby had been found and christened in their absence by a poor relation.

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"The Gold Bug" will be done at the Casino Thursday night. Glen McDonough is the author and Victor Herbert the composer. The burlesque is described as a lively satire of the follies of the hour, in which the humorous side of current politics, international match-making, and the recent dramatic successes is lightly depicted.

The central figure of the story is Willit Float, who, in return for his great contributions to his party, has been made Secretary of the Navy. Ignorant of the duties attaching to that office, he tries to distract attention from his ignorance by instituting a series of sweeping reforms, all of which terminate in disasters. Constant Steele, a party boss; Lady Patty Larceny, and Lingard Long, an office seeker, are unique characters who circulate about Float, and figure in his plan to marry his niece, Lotta Bonds, to Lord Tudor Clare. Lotta is in love with her uncle's secretary, Penn Holder, and their efforts to outwit old Float supply the sentimental interest of the play.

In his youth Float was an Indian agent in the far West, and while there he married a Princess of an Indian tribe. Repenting of the match, after the birth of a daughter, he assumed an alias and fled. The daughter, Wawayanda, appears in the first act in search of her father, having just completed her course at Vassar. It is through her that Penn and Lotta are finally united, and Float gets his just deserts. The first act passes in front of the Naval Secretary's residence in Washington, and the second on the deck of a Naval Reserve cruiser. In this act the Naval Reserve boys are introduced.

In the company which will perform "The Gold Bug" are Virginia Earle, Marie Cahill, Pearl Andrews, Mabel Howe, Linda Da Costa, Max Figman, Julius Witmark, Robert Fisher, and Will Carleton.

THE NEW COMIC OPERA COMPANY

Which Is to Produce De Koven and Smith's Latest Work.

The opera company organized by Evans & Mann to produce "The Mandarin" will be known as the De Koven and Smith Opera Company. Its headquarters will be at the Herald Square Theatre, where the management intends to establish it as a permanent stock company similar to the London Savoy Comic Opera Company, which has made a specialty of Gilbert and Sullivan's works. The entire cast for "The Mandarin" has been made, and the company rehearses daily at the Herald Square Theatre.

The characters of the two doubles—the Mandarin and the vagabond—will be assumed by George C. Boniface, Jr., and George Honey. Mr. Boniface was a prominent member of the McCaull company. Later he was with the Pauline Hall Opera Company, as leading comedian, and more recently he was chief funmaker of the Camille d'Arville Opera Company. Henry Norman will appear as the Emperor of China. He was several seasons leading man for Henderson's extravaganza companies, and last year was a conspicuous member of the Casino company. Joseph Sheehan, who sang Robin Hood for the Bostonians, will be the tenor. The principal female rôles will be created by Bertha Waltzinger, Adele Ritchie, and Alice Barnet. Miss Waltzinger was prima donna for the Bostonians and for De Wolf Hopper. Miss Ritchie has played leading parts in many of the recent successful metropolitan productions. Miss Barnet comes specially engaged from the London Savoy Company. She was the original Katisha, Lady Jane, Ruth, Little Buttercup, and Fairy Queen. Helen Redmund and Claudia Carlstedt are among the young women who will create the minor characters.

Manager W. D. Mann of the Herald Square Theatre said, in an interview: "Mr. Evans and I have been for more than a year engaged in the selection of singers for the choral forces. We believe that the chorus of 'The Mandarin' will be an exceptional assemblage of young singers, who have rare beauty and voice."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

—Charles Frohman's production of "The Hand of Destiny," the Americanized version of the Parisian success "Les Deux Gosses," will be given for the first time at the Boston Museum Sept. 22. After its run in Boston it will be presented here at the Academy of Music. The cast, which is an unusually long one, has just been completed, and includes Mary Hampton, E. J. Ratcliffe, Mintie Dupree, Jessie Busley, Alice Fisher, Giles Shine, Thomas Kingston, Dore Davidson, George Faucett, Eugene Sanger, Lawrence Edinger, Edward Morgan, Thad Shine, Frederick Morris, Thomas Story, Charles Gibson, Thomas Smythe, Henry T. Harrison, H. Heathe, Charles Thayer, Frances Gaunt, Annie Farnum, and Lizzie Rochelle.

—The Cinematographe will exhibit half a dozen new pictures this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre, and the variety bill will be as strong as usual. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will appear in "A School of Acting," and Redding and Stanton in "A Happy Pair." Among the other performers will be Bentley and Cameron, Sam Collins, McMahon and King, and Emili Edwards. Next week Celie Ellis will make her début on the continuous stage at this house.

—Edison's Vitascope will be the main attraction at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week. A number of new views have been arranged, including the arrival of Li Hung Chang, the firing of cannon at the Peekskill encampment, the sinking of the Rosedale, and the arrival of an elevated train at the Twenty-third Street Station. A new ballet, "A Rustic Wedding," will be presented, and Billy Emerson, the old-time minstrel, will head the vaudeville bill.

—The Winter Garden of the Eden Musée is now one of the prettiest music halls in the country. Huge palms and floral decorations surround the hall, while in appropriate places are dozens of groups of Japanese jugglers, which, reflected back and forth in the mirrors, make it seem as if the whole hall were filled with Japanese jugglers dressed in fantastic costumes. It is here the daily afternoon and evening concerts are held.

—"Rosemary" has proved the most popular of all the plays presented by John Drew, and he will act in nothing else this season. The change of Olga Nethersole's engagement from the Empire to the Knickerbocker will allow Mr. Drew to remain at the Empire through December. He has just signed a contract with Charles Frohman to remain under his management three years more, or until 1900.

—Lole Fuller begins the last fortnight of her engagement at the Standard Theatre this week. Other performers will be Lucius Henderson and Gretchen Lyons in a sketch called "Buttons"; Emily Lytton, who will appear in a condensed version of "Delicate Ground"; Raymon Moore, Walter Gale, and Ransone. Jesse Williams now leads the orchestra.

—Edison's Vitascope will be on exhibition this week at Proctor's Theatre in West Twenty-third Street at 1.30, 3.30, and 10 P. M. In the vaudeville bill the Horn brothers, Herr Grais and his baboon and trick donkey, the Bostons, Gertrude Mansfield, and Morrissey and Proctor are among the long list of performers.

—When "Evangeline" begins its New-York season at the Garden Theatre, Oct. 1, James S. Moffitt will be seen in his original rôle of the Lone Fisherman, and Theresa Vaughn will play Evangeline. Manager Rice has imported some European novelties, and the book is being written up to date.

—The new Murray Hill Theatre is now in the hands of the decorators, and Manager Murtha says the house will be in perfect order for opening Oct. 19, when the Bostonians will be seen in a comic opera called "Mexico in 1848."

—The Olympia Music Hall will open for the regular Fall and Winter season Tuesday night with a long list of new stars, most of them foreign, including the Colibris, the aerial ballet, and "Marguerite."

—"Chimmie Fadden," with Charles H. Hopper as Chimmie, will be presented at the Grand Opera House this week, with Marie Bates and nearly all of the original cast of last season.

—There will be no change in the programme at Koster & Bial's this week, Cissy Fitzgerald, Eugene Stratton, the Pholtes, and the Flying Jordans remaining in the bill.

"The Caliph," with Jefferson De Angelis in the title part, continues at the Broadway Theatre, where it will run for several weeks.

—Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" will be presented at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow, with Otis Harlan as Hot Stuff.

—"Under the Polar Star" is still attracting large audiences at the Academy.

—At the Lyceum, Mr. Sothern has made a hit in "An Enemy to the King." Thursday matinées will be resumed this week.

—Edward Harrigan, in his new play, "Marty Malone," remains at the Bijou Theatre.

—Chevalier and his company continue at the Garrick Theatre.

The Seidl Orchestra's Concerts.

The concerts of Mr. Seidl and his orchestra will be continued at the Madison Square Garden this week. The programme will be changed nightly. This evening the orchestra will have the assistance of the Brooklyn Arion Singing Society's chorus of 100 voices. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Ballet Music, "Cid" ..... Massenet
Largo ..... Haendel
From "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Wedding music, chorus, and the gathering of the knights and vassals.
Intermezzo from "Ratcliff" ..... Mascagni
Second Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Overture, "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
"Wacht auf, es taget" ..... Kirchl
The Arion Singing Society with orchestra.
Bal Costumée ..... Rubinstein
A Capella Choruses .....
The Arion Singing Society.
"La Gallina," Cuban dance ..... Gottschalk
March, "Tzigane" ..... Lacombe

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR

He Is Not to Establish a Court of Appeals in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The receipt at the Papal Legation in this city of the official announcement of the appointment of Mgr. Martinelli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States has been made the occasion of the republication of the story that it is the intention of Rome to change the status of the Legation to that of a court of appeals. In renewing publicity of the scheme, the writer has interwoven much misinformation respecting the composition and qualifications of the court, conceding that one is to be established, which, however, Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Legation, denied to-day to a reporter for The United Associated Presses in a decidedly emphatic manner.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement," said he. "When the appointment of Archbishop, now Cardinal, Satolli as delegate to the United States was under consideration in Rome, many plans were discussed relating to the character of the establishment to be situated here. One of them contemplated the institution of a court of appeals, such as has been written about recently, but that Mgr. Martinelli is coming here with any different powers than those exercised by Cardinal Satolli there is absolutely not a word in any of our advices to show. Even were the Legation to be raised to a court of appeals, there would be no such extensive establishment here as that outlined in the dispatches printed to-day. It would not consist of the delegate, the officers of his household, and five distinguished professors of canon law living here. There would be no augmentation of the household, and the court would consist of the delegate alone. He would seek advice, probably, from those qualified to give it, but he would decide all questions submitted."

Dr. Rooker said that Cardinal Satolli had decided numerous controversies submitted to him on appeal, but in each case special authority to act as an appellate court had been delegated from Rome.

The letter from Cardinal Ledochowski conveying the officiil notification of Mgr. Martinelli's appointment is dated Aug. 27, and its contents confirm the cablegram stating that the new delegate would arrive in this country early in October. It reads as follows:

"His Eminence Cardinal Francis Satolli, Prodelegate Apostolic to the United States:

"I fulfill a duty by informing your Eminence that the Holy Father has deigned to name as your successor in the Apostolic Delegation in the United States the Most Rev. F. Martinelli, Prior General of the Hermits of St. Augustine. After his consecration as Archbishop he will leave, about the middle of next September, for America, to take possession of his office."

Cardinal Satolli has completed the arrangements for his return to Europe. He will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm, from New-York for Genoa, Oct. 17.

THAT FIERCE GRAY BIRD.

An Eagle Knocks Out a Dog and Carries Off a Pig.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Joseph Alvater, a farmer living three miles west of Flemington, N. Y., has been a heavy loser of chickens and turkeys the past Summer. How they disappeared was a mystery. Recently he heard a terrible commotion in his apple orchard. Alvater hastened to the grove, and observed his big shepherd dog, Rover, and a big bald-headed eagle battling fiercely. Near by lay a four-weeks old pig.

The pig had been attacked by the eagle and killed. Before Alvater could reach the scene the bird administered Rover a terrific blow with its immense claws. The dog shrieked with pain, and with its tail between its legs ran, yelping, to the house, and refused to leave the yard. The eagle then fastened its claws into the pig and bore it away to the woods.

Mr. Alvater hastened to the house and, procuring his shotgun, gave chase. The bird was soon lost to sight, but as Alvater was passing a ravine in which were high trees his attention was again attracted by a noise. He hurried to the place and discovered that another battle was in progress. This time the participants were a large coon and two eagles.

Alvater's appearance put the birds to flight, but he brought them down with his gun. The coon escaped under a tree. The place was strewn with feathers, and it was evident that the birds carried all their prey to this spot, and then devoured it. The eagles and coon had evidently fought for the possession of the pig, as it lay where the contest had occurred. The eagles were as large as full-grown turkeys and measured 7 feet from tip to tip. Other farmers in that vicinity have been heavy losers of poultry, and it is thought that a whole family of these birds have made their home in the trees.

Medal for High-Speed Telegraphy.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

By awarding one of its most important prizes to Patrick B. Delany for his system of high-speed telegraphy, the Franklin Institute has given that invention an indorsement that carries confidence with it, for the institute is composed of men of high attainments and scrupulous integrity. It does not bestow its favors lightly, and before awarding such a prize as the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal, these scientific experts must be satisfied that the invention is practical and useful. It follows then, that in the judgment of men who ought to know, Mr. Delany has given to the world a method by which from 1,000 to 2,000 words a minute may be telegraphed. Should the Government adopt it, the question of postal telegraphy would be greatly simplified, if not solved. If, on the other hand, one or all of the great telegraph companies should adopt it and begin transmitting correspondence at a cost low enough to induce the people to use this method largely, the effect on the postal service would be very serious, as it would cut down the only profitable branch of the service, the letter mail.

Why Capital Is Timid To-day.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

There is capital enough for every legitimate business enterprise, and by the processes of credit it can be multiplied indefinitely, but it cannot be set at its work so long as men fear that it will be suddenly cheapened in the using. Capital brings no return to the owner unless he somehow puts it at the service of the community, but the tempting lure the lenders follow is profit, and when the risks are great the profits must also be great. Remove the thought of risk, and hoarded capital will be set free, mills will start up, railroads undertake extensions and improvements, and hopeful enterprises commend themselves to investors. As it is, pending the decision of the value of the dollar, no one is spending, everybody is hoarding. We live from hand to mouth, with the machinery of prosperity idle at our doors.

Without Precedent.

From The Washington Star.

"I understand that Li Hung Chang is a littérateur."

"Yes. He's going to write a book on this country."

"What a curious fellow he is! He asks questions of everybody he meets."

"Yes. It does seem unusual for a foreigner who is going to write a book about this country to ask any questions about it."

MUSIC FOR FLAT DWELLERS

BACK-YARD MINSTRELS TOO NUMEROUS FOR COMFORT.

That Little German Band by No Means a Thing of the Past—Very Doubtful Charms of Mediocre Musicians—Some Will Accept Old Clothes and Food—Others Want Money—What One Man Did to Get Rid of Them.

"What has become of our street singers—those wandering minstrels who used to so enliven the dull course of our existence?" This is a romantic and somewhat stilted plaint which makes its periodical appearance every Summer among the "letters to the editor," which are sent to most of the New-York papers. The plaint aforesaid is generally made by the "old-timer," who thus seeks to suggest his connection with the greatness of bygone days. It is to be presumed that the "old-timer" does not live in a back flat, or he would not have to ask what has become of our street singers. The dweller in the tenement knows where they are, and they also know where he is, and the best way to exact alms of him. The strong arm of the law knows the haunts of the minstrel also, although powerless to suppress him, even if filled with such a desire, for the bluecoat seldom catches more than a glimpse of his coattails as he darts down basement steps on his way to back yards. Here, in fact, is he to be found warbling in his characteristic treble beneath the balconies of his patrons.

It matters not to him that the balconies are fire-escapes, or that their occupants are generally engaged in the very prosaic occupation of "putting out the wash." His ancestors were not Florentines. Neither were they troubadours, nor "waits." He is well aware of the fact. In his own idiom he is "out for the stuff," and he is driven to infest the courtyards of the lowly by the stern exigencies of the law. When the edict went forth restricting the sidewalk operations of the little German bands, there was a distinct halt in the active dissemination of our National songs of the "Annie Rooney" type. Some of the musicians went back to work at their trades, some went to other cities, and some retired or went into the delicatessen business. There were others, however, who considered ways and means of dodging the edict. It must have taken them some time to hit upon the right method, for it is only lately that the manifestation has become very great. There are, however, hundreds of singers, musicians, and serenaders generally who now sing or play in the back yards of flat houses, and make a better living out of it than they used to when allowed the privilege of the sidewalk.

Types of Serenaders.

Back-yard serenaders are divided into several types. There are bands pure and simple, in which the element of brass predominates; string orchestras, in which the brass (a cornet generally) is always lost amid the strum of the guitars, and in consequence of which the cornetist usually sees to the collection of the pennies and gets in a stray note at the ends of bars or in the grand finale; single vocalists—things of shreds and patches—who sing plaintive ditties of the Emerald Isle, which bring back memories of poor Scanlan, or to those who can go still further back, of the elder John Drew; negro minstrels, who demonstrate the possibilites of the Virginia "rag" and introduce it sometimes with queer results into the popular songs of the day, and, finally, specimens of the Wandering Willie class, who have caught on to this decidedly unique manner of procuring the price of a bracer, and who generally overdo the matter by singing such songs as "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" in a maudlin way. These are types of the great class of back-yard singers now going the rounds.

There is nothing didactic in the method or in the style of music of the modern minnesingers. They study to please, not to teach. There is no forcing of classic music into the ears of the listener. The soul of the musician may yearn toward Beethoven or Bach, Gounod or Verdi, but he plays the "Bully Song," "Put Me Off at Buffalo," or "Tell Them That You Saw Me," because it pays. The method in his madness is very apparent. He understands his audience thoroughly, and the consequent shower of pennies which follows his efforts is his one idea of reward. When it is pointed out that several of these wandering minstrels own real estate it will at once be seen that their efforts are not entirely wasted. The only distinction made by the public is the class or style of the performance. Thus in some neighborhoods the German band is the most popular. In other neighborhoods the vocalists have the best patronage. Still other communities appear better to appreciate the negro musicians. Not that they sing negro songs, but for the peculiar intonation of the voice, and it has actually happened that some negroes were asked to play "Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," &c., and failed. They were found, on investigation, to be modern darkies, born and raised in New-York City. So it will be found that many of the musicians have regular routes, along which they play, getting contributions of customers as it were. They all, however, play popular tunes. The only departure made is when the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Wacht am Rhein," the "Marseillaise," or some other foreign or domestic National song, for there is a latent spark of patriotism in every breast, and the musicians are forgiven with a kind of tacit understanding that they must not so waste their opportunities again.

Popular Songs in Demand.

It is seldom, however, that such a digression takes place. Popular songs are always in demand. "She May Have Seen Better Days," "Mother Was a Lady," "Tell Them That You Saw Me," "Take Back the Picture and the Ring," "Ben Bolt," "What Could the Poor Girl Do?" "My Dad's the Engineer," innumerable sentimental and humorous Irish melodies, the latest hits of the day generally, comprise the class of music which continually whirls up the airshafts and through the back windows of flat houses. Woe to the dweller in a "back" flat who does not enjoy these refrains. Inasmuch as his "front" windows open out on a yard, he cannot avoid the long-drawn-out declaration of the man who paradoxically declares that he "shan't play in his back yard." All day long it is the minstrel; all night long it is the cats. The construction of the courtyard is such that it aids the singers in both cases. It is like a well. The sound must rise, and as it rises it reverberates from wall to wall, careening about among the butter, milk, and other edibles laid out on the fire-escapes to keep cool, until by the time the third or fourth story is reached it swells into a yell, and finally shrieks its way over the edge of the roof, followed by a howling troop of similar echoes, all seemingly bent on disgorging themselves of their pent-up rage. This is why it is that weak-voiced men and boys have succeeded in making themselves heard as modern minstrels.

A Scramble for Five Cents.

One day a disturbed resident of a Harlem flat took a unique way of stopping five musicians from insisting at the top of their voices that a certain young woman "had seen better days." He placed 5 cents in the centre of an old Confederate five-dollar note, and wrapping the latter around the coins carefully, so that the denomination would show, he cast the package into the centre of the group. It just missed the wide-open mouth of one of them, but ten eyes saw it fall at the same instant. The singers had again avowed that "she had seen—" when, with a simultaneous yell, they fell upon it and tore each other's clothes with a fervor worthy of a better cause. There was nothing left of the Confederate note except a few scraps. They divided the pennies among themselves, but when they looked up for the author of the trick there were too many laughing faces in all directions for them to decide who had played it. They went sadly away, taking the scraps with them.

Some of the back-yard minstrels do not care only for money at first hand. Negotiable chattels will do just as well. Five negroes went into a yard on West One Hundred and Sixth Street recently. One had a banjo, one had a guitar, two more had cracked voices, and the remaining one carried a long black bag. They sang several times without even a copper descending from the windows above. Finally one of them called out in a not too witty manner:

"Ladies and gemmen, can't yuh trow us down sutfin' Hain't yuh got no ole hats, ole coats, ole pants, ole shoes? Any chicken salads, any ole lobsters, any ole eggs, any fried oysters? Send 'em along, ladies an' gemmen. Small favors thankfully received."

There was no response; so the negroes went on playing and singing. After a few more tunes had been gone through with, the negro again shouted out his request, adding a long list of the delicacies of the season, both animal and vegetable. The result was startling. The spirit of the request seemed to have entered the neighborhood. Down from nearly every window came an indiscriminate succession of objects—old hats, coats, trousers, shoes, an old dress, vegetables of all kinds, a piece of a chair, a bottle of mucilage, which smashed; an old beer bottle, which did not smash; a bundle of kindling wood, pieces of coal, &c. It seemed as though the intensity of a wronged populace was letting itself loose on the deserved heads of its tormentors. The musicians actually had to retreat under a projecting first-floor fire escape to get out of the way of the shower. When it was over the man with the bag quietly and coolly gathered all the available articles into his receptacle, whereat the leader of the crowd sarcastically thanked the "ladies and gemmen" for their kindness, and went off. It seems, on investigation, to have been a regular method which they pursue. Judging by this one result, they must do exceedingly well.

We touch the key note of popular favor, by giving the highest grade goods at popular prices, and by guaranteeing every garment for one year, or money back!

Suit to order $16.00 and upward. Trousers $4.00 and upward. Overcoat, silk lined throughout, $18.00.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and 9th St.

WRECK STATISTICS FOR 1895.

Over Twelve Hundred Vessels Ended Their Careers in That Year.

From The London Times.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, &c., now published by Lloyds' Register, shows that during 1895 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 1,237 vessels, of 806,278 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 310 vessels, of 372,463 tons, were steamers, and 927, of 433,815 tons, were sailing vessels. These figures exceed the average of the preceding four years by 62 steamers, of 81,519 tons, and by 55 sailing vessels, of 42,940 tons.

As regards steamers owned in the United Kingdom, the return is also above the average, while as regards sailing vessels it is somewhat below. The increase in the case of the former is due, not to actual wrecks, but to the large tonnage broken up, condemned, &c. Apart from such cases, the United Kingdom steam tonnage lost during 1895 is only equal to the average of the last four years, notwithstanding that since 1891 the tonnage owned has increased by 1,500,000 tons.

The summary exhibits interesting data as to the relative frequency of the different kinds of casualty, &c., which conclude the existence of vessels. Strandings and kindred casualties, which are comprised under the term "wrecked," are much the most prolific cause of disaster. To such casualties are attributable about 40 per cent. of the losses of both steamers and sailing vessels. The next most frequent termination of a vessel's career is by condemnation, dismantling, &c.; 20 per cent. of the vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world are accounted for in this manner.

Of the remaining causes of loss, collision is the most general for steamers, (16 per cent.,) and abandonment at sea for sailing vessels, (15 per cent.) Cases of abandoned, foundered, and missing vessels may, perhaps, be regarded as frequently more or less similar in the circumstances of loss. If these be taken collectively, they comprehend 18 per cent. of the losses of steamers, and nearly 30 per cent. of the losses of sailing vessels. The percentages here given are based on the present return alone, but the order of frequency of the several classes of casualty appears to be normal.

The return has been compiled in such a manner as to enable a comparison to be made between the percentages of loss suffered by each of the principal merchant navies of the world. Great as the absolute annual loss of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom appears to be, it is seen to form a very moderate percentage of the mercantile marine of the country and to compare favorably with the losses sustained by other leading maritime countries. the merchant navies which exceed a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany, and Norway. Of these countries, the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, viz., 3 per cent. of the vessels and 2.4 per cent. of the tonnage owned; the British colonies follow, with 3.4 per cent. of vessels and 3.7 per cent. of tonnage, and Norway is the highest, with 7.4 per cent. of vessels and 6.5 per cent. of tonnage. As regards steamers, the percentage of loss for the six countries is 2.5, while the percentage for the United Kingdom stands at 2.93. For sailing vessels the six countries give a percentage of 6.3, as compared with 4.5 per cent. for the United Kingdom.

One Pound of Coal on a Steamship.

From The Railroad Gazette.

The value of one pound of coal at different epochs of steamship evolution, as given by Mr. A. J. McGinnis, President of the Liverpool Engineering Society, has been as follows: In 1840 a pound of coal propelled a displacement weight of .578 ton 8 knots; but the earning weight was only one-tenth of this, 90 per cent. of the displacement representing the hull, machinery, and fuel. In 1850, with iron vessels and the screw propeller, a displacement weight of .6 ton was propelled 9 knots by a pound of coal; but the proportion of cargo had risen to 27 per cent., or .16 ton. In 1860, with higher boiler pressure and the surface condenser, .82 ton displacement was propelled 10 knots, and the cargo was 33 per cent., or .27 ton. In 1870, after the compound engine had come into use, 1.8 tons displacement was propelled 10 knots, and here the cargo formed 50 per cent. of the whole, being .9 ton. In 1885 there were two classes of freight boats: the "tramp" propelled 3.4 tons displacement 8½ knots, with 60 per cent., or two tons of cargo; at the same time the enormous cargo steamers of the North Atlantic were driving a displacement of 3.14 tons 12 knots, with 65 per cent., or 1.7 tons of cargo. On the modern express passenger steamers the cargo weight is down to 09. ton per pound of coal.

OLD ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY.

Removals Must Be Made Before Nov. 15—Some of the Inscriptions.

The Board of Park Commissioners has announced that those who wish to remove bodies buried in the old St. John's Cemetery, which is soon to be converted into a public park, must do so before Nov. 15. After that date, the work of improvement will go on.

The cemetery is bounded on three sides, the south, the west, and the north, by Clarkson, Hudson, and Leroy Streets, respectively. On the east are the brick sides and the wooden fences of tenement houses, from whose windows the graveyard presents a most convenient depository for tomato cans and various kinds of despised household utensils. The burying ground itself is surrounded by a high board fence, and is in charge of a Miss Barker, who resides in the three-story brick dwelling, which is the only building in the graveyard. The house fronts on Clarkson Street. At several points in the fence, rails have been torn out, and through these openings the boys of the neighborhood enter and play among the tombstones.

Trees of different varieties grow in the graveyard, conspicuous among them the sycamore. Innumerable shrubs have shot up from the roots of these, and almost hide most of the headstones from view. When the foliage is pushed aside, the stones are found to be covered with dust, and most of them are in such a state of decay that it is impossible to read the inscriptions.

There are some quaint epitaphs.

A plain, gray stone slab, for instance, which was erected to the memory of Mrs. Anne Western, wife of Thomas Western, is a reminder of the dreadful yellow fever plague which broke out in New-York, in varying degrees of severity, in different years, between 1795 and 1823. The inscription on this stone, after paying tribute to Mrs. Western's domestic virtues, goes on:

She died with the epidemick prevailing in New-York, on the 4th day of October, 1803. Her two daughters, Elizabeth, aged eleven years, and Sophia, aged nine, died the same morning, and were buried beside their mother.

On the Clarkson Street side of the graveyard, a graystone shaft set on a square pedestal gives a bit of pathetic domestic history that requires no further explanation. The monument was raised to the memory of Caroline Columbia Knight Archer, who, the inscription tells, "was a daughter of Joseph and Fenno Knight, and the wife of Edward Archer. She was born July 4, 1815, and died in the Island of Barbadoes, 1840, aged twenty-five years. Her remains were brought to her native city and interred in the same grave with her two infant sons."

True to his ways of life was Capt. Peter Taylor. A plain slab marks his grave and bears witness that he died on April 16, 1846, aged seventy-three years. This is his epitaph:

Long has he braved the swelling sea, well known for skill as a man of his profession; but at last he has cast the anchor in the broad bay of sweet repose.

A granite slab marks the last resting place of Nelson Bayman, who died April 7, 1839. He probably wrote his own epitaph, for it is in the first person. Here it is:

Farewell, dear wife, my life is past,
I loved you as long as life did last;
Now I am dead, no sorrow take,
But love my child for my sake

The rhyme that is inscribed in the tombstone of John, the son of Samuel and Mary Walker, who died in 1800, aged eighteen years, was evidently not selected from the works of any of the recognized poets. It reads:

Fair marble, tell to future days
Here lies a youth who all did praise,
Grew up at morn; but down at eve,
Just drew his breath, but died to live.
Hark, they whisper, angels say,
Kindred spirit, come away;
Leave the cares of time behind,
For bliss angelic, bliss divine.

An epitaph, which can also be seen on a tombstone in St. Paul's Churchyard, on Broadway, can scarcely be traced out on another plain slab in St. John's. The name of the person in whose memory it was erected is entirely obliterated. The rhyme is more or less familiar:

Behold this, man, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, you soon will be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

The most imposing monument in the cemetery is on the Clarkson Street side. It was erected to the memory of two young firemen, "who lost their lives by the falling of a building, while engaged in the discharge of their duty, on July 1, 1835." The monument was dedicated by the members of Eagle Fire Engine Company, No. 13, in connection with the friends of the deceased. It consists of a broad, rectangular base of granite, upon which is set a cube. This is surmounted by a granite casket, upon which lie two firemen's hats and two trumpets, carved in granite. The gallant firemen were Eugene Underhill, aged twenty years, and Frederick A. Ward, aged twenty-two.

One of the best preserved stones is a shaft commemorating Thomas W. Ustick, who died in 1815. A peculiar coincidence with this is the fact that this man was of extraordinary age when he died. The inscription informs us that he was born in 1701, making him, therefore, 108 years old at death.

The shortest epitaph, probably, in the cemetery is that on the tombstone of Elizabeth and Samuel Compton. It is composed of three sentences of three words each, viz.: "Life, how short. Death, how certain. Eternity, how long."

George Stackhouse, a native of England, died in 1828, aged twenty years. His headstone tells that "his death was occasioned by a fall from the roof of a four-story house."

On the tombstone to the memory of Mrs. Frances Hodgman, who died in 1803, is inscribed:

More worth and virtue ne'er abode in breast,
Than dwelt in hers who now lies here at rest.
A tender mother and a faithful wife,
She passed, adored, through all the paths of life.
Her infant children feel the chastened rod—
Her husband gives is angel to his God.

Hotel Majestic Gossip.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Majestic are Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Gaines of Austin, Texas, on a prolonged visit; S. J. Tellery of Bombay, India, on a visit; Mrs. W. C. Kimball of Passaic, N. J., visiting Mrs. William Strange; Mrs. M. Halff and Miss L. Halff of San Antonio, Texas, on an extended visit; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Donahue, returned from Saratoga, here for the season; Senator J. R. McPherson, Mrs. McPherson, and Miss McPherson, returned from Washington, D. C., will have quarters here; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, returned from Lake Champlain, N. Y., here for the season.

Senator and Mrs. C. F. Vedder have returned from Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French Swiss girl, 19, lately landed, as chambermaid in private family; best city references. Louise Bover, care of Mrs. Jacquot, 251 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid or waitress and do plain sewing. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1, at 165 West 76th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid; nine years' best city reference. M. M., care Fifer, 1,061 1st Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; city reference. K. P., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 206 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish chambermaid; best references. 155 East 27th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American lady, speaks German, as companion to lady; willing to go abroad or leave city; best references; would take position as housekeeper or charge of an apartment. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; one good cook, washer, and ironer; other chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly competent; would like a place together in a private family in the country; good reference. M. L., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other as waitress and chambermaid; have best city references. Call, Monday, at 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman; understands cooking in all its branches; lunches, dinners, puff paste; excellent manager; wages, $35; first-class references. B. M., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two English Protestants; one as first-class cook, good baker, plain laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference; last employer can be seen; city, out. W. M., 233 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as excellent cook in private family; six years' best city references; understands housekeeping and marketing thoroughly. Call, Monday, from 2 to 5 P. M., at 407 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a good Swiss girl as good cook and assist with washing in private family; good city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 122 West 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; reference satisfactory. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 108 West 47th St.

COOK.—First-class; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Sunday evening or early Monday, at 22 East 76th St., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; fully capable to take entire charge of kitchen; good pastry cook and baker; city reference. G. V., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as cook in a school or institution; excellent bread and pastry and meat cook; best references. All week, M. A., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a colored woman as cook in a private family, or would cater for a club or apartment house; ten years' reference. Cook, 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant, thoroughly experienced in all branches of good family cooking; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference. J. B., 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; English; private family; all branches; coarse washing; good references. A. M., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Frenchman, for private family; good city references. T. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good French cook and husband to be generally useful about the house in private family. T. B. Gourgues, 140 West 4th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at present employer's; call early; basement, 22 East 76th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; two years' best city reference. Call, Tuesday, 10 to 2, at 269 West 124th St.; Wetmore's bell.

COOK.—First-class on all kinds of soups, entrées, desserts, and pastry; no objection to a short distance in country. 235 East 45th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; assist with washing; with English family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go out by day or month; country; good baker; good reference. C. C., Box 21, 1,486 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; best city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By woman as competent cook and laundress; best city references; city or country. Rose, 691 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. D. M., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—French; age, 25; thoroughly competent; soups, entrées, desserts, &c.; disengaged Sept. 18. Eugénie, 3 East 17th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young American woman to go out by the day housecleaning; best of reference. Mary A. Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day, or would take washing home; can do any kind of work; reference, King, 127 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

A.—Ladies' and misses' dresses elegantly made; stylish and reasonable; evening dress made a specialty; at home or out. 651 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home; or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also, remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 180 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; French; by day; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; French styles, patterns; references; terms moderate. By letters, 244 West 38th St.

CLOAKMAKER and DRESSMAKER.—By a cloakmaker and dressmaker to work at home by the day; finest worker on seal garments; will remodel, repair, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in first-class establishments; wants a few customers, at home or out; misses' and children's dresses also. 27 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in first-class establishment; wants a few customers home or out; misses' and children's dresses also., 27 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience; latest designs; cutting and fitting guaranteed; best references. H. H., 644 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Seven years a cutter for Lord & Taylor; work done as reasonably as by day. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Builds artistically designed costumes for $4, $5, and upward; home or out. Huguenin, 1,620 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Fine hand sewing, 75 cents a day; good dressmaker; nice buttonholes; references. Advertiser, 380 St. Nicholas Av.

DRESSMAKER.—To do day's work on alterations or children's clothes; city reference. Mrs. Eppright, 32 East 32d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German to take entire charge as governess or nursery governess; good sewer; first-class references. Conscientious, 632 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée, and very successful with engagements; go out with children if necessary; first-class city references. Teacher, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—A governess, very successful with backward children, desires position or pupils. Successful, 154 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a competent French governess; nine years' reference; city or country. 107 East 23d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German girl, speaking English, with good references. C. L., care of Mrs. Charles Fels, 136 East 48th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—Man and wife offer services as housekeepers for gentleman or family, Oct. 1, or as custodians of property for sale, or house of party going abroad; both recommended by superior and well-known people; years' experience. Advertiser, 24 West 51st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable housekeeper; experienced in management of first-class household; marketing, charge of servants, &c.; excellent reference. 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By an experienced housemaid in a private family of two; is a good cook and understands everything pertaining to housekeeping; five years' best city references; wages, $20. Call, Monday, from 2 to 5 P. M., at 407 East 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. Call, Monday, at 331 West 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; best city reference for five years. M. L., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong French girl in a private family. Cecile, 162 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced dressmaker and seamstress; good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; would like to go to Europe; first-class reference. Eugenie, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent dressmaker, seamstress; no objection to go out by the day or month in good family; good packer; first-class reference. Eugenie, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. J. D., 115 West 28th St.

MAID.—By a Swedish woman with ability in many directions as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; first-class references. L. T., 95 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Parisian maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. 253 East 61st St.

MAID.—By Swedish girl as maid or take care of growing children; first-class seamstress; best reference. 206 West 17th St.

MAID.—By a French Swiss, as maid; no objections to light chamberwork. P. L., 116 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as a first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. 203 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. Call, for two days, at 64 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Best reference. Care of Gus Johnson, 1,626 1st Av., near 84th St.

Nurses.

NURSE—By experienced English Protestant woman to take entire charge of infant; raises on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. A. A., 166 West 29th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated, thoroughly experienced North German; speaks good French and English; best city references. M. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; first-class reference from last employer. S. C., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined, well-educated young French Protestant as superior nurse to growing children; willing to go out of town. A. P., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman with many years of experience as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., last employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant nurse to infant; understands bottle feeding; first-class families; city or country. Fischer, 73 East 88th St.

NURSE.—By French nurse or chambermaid; good seamstress; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—French; for growing children; good sewer; good references. Mrs. Pouchot, 140 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged widow as nurse to invalid; city reference. Address, care of N. Elliott, 1,611 East End Av.

NURSE.—By experienced German girl as nurse; good references from present employer. Juliette Vedder, 61 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; good sewer; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced parlormaid or housemaid; would assist in waiting; highest New-York City and Newport references from leading families. S. A. P., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and UPHOLSTRESS.—Cuts, fits, and makes over carpets; makes curtains, mends rugs, and all other upholstery work; first-class reference. S. A. C., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; wages, $20. Address, Monday, M. C., 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as competent waitress; city references. X., 904 8th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to do family washing; thoroughly understands all branches; large, sunny yard; references from best families. 340 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—By a first-class colored laundress to do families' and gentleman's washing at home, or go out by the week. Call, all week, Lathen, 426 West 46th St., third floor, back.

WASHING and IRONING.—A respectable woman would take home washings and ironings. Mrs. Hugron, 412 West 53d St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or take in washing; good reference. 329 East 35th St. Welsch.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, proficient; also position for beginner. Beginner, 154 6th Av.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

WAITER—COOK.—By a man and wife; highly recommended as waiter and cook, or do the work of a small family. Norwegians, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple as butler and first-class cook in private family or bachelor's apartments; thoroughly understand all the duties of a gentleman's house; willing and obliging; five years' first-class recommendation from last gentleman. C. H. L., 115 West 28th St.

BUTLER or CHEF.—By a competent Frenchman in either capacity; sound personal references; six and eleven years in two families; élite service only. Batel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER, VALET.—Experienced; English; thoroughly understands his duties; highest first-class references; age 30. J. J., 18 Willow Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTLER, VALET, or SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent, sober, and obliging; speaks four languages; best personal references. W. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English butler and cook; butler tall, thoroughly trained; cook takes full charge; best city references; can see last employer. L. W., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. F. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. D. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent French Swiss; aged 45; first-class city references. 42 West 76th St.

BUTLER.—French; serious, middle-aged; in private family; references. Garnier, 112 West 25th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; speak little English; first-class reference. Célestine, Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Speaks German and English; 32; tall; good appearance; highest English references; city or country. S. C., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife together; man as coachman and gardener; wife as French cook. L. B., 232 West 33d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—First-class reference; city or country. S. H., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Married; neat appearance; best of reference. C. A., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; understands his duties; first-class references. A. N., 388 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; competent; pastry, ice creams, &c.; strictly economical and good manager. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—By young, single, smart-appearing Belgian; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; stylish driver; sober, willing, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Obliging, 1,620 Brodway; telephone, 1610—38th.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; city or country; understands the care of horses, carriages, lawn, &c.; is a good, careful driver; single; first-class credentials. Coachman, 94 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an experienced single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; personal and written references. Heck, 100 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. James, 478 3d Av., care of Butler.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By first-class coachman; single; country preferred; make himself useful; can milk; willing and obliging; best reference. M. G., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and TRAINED GROOM.—Englishman; age 30; single, sober, willing, obliging; neat appearance; anxious to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady disposing of her horses wishes to secure a position for her coachman, who has been with her for nine years. 606 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his duties; honest, sober, and reliable; good rider; careful city driver. T. D., Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a good all around man, English, as coachman; competent; good references; city or country. H. G., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; good driver; city or country; best reference. L. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, FLORIST, and FARMER.—By first-class man; married; has worked hard; made handsome lawns, roads, gardens, beds, hedges, plantations, greenhouses, &c.; thoroughly understand inside workings of those matters; moderate terms in sound money. W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, laying out and improving grounds; references. L. D., Box 124 Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a reliable man; Scotch; married; age, 38; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, landscape work, and the management of a private place; good reference. Worker, Glen Cove, L. I.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Small family, on gentleman's place; practical; long experience, and best references. Gardener, 319 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER.—Single; understands greenhouse, flowers, fruit, vegetables, care cattle; be generally useful. D. D., 322 East 37th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man in private family as groom and useful man; good reference. R. S., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Age, 28; understands care horses, harness, hot-air and steam-heating furnaces, housework; best reference. A. B., 627 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant young married night watchman or useful man in a private family; first-class references. L. G., Box 201 Times.

Valets.

VALET.—By young colored man as valet to invalid gentleman; no objection to traveling; good references. Middlebrook's, 125 West 30th St.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By a young colored man as waiter, porter, or anything. Stewart, 265 West 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND UNEXCEPTIONABLE references desires position as Southern manager or general agent of manufacturing or wholesale house. H. Carr, Box 454 Dallas, Texas.

MAN WANTS STEADY POSITION OF SOME kind, where attention and ability will be appreciated. Capable, 206 Times.

REAL ESTATE HUSTLER, 18, STEADY AND reliable, three years' reference, seeks position with well-established firm. W. C., 68 Court St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, FORMERLY WITH Maecotte, would work at your residence; city or country; on fine furniture and other work pertaining to the business. Address, for ten days, Upholsterer, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

UPHOLSTERER.—By artistic upholsterer; formerly with Mascotte; would work at your residence; city or country; upholstering or recovering furniture or other work in the line. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, 324 East 66th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH CHAMBERMAID, lady's maids, butlers, second men. Mrs. L. Seely's "Bureau," 352 6th Av.

WANTED—A housekeeper capable of superintending a large private house where several menservants are employed; must be experienced, educated, good accountant, and furnish A1 references. Answer, stating experience, age, nationality, salary desired, and inclosing copies of references, to A. B. M., 990 6th Av.

WANTED—A French girl as nursery governess and maid for two children ten and thirteen years old. Address, stating references and full particulars. French, Box 56, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CITY LOTS, $1,200 each; commission, $200 per lot. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—Man and wife; man as coachman and useful man; must be strictly temperate and willing to work; wife as cook and laundress; wages for both, $50 per month. Call, Monday afternoon, after 4 o'clock, at Earl Cliff, Washington Heights, 160th and 162d Sts., near St. Nicholas Av. Would also engage chambermaid and waitress; wages, $16; must bring good city references.

WANTED—A young mechanical engineer to take charge of the manufacture of a new machine. Address, with full particulars as to education and experience, E. F., Box 208 Times.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK COTTAGES

ONE OF THE ELEGANT COTTAGES AT WAWBEEK LODGE can now be engaged for 1897, by the month or full season.

THESE COTTAGES have six rooms each, are superbly furnished; hot and cold water, bath, toilets, and electric bell connection with the hotel, and are unequalled in location and furnishing by any in the mountains.

ONE COTTAGE now occupied by Sheffield Phelps, Esq.

VERY ACCESSIBLE via Tupper Lake or Saranac Inn Stations; 9 miles' drive or sail on Saranac Lake; steamer and naphtha launch several times daily.

RENT $800 THE SEASON OR $500 PER MONTH. Board in hotel $100 per week for 6 persons.

PHOTOGRAPHS and information at "SCOFIELDS," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or address URIAH WELCH, WAWBEEK, N. Y. (Hotel remains open until October.)

TAYLOR HOUSE

AND 15 COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE,

One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights, good fishing and hunting; open from June 1 to Oct. 1. For illustrated book of mountains, lake, and branch, address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, P. O., Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y.

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HOTEL CASTLETON,

Brighton Heights, Staten Island.

The Peerless Urban Resort of Greater New-York.

ENGAGEMENTS MAY NOW BE MADE FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

SOUTH BEACH, Staten Island.
Frequent Boats from foot of Whitehall St.
Finest Bathing near New-York.

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PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.,

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

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THE KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

At this popular AUTUMN RESORT, will remain open until November. Rooms en suite, with bath. Heated by steam. Elevator, &c. Send for booklet.
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New-York office, SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av.

VERMONT.

BEFORE RETURNING HOME VISIT LAKE Memphremagog and enjoy the rich Autumn foliage and dry mountain air. OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, Newport, Vt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—CHOICE OFFICES TO LET.

HAMILTON BANK BUILDING,

125th St., near 8th Ave.

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

All light, steam heat, elevator service; rents $120 and upwards. Apply to

PORTER & CO.,

No. 159 West 125th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 8 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.; William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; a large choir of children; public cordially invited.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned dwellings just completed on

77T HST., BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS.,
77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS.,

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

They have steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches, passenger elevators, abundant light, and perfect ventilation.

Also,

PRIVATE STABLE,

NO. 111 EAST 77TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., SIZE 25x100,

3 stories in height, with marble front,

Basement arranged for exercising horses.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D.

WEST END AV. & 103D ST.

Elegant four-story corner house, with dining-room extension; last of row of ten; reasonable price to close out; will entertain exchange.
GIBLIN & TAYLOR,
Builders. Apply on premises.

PORTER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE.

Offices, 159 West 125th St.

72d Street,

Opposite Riverside Drive.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED HIGH-STOOP HOUSE 25x82x102.

The last unsold of five completed last Fall. Inspection invited.
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect, 264 Columbus Av.

A—THREE HANDSOME HOUSES

35, 37, AND 39 WEST 69TH ST.

American Basements. Elegantly finished throughout. Inspection invited.
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect, 264 Columbus Av., Cor. 72d St.

A MAGNIFICENT DWELLING NEAR THE Park, in excellent block; every modern convenience; a positive bargain.
LARDNER & BUCKLEY, 120 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT for bachelor or couple; most artistic surroundings in city; close to "L" station. Address RARE CHANCE, 753 6th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE RUTLAND

Broadway and 57th St.

Housekeeping apartments of from 6 to 14 rooms; rents from $1,200 to $3,500. Three apartments can now be secured on yearly leases from Oct. 1 with immediate possession. These apartments are the most reasonable, with thorough gentility, good management and other advantages included, in the City of New-York. Range fuel and steam heat are included in the rent. Three passenger elevators at the three entrances; also three freight elevators for supplies and servants at rear. Your marketing brought directly to your kitchen door for inspection. Plans seen at central entrance on 57th St., where further information will be cheerfully furnished. Apply direct to D. W. Heath, resident superintendent on premises.

G. W. BASHFORD, AGENT.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter, to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

THE NEW AUDUBON APARTMENT HOUSE, 1,416 Broadway, corner 39th St.—A few apartments; southern exposure and single rooms, furnished and unfurnished, from Oct. 1. WM. L. FISH.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Fine apartments to rent from Oct. 1; electric light and coal and wood for range supplied; hverled servants. Apply on premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry. 330 East 17th St., corner 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to Janitor.

THE WILMOT, 14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST., UNder New Management.—Apartments of three, four, five rooms and bath, with board; steam heat; elevator.

143-145 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON Square.—4 rooms, with and without bath.

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FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

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34th St., near 5th Av.—Magnificently furnished; for the season, $4,000. Seen by appointment only.

45th, Near 5th.—Handsomely furnished, four-story in this desirable block; only, $4,000 year.

63d, Near Madison.—Four-story, butler's pantry extension. Richly furnished and decorated. Only $3,300 per year.

64th St., Near Boulevard.—Prettily furnished. Owner going to Europe. Moderate rent to careful private family.

70th, Near Park.—Four-story and basement, box stoop. Excellent location. $3,000 year. Many others.

72d, Near Columbus.—Magnificent furnishing and decorations. Modern in every appointment. Rent only $3,600 per year.

93d, Near Columbus.—Little gem, prettily furnished, only $1,800 a year. Also magnificent American basement, with billiard room, electric service, linen, silver, china, bric-a-brac, and draperies. Only $3,000 a year. A perfectly appointed home.

Complete list now ready, $150 month upward. Prompt attention given written requests for information.

LARDNER & BUCKLEY,
No. 120 WEST 42D ST.
Near Broadway. Telephone 795-38th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

15TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 4 s. h. s., brick..$2,400
15th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.. 960
17th St., 7th and 8th Avs., 2½ story, brick.. 540
18th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.. 1,000
20th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3s. h. s., brick.. 1,200
22d St., 7th and 8th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone.. 1,200
22d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone. 1,050
22d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.. 1,000
23d St., 6th and 7th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone.. 2,000
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23d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h. s., stone.. 1,000

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254 WEST 23D ST.

144 EAST 89TH ST., CORNER LEXINGTON Av.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent, only $1,600; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

77TH ST., 21 EAST.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, to strictly private family; this small house contains many rooms; is modern; handsomely decorated and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,800; any broker.
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Unfurnished and Furnished Houses

For rent, Winter season or year.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

A COMPLETE LIST OF UNFURNISHED dwellings now ready; all locations; from $1,500 a year upward; prompt attention.
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HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED

By desirable tenants; owners favoring us with particulars can rent immediately; representatives will call on request.
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114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness, closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,600; open for inspection without permit 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.
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1,289 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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HOTEL MAJESTIC,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D & 73T STS., N.Y.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOTELS IN THE WORLD.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS.
HIGH-CLASS CUISINE.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

APARTMENTS ARRANGED IN SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS. NOW BOOKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

TERMS MODERATE.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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Cor. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.

European Plan.

Homelike and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices.
Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50. Suites, $3 per day and upward.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

BOULEVARD AND 63D STREET.
A SELECT HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND TRANSIENTS.
NOTED FOR ITS CUISINE AND SERVICE.
Single Rooms, Rooms with Baths, Suites of from two to seven Rooms, with Bath.
RATES VERY MODERATE.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Proprietor.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5th Av. and 42d St.,

within three minutes' walk of Grand Central Depot and the Elevated Railroads. APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

Lenox Ave., 113th and 114th Streets.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL; suites furnished and unfurnished at moderate prices. Transient rates, $3 per day and upward.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

THE HANOVER,

S. E. CORNER OF 57TH AV. & 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.

A select, quiet, and homelike hotel; cuisine and service first class. Rates greatly reduced.
CHARLES L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

Cooper Union Hotel,

15, 17, and 19 3d Av. Handsomely Furnished Rooms, permanent or transient. Rates moderate.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.—A few choice apartments can be secured for Oct. 1; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character and social standing need not apply.

THE JUDSON, 53 WASHINGTON SQ. Family hotel; American plan; $2 per day up; Judson Annex, 42 Washington Square; $1.50 per day.

EXCURSIONS.

GLEN ISLAND WILL CLOSE Wednesday Sept. 16th

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. South 5th St. Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 3.50, 3.50 P. M. East 22d Street, 8.20, 10.45, 11.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. 125th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 22d St. and Cortlandt St. Piers, 1.2 M., 5 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. For 125th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 10.30 A. M., 1.30, 6.30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Manhattan Beach Trains.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST. E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 9:20 A. M., 12:10, 3:10, 6:00 P. M. Sundays only, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10 P. M.

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YACHTING.

DAIMLER MOTOR

was awarded the Grand Prize

(40,000 francs,) and also second, third and fourth prizes in the International Contest at Paris, June 13, 1895, over all competitors.

THE DAIMLER MOTOR BOATS

are the most satisfactory power boats now on the market; are superior to all others for safety, speed, comfort, and economy; no licensed engineer or pilot required. Launches of various sizes can now be seen in operation at our works.

DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,

Steinway, Long Island City, N. Y.

GAS ENGINE & POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.

Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.

Storage Basin and

TO SELL AMERICAN GOODS

TWO ESSENTIALS OF TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Fast and Frequent Steamers, with Good Passenger Accommodations, Demanded—An Argument for the Opening of American Banks—The Cordial Reception of a Party of Commercial Representatives from This Country.

Letters received by members of the New-York Produce Exchange from representatives accompanying the delegation of American merchants and manufacturers now visiting the principal South American cities, for the purpose of inquiring into the advantages offered by closer trade relations between the United States and the countries below the equator, contain glowing accounts of the courtesies and entertainment extended the visitors.

The progress of the tourists has been a continuous ovation and round of pleasure, and a source of profitable information. They are represented as having secured a comprehensive grasp of the opportunities and requirements of the situation, and the correspondents express confidence that the visit of so important a body of representatives of American commercial interests will result in a speedy and material increase of our trade with South America. In Rio Janeiro the reception of the visitors was enthusiastic, and their entertainment on a lavish scale of hospitality; in Buenos Ayres they were received by a committee of public officials, merchants, and other citizens, who co-operated with W. I. Buchanan, American Minister to the Argentine, in the welcome extended the guests; in Pernambuco, Para, Montevideo, and Rosario, they were made the recipients of flattering public receptions.

A leading commission merchant, long a resident of Brazil and of the Argentine, who has just returned from Buenos Ayres, says that while the friendliness between the South American people and the United States had undoubtedly grown warmer and closer since the promotion of plans of reciprocity by the Pan-American Congress and the advanced stand taken by our Government in the Venezuela incident, and while the favorable relations would be further greatly stimulated by the visit of the American commercial delegation, much practical effort would yet have to be employed and large capital expended before the United States could obtain permanent control of the more important volume of South American trade.

Fast Steamers Needed.

"The first and almost imperative essential," said he, "is a distinctively American line of fast freight and passenger steamers between New-York and the Rio de la Plata, and the next requirement is an American bank in Rio or Buenos Ayres, with branches in the other principal ports and capitals. Such a line of ships and such a bank would do an immense business as soon as established. The South Americans now say with good grace: 'It is all very well to talk reciprocity and America for Americans,' but where are your commercial representatives and your ships to accommodate our trade? Where are your investments in our countries, your banks, trading companies, and other corporations such as English, German, Italian, and French capitalists and traders have established. We are friendly enough with our Northern American neighbors, but we have not yet experienced any material benefits from the much-talked-of American enterprise.'

"And good grounds exist for such criticisms," said the authority quoted. "There can be no doubt that the large and profitable and rapidly increasing South American trade would be given to the United States almost in its entirety were it not for the superior advantages offered by English ship companies and the system of long-time credits maintained by British and other European exporters. Freight rates from New-York to Plate River ports in English bottoms average 15 to 20 cents per cubic foot for general merchandise, while the rate for the same classifications from Liverpool and Southampton is but 12½ cents. There is no American shipping line from the United States to the east coast of South America—a vast productive region as great in area as the United States, now being rapidly developed, and having a present population of over 15,000,000 people in Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine alone. The only lines of ships, except two or three small freight boats, chartered by private firms, belong to British owners, who are more extensively interested in lines of ships plying direct from England, and in a position to discriminate against American traffic whenever necessary, and the same may be said of the lines plying to Para and Chile and the Pacific coast of South America. While the United States buys nearly every variety of products of these countries, the producers buy principally in England, or in Germany, though their real choice is the markets and goods of the United States. So well known is this fact that goods of English manufacture, notably cotton cloths and woolens, are frequently stamped 'American made,' and representation is made that they have first been exported from the States to Liverpool and Southampton.

British Trade Divided.

"Although a large trade has been established from American ports in petroleum, lumber, coal, cottons, and general merchandise, the freight is all carried in British bottoms. These ships have scant passenger accommodations, and while the boats of three lines are supposed to make the trip twice a month, going or coming from Rio to New-York in twenty-five days, and from Buenos Ayres in twenty-seven days, few trips actually are made that do not consume over thirty days. The ships plying to and from English ports have spacious and superior passenger accommodations. From Liverpool and Southampton hundreds of ships ply to Rio, Pernambuco, Para, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, besides German, Italian, and French ships. Nearly all of the west coast trade, especially of the Amazonian region of Para, is in the hands of the English Navigation Company, which has sixty steamers of various dimensions in constant service between Liverpool and Manaos. This trade, which was safely held for years by the powerful English company, is being cut into very materially by the five ships employed by the New-York and Pacific Steamship Company, which has been in existence less than two years, starting with two ships. This shows what ships carrying the American flag and under American management and in direct contact with American markets can do in the South American trade. Until this line was established, American merchants had to buy the products of the west coast in Liverpool and ship in return by the Panama route, where goods had to be transhipped and were subjected to gross overcharges, else freights had to come and go by way of San Francisco, bearing the charges for transcontinental carriage. There is an important trade from San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and San Diego to Pacific coast South American ports, principally in California wines and in lumber, carried in ships of all nations.

"The question of fares, as well as of the time consumed in a trip to South America, are important items to American merchants who desire to send their representatives to the principal trading centres to look after their interests. The fare from New-York by fast mail steamer, via Liverpool or Southampton to Rio, Montevideo, or Buenos Ayres is, $250, and the trip may be made in twenty-five to twenty-seven days, while by the slower combined freight and passenger boats from New-York direct the fare is $150 to $175. The energetic business man or passenger accustomed to travel prefers the mail steamer route, both on account of speed, superior accommodations, and advantageous traveling associations. The conditions outlined, as well as the increasing requirements of their trade and a friendliness toward Americans now firmly established have created a feeling among the merchants and Government officials of the principal South American countries that a direct passenger, mail, and freight line of modern steamers between New-York and Rio and Buenos Ayres should be established.

A Chance for Capital.

"Merchants and shipping agents conversant with the situation declare that an American line carrying the United States flag, equipped with four modern boats—two coming and two going once a month—would control a heavy and profitable freight and passenger traffic and do more to promote the now willing trade than any other agency. A company with $500,000 paid-up capital could carry the enterprise, for, owing to the present cheapness of steel, the boats could be built for $75,000 each. That such a line of boats would pay large dividends is shown by the fact that the traffic with the United States now supports three foreign lines, not to mention the passenger and mail traffic by way of Liverpool and Southampton. These boats would be in every way equal or superior to the direct English steamers, and would be able to make an average of 20 knots an hour, or twelve days to Rio and fifteen days to Buenos Ayres, and both passage and freight would be at a premium, but passengers could be carried at a profit for a fare of $100. Representatives of American houses could then make the entire South American trip in two months or less, and transact all necessary business, whereas the trip now requires three to four months.

"A requirement of our trade and prestige in South America is the establishment of an American bank in Rio or Buenos Ayres, with branches in other important cities. There is no American bank in all South America, but there is a number of English, German, French, and Italian banks. One of the prime objects of Minister Buchanan in promoting the visit of the American manufacturers and merchants to Argentina was to induce capitalists among them to establish a bank of the United States in Buenos Ayres. Minister Buchanan is highly popular in Argentina, and the natives have confidence in his practical ideas. He has constantly called attention to the advantages for trade and investment in the rich and progressive country to which he is accredited. At no time have American exporting houses been in a better position to supply the waiting South American markets than now, owing to depressed trade conditions at home and the glut of manufactured goods, which could be sold cheaply, yet at a profit, for export."

COLOMBIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Need for Opening the Magdalena River to the Sea.

According to John Bidlake, United States Consul at Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, the amount of imports and exports of that country is increasing in quantity and total value each year, due to the natural augmentation of the laboring forces of the country. The burning question of the day there now is to secure an opening for the Magdalena River directly to the sea. Preparations are being made for the exportation on a grand scale of various articles, which, up to the present, have not been exported in large or even in any quantities, viz.: Woods of various and valuable kinds, logwood, railway sleepers, &c., and last, but by no means least, cattle. Of cattle, an unknown quantity can be raised along the banks of the Magdalena. It all depends upon there being a secure outlet through the mouth of the Magdalena, as none of the exports mentioned can resist the extra cost of the railroad freight. Consul Bidlake says:

"From the fifties to the seventies, Barranquilla suffered much for want of accommodations for export and import. In the year 1870 a railroad was constructed between the Barranquilla and the Bay of Savanilla, and, in a great measure, this railroad was and still is the mainstay of the commerce of the country. But various difficulties presented themselves; thus, the terminus first adopted on the Bay of Savanilla, called Salgar, was found unsuitable for prompt or even moderately prompt dispatch, inasmuch as all disembarkations and shipments had to be effected by means of barges towed by tugboats to and from the sides of the vessels which were anchored in the roadstead at a considerable distance from the shore. This was remedied by the construction of a pier stretching 4,000 feet into the sea, where there is water sufficient for the largest class of steamers to come alongside. And this is the present method of embarking and landing. Still, if we reflect that everything is moving onward in progression, we cannot avoid seeing that in five or six years, at the furthest, the present facilities will be entirely inadequate for the commerce of the country; even at the present moment there is no accommodation for the export of various articles before mentioned or for the importation of heavy pieces of machinery, &c.

"In the year 1876 an extensive cattle trade sprang up between here and the Island of Cuba, which demanded cheap transport, and the result was that, from the year 1876 to 1884, steamers and sailing vessels entered through the Boca de Cenizas to carry on this trade. Steamers of the Royal Mail, Atlas Line, and various others entered and went out again after discharging and loading in Barranquilla during those years, and no accident of any importance occurred.

"At the conclusion of the trade with Cuba, and with a more energetic administration of the railway, the traffic was resumed via Salgar. The experience of the last twenty years proves that the commerce of Colombia is becoming more and more important year by year. This commerce is conducted by a most respectable body of men, Colombians and foreigners, and enjoys the perfect confidence of the various mercantile centres. It is highly satisfactory to know that Colombian mercantile credit occupies a high position in the world."

DR. NANSEN'S VOYAGE.

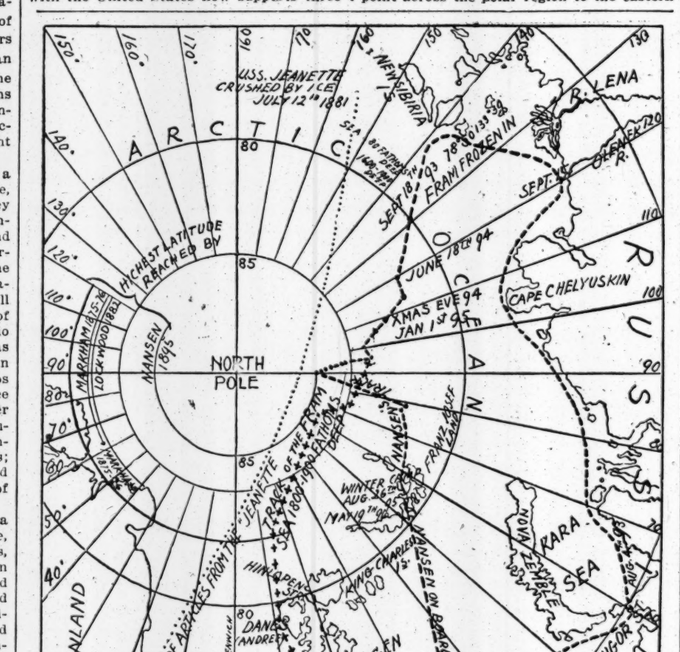
Map Showing His Route and that of His Ship, the Fram.

This map shows exactly what was accomplished by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's recent expedition in the Fram, as well as the points reached by Parry, Markham, and Lockwood, and the amount of distance that must be traversed by the man who would surpass the achievements of these explorers and reach the pole itself. The Fram, which is a vessel built specially to resist ice pressure, is equipped with both steam and sails. As will be seen by the map, the expedition started from Vardoë, in Norway, moved eastward along the Siberian coast to the mouth of the Oleneh River, and then the little vessel was driven straight into the ice floe.

The idea was to take advantage of a current that was supposed to run from that point across the polar region to the eastern coast of Greenland. The chief reason for believing in the existence of this current was the now disproved story about articles from the Jeannette having followed that course.

But, though there was nothing in this yarn except a poor joke played by some sailors, still the theory was in a measure true. The Fram did for a while drift along in the ice to the north and west. After passing the 100 meridian of east longitude, however, the Fram began to move in a southerly direction. Instantly Dr. Nansen determined to leave the ship. With a single companion, he started north over the ice on foot. He continued the march in this direction until he found that the drift of the ice was carrying him backward faster than he could walk forward. When he started on the return journey, however, he had reached the highest latitude ever attained by man in historic times. The doctor and his companion wintered in Franz Josef Land. In the Spring he met by chance another explorer, who had also passed the Winter in that region and was taken back to Vardoë.

Meanwhile the Fram remained in the ice. She drifted over the course shown by the map, finally broke her way into open water, and reached Tromsoë, a little settlement not far from where she started. In this most successful of arctic expeditions—successful in that all other advances were surpassed, though a failure in that the pole was not reached—not a life was lost and no very severe hardships suffered.



Dr. Nansen's Route in the Arctic Ocean.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Seaboard Air Line Fight Results in a Breach of Contract Suit.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The rate war between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railroad Company got into the local courts to-day. The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, which is the water connection of the Seaboard Air Line, brought suit in the Superior Court against the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, which is the water connection of the Southern Railroad Company, for $150,000 for alleged breach of contract.

The declaration alleges that on Jan. 11, 1877, the Steam Packet Company entered into an agreement with the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, which provided that for five years from the date, and thereafter until six months' notice should be given of the termination of the contract by one of the parties in interest, the latter company agreed not to have any of its steamers touch at Fort Monroe or Norfolk to receive or discharge passengers or freight to or from Baltimore. If the company should violate the contract and continue to do so for ten days after notice had been served by the packet company that it was being violated, then the agreement should terminate and the Baltimore and Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company should forfeit $75,000. The packet company claims that on July 1, 1896, the Richmond company began to violate the agreement, and has continued to do so since that time. For that reason damages are asked amounting to $150,000.

To End the Western Freight War.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The St. Paul lines to-day reached an agreement by which the freight war to St. Paul is virtually ended. After wrestling with the question for two days, it was decided to restore the tariff in force prior to the first cut by the car-ferry route, subject to the approval of the Chicago Great Western, which approval is considered almost certain to be given.

The Monkeys Were Not Astonished.

From "The Life of Joseph Wolf." A. H. Palmer.

Darwin, with a view to that section of his fifth chapter, dealing with "Astonishment" and "Terror" in monkeys, caused a living fresh-water turtle to be placed in one of the cages [at the Zoological Gardens, London.] Wolf's account of the incident is this: "One of the turtles was put in a covered basket, and the keeper was asked to place it carefully under a heap of straw which was in the cage. While that was being done, the monkeys suspected something, and kept looking down from on high. Clever fellows! I shall never forget that. The keeper then retired, and presently the heap of straw began to move.

"The turtle came out, and instead of showing fear, the monkeys crept nearer. Then the black-crested ape (Cynopithecus niger) came and looked at it, and walked in front of the turtle as it crept after him. Finally he went and sat on the turtle." Darwin was much amused, and asked [Wolf] for a drawing of the incident."

NO PATENT—NO PAY.
QUICK PATENTS. QUICK SALES.
HERN & CO., 156 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:38|Sun sets...6:14|Moon sets...0:55

HIGH WATER SEPT. 13.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:58 A. M.	12:22 A. M.	3:02 A. M.
..... P. M.	..... P. M.	3:29 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 8
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 28
Main	Hamburg	Aug. 30

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

Aller	Bremen	Sept. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Sept. 4
El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Obdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 10

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 1
Massachusetts	London	Sept. 4
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Curacao	Sept. 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Werra	Gibraltar	Sept. 7
Westernland	Antwerp	Sept. 5

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Majestic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Nueces	Galveston	Sept. 9
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12
Spree	Bremen	Sept. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Paso	Sept. 15	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
San Marcos	Sept. 16	Galveston.	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S.of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Yumuri	Sept. 18	Gonaives	24 State St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Sept. 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Pearl St.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Allianca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil.	88 Gold St.
S. California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra.	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 12.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre Sept. 5, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Itzen, Galveston Sept. 5, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Sept. 5, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Godwin, Pekalongen June 30, via St. Michaels, with sugar to Czarnikow, Mc-Dougall & Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, St. Vincent Sept. 1, in ballast to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Pousen, Rotterdam and Boulogne Sept. 29, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 P. M.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Morgan, London Aug. 29, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Sept. 8, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

Bark Abyssinia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hilton, Rio Janeiro July 14, via Sapelo, in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Campania, for Liverpool; Mobile, for London; Taormina, for Hamburg; Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Naples and Genoa; Russia, for Genoa; Seneca, for Havana; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Adirondack, for Kingston and Greytown; Andes, for Jacmel; Biela, for Manchester; Venezuela, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao; La Normandie, for Havre; Aachen, for Bremen; Palatia, for Hamburg; Premier, for Halifax; Veendam, for Rotterdam; Leona, for Key West and Galveston; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; J. W. Taylor, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Mannheim, for Flushing; Island, for Stettin and Copenhagen; Francisco, for Hull; Louisiana, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee, for New-Orleans; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; El Dorado for New-Orleans.

Ship W. F. Babcock, for San Francisco.

Barks Mary A. Troop, for Dunedin; E. S. Powell, for Charleston.

Notice to Mariners.

Fire Island Light Vessel, New-York.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Oct. 10, 1896, the steam fog signal on Light Vessel No. 58, moored in 90 feet of water about 9.7 miles south from Fire Island Lighthouse, will be changed to blow, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 3 seconds separated by alternate silent intervals of 4 seconds and 20 seconds thus: Blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 4 seconds; blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 20 seconds. No other change will be made. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 60, after No. 304, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1895," Pages 91, 92, and 95.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:35 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

SS Gladiolus (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Sept. 5.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Genoa for New-York Sept. 10.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS La Hesbeye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Capt. Halliday, from New-York July 18, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town Aug. 24.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York July 18, arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 4.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Genoa Sept. 9.

The Old Leaders Not There.

From The Boston Traveler.

What sort of Democracy is it in New-Hampshire when such men as Frank Jones and A. W. Sulloway were not in convention, and when that fine old war horse, the Hon. Harry Bingham, led the honest-money men out of the assemblage?

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $80 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN
Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM | Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM
Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM | Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM
I. Cab., $80 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 9 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 19 | PARIS.....Oct. 7
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Sept. 16, noon | Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM
Westernland, Se. 23, noon | Noordland, Oct. 7, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Furnessia.....Sept. 26 | Anchoria.....Oct. 17
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Sept. 26, 3 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 12; Jan. 4; Mch. 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Oct. 8. | MIOWERA, Nov. 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 15
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 18
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Sept. 22
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" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
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Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and the steamer on Lake George.

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RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

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& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Fal

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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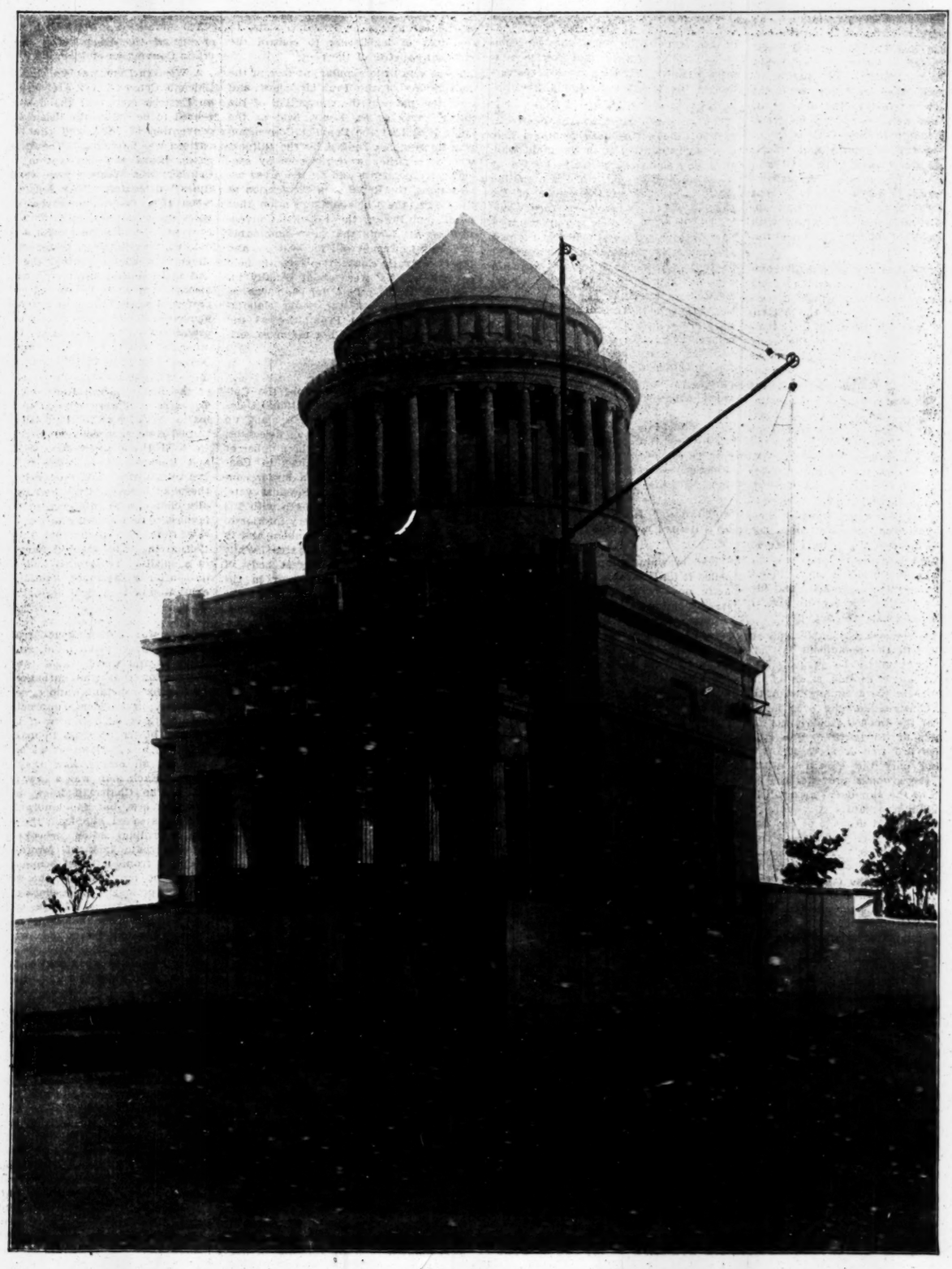

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

AS IT APPEARS AT PRESENT. [See Next Page.]

THE GRANT MONUMENT

LI HUNG CHANG is reported to have said that the monument to Gen. Grant, at the upper end of Riverside Drive, in New-York, was the most impressive tomb he had seen in the Western world. Specifically, he declared it superior to the monument to Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, and to the German monument to the Emperor William. The mortuary monuments of China, it may be presumed, he reserved from comparison. It is true that Li Hung Chang has no great standing as an architectural critic, and that Chinese architecture has not commended itself to Western critics as tending to supply trustworthy standards of judgment. Nevertheless, the Viceroy's comment gives a new interest to the monument, which is not well known beyond New-York, and indeed in New-York is familiar only to the wheelmen and wheelwomen and the "carriage people" who habitually visit Claremont. For the benefit of others it is worth while to present a view of the monument as it now appears and to accompany the view with an examination of its architectural quality.

The monument is now practically complete as to its exterior, always excepting the accessory sculpture, which is evidently an integral part of the design, and which was indicated on the architect's original drawings. In the early days of the Greek revival, in Europe as well as in this country, it was considered that a Doric temple was sufficient to itself without sculpture, and imitations of the Parthenon with empty metopes in the frieze were accepted as representative of the original. We all know now that of all styles the Grecian Doric is that which most imperatively requires sculpture for its complete effect, although no modern architect has ventured in a permanent building upon the additional enhancement of color, which modern researches have left no doubt that the Athenian builders employed. The Grant Mausoleum will not be complete until the symbolic and historical sculpture necessary to give it specific meaning has been supplied.

Meanwhile, the architect's separate contribution to the monument is complete and may fairly be judged. The main front alone retains signs of incompleteness in the accumulation of the débris of construction, and even in the retention of the wooden jacketing of the six columns of the portico. The other three sides are free from these drawbacks, and only the high fence surrounding the grounds prevents the appreciation of the monument as a whole.

The building occupies a square of about 100 feet, and is made of the most nearly white granite obtainable, from the Maine quarries. The choice is very fortunate, and not only secures the conspicuousness of the monument from every point from which it is visible at all, but also insures an effective background for the bronze of which it is evidently contemplated that the statuary shall consist.

Three of the fronts are uniformly treated, with an ample flank of plain wall on each side of an engaged tetrastyle colonnade, the recessed wall of which is opened into windows in the upper part, after the classic precedent of the temple at Agrigentium. The order is the simple Doric, apparently that of the Parthenon, though it may be somewhat more robust. Above the colonnade the wall is quite plain, except for a recessed panel at the centre, probably intended to hold a relief in bronze. The terminal parapet is solid and level.

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The treatment of these three fronts is simple, dignified, and very satisfactory. The proportions both laterally and vertically are felicitous, the relation of base, order, and attic very successful, and the scale of the colonnade which forms the feature of the front errs neither by excess nor by defect.

The fourth is the principal front, inasmuch as it not only contains the only visible entrance to the mausoleum, but is calculated for the principal view, the approach up the Riverside Drive, in the axis of which the monument is placed and the vista of which it closes. The chief difference in treatment is the addition of a portico to signalize the entrance. The tetrastyle colonnade in the plane of the wall appears here, as on each of the other three sides, but in front of it, masking it and extending beyond it on each flank, is a hexastyle portico of the same order and scale. Not only does this portico signalize the entrance, but it offers a support for a series of statues of which the bases are already indicated. One of the innovations, or peculiarities, of the design is the omission of the pediment, which in most cases, beginning perhaps with the Pantheon, is treated as an indispensable part of the portico. The one element in Grecian architecture which has not its prototype in Egyptian is the pediment, and undoubtedly the omission of the pediment from this portico suggests Egypt rather than Greece. Nevertheless the omission is amply justified.

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The recessed panel at the centre of each of the subordinate fronts is here necessarily omitted from the main wall, since any sculpture would be hidden by the statues of the portico, but a smaller panel is worked at the centre of the parapet above, where sculpture would be effective. A judicious refinement is the fact that, whereas the line of the parapet and the subordinate points are level, in this one it slopes downward from the centre. Something of the effect of the omitted pediment is thus supplied, at the same time that new stations for statuary are gained at the angles and at the centre, which are treated as pedestals, and the slight pyramidization prepares for the crowning cupola. The detail of all this is very good, and antique in spirit, where it is not so in letter, with the exception of the frieze of the portico. Each metope is filled, in fact overfilled, with a wreathed disk, of which the mere carving is very good, but of which the design is excessive in scale, and produces so crowded an effect as to interfere with the repose the entablature would derive from its form if it had been treated more simply.

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The crowning cupola, as we have called it for lack of a better word, is the main novelty of the design. The extreme plainness of the base of the drum, below the order, will to most spectators seem its chief fault. Its simplicity is in fact mere bareness, which will be very much mitigated, in the south view, at least, when the statues are in place that are to be relieved against it, but which might and should itself have been the object of more design. But above this point our criticism ceases. The Ionic peristyle of the drum is admirably proportioned, very effectively detached from the core of wall it surrounds, which in turn is effectively pierced with grillwork precisely right in scale. The detail of the peristyle itself is equally successful in scale. The emergence of what we have called the core is equally happily managed. The decorated attic gives the same effect of perfect propriety and correctness in its proportion to what is below and what is above, in its own division, which corresponds to that of the peristyle, and in the detail, of fasces, by which this division is marked. Above this is what we have miscalled the cupola, which is in fact a cone, of just the right height and slope most effectively to crown the monument which rises and converges to it. A conical culmination of a circular structure is not a novelty, since we have it in the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. But the emergence of the circular nucleus of a surrounding colonnade, and its termination in a cone, instead of a dome, is a novelty, so far as we know, and it has been managed by the architect of the Grant Monument with signal skill and success.

We think most competent observers will agree that it is more appropriate to what is below it, more Greek, in a word, than would be any form of dome, whether the spreading dome of the Romans and Byzantines or the soaring dome of the Renaissance. Upon the whole the architect of the Grant Tomb has made a very creditable addition to the mortuary monuments of the world. However it may be with the tombs of Peter the Great and Kaiser Wilhelm, it is very far superior to the finical and fantastical erection in Hyde Park which commemorates the Prince Consort.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1896

Seven National Conventions, which nominated five National tickets, have been held this year in four different cities. Three of the seven conventions were held in St. Louis, two were held in Pittsburg, and one in each of the Cities of Chicago and Indianapolis. The conventions held in Pittsburg were those of the Prohibition Party, and the division of that party and the nomination of two tickets followed the disturbances of its councils by the introduction of the financial question as an issue scarcely subordinate, even in the estimation of Prohibitionists, to the duty of legislating to control the physical appetite of the people.

There was little popular interest in the conventions of the Prohibitionists, and but little more in the convention of the Silver Party at St. Louis, held at the same time that the Populist Convention was in session. Judged by the fullness with which they were reported by special correspondents and by the press associations, the Republican Convention at St. Louis, the Chicago Convention that nominated Bryan, the Populist Convention at St. Louis that also nominated Bryan, rejecting Sewall for Watson, and the Democratic Convention recently held at Indianapolis were about equally interesting to the public, for each was reported with about the same elaboration of details. The Prohibitionists and the Silver Party were not taken so seriously.

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The Republican Convention, the Chicago Democratic, and the National Democratic Convention were each made up of about the same number of delegates, being about 900, or twice the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The Populists had a larger convention, based upon the Populist vote, with Texas leading in strength with 103 delegates, and New-York very inferior to the Lone Star State in numbers and in the prominence of its delegates. While the Populists had the largest body of delegates assembled this year in the name of any National party, it had the smallest but most disorderly convention, having practically no spectators whatever. The Republican Convention, held in a hall that was said to contain 15,000 people, was four days in session. Five days were consumed by the Chicago Convention in nominating Bryan and Sewall, in a hall holding 18,000 more persons than the delegates and alternates. Five days were barely enough for the Populists in nominating Bryan and Watson. The Silver Convention, made up of volunteer delegates, almost all Republicans, purposely extended for several days the convention work that might have been performed in five hours. The convention of the National Democratic Party, beginning on Wednesday, Sept. 2, completed its work on Thursday with the nomination of Palmer and Buckner.

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The characteristics of the different conventions were marked. It was a common subject of talk at the Republican Convention that the body of delegates lacked distinction. No Republican Convention since 1880 has carried on its roll so many names unknown to the country. But a vast majority of the delegates were at the convention for one purpose—the nomination of McKinley—and that object accounted in large measure for the absence of the names of the prominent men of the party. All the spirit that was manifested in the convention was evoked by the talk and voting on the gold-standard plank of the platform. The oratory was throughout uninspired and unimpressive, excepting the tearful farewell of Teller, and that is already forgotten. The noise over the nominations was prompted by organized claquers, and was maintained by an audience that willingly played the part allotted to it by veterans of many conventions. In a smaller hall, and free from the obligation to continue "business" so that the use of a large hall should not cause loss to its lessees, the convention might have been concluded so as to relieve superstitious Republicans of concern about the ill luck of nominating a Presidential candidate on Friday.

In personal appearance, in general good behavior on the streets, and in magnanimity to mistaken brethren the Republicans recalled the conventions of their party in former years. But there was apparent at all times a lack of the dignity that hedged about the great conventions of 1880 and 1884, and there was a great deal of emotionalism that would have distressed the old leaders in the prolonged interruption of convention business by song singing that pleased chiefly the spectators who began it and, with the help of the band, prolonged it regardless of the remonstrances of the Chairman. At the hotels the delegates were frugal about dispensing gratuities. There were no spendthrift "bosses" about, much to the regret of the waiters and other servants who remembered the generosity of the delegates to the Democratic Convention of 1888.

A Western Democrat who heard at the Chicago Convention the observation by an Eastern man that the delegates appeared to be unlike the delegates to the convention of 1892, and that the comparison was flattering to the former delegates, heard the explanation that the Southern and Western men were "hard-times" delegates. They looked it, and when they made themselves known in votes upon contests, upon officers of the convention, and upon platform and candidates, they justified the report that the silver men who organized the majority had insisted that wherever possible the discontented and dissatisfied should be preferred as delegates, and the most vehement and positive of that class if any preference could be shown. It was in other respects in striking contrast to the conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1892. In those conventions the advice was spurned of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who were opposed to the nomination of Grover Cleveland, and they returned from each convention discredited. In 1896 these thrice-defeated Senators and Representatives were the leaders, and they controlled the delegates because they had been carefully and systematically chosen with reference to their willingness to be directed and controlled. A raw radicalism dominated the convention, giving it its revolutionary platform in a spirit of resentment and its candidate after a spasm of emotion over an exhibition of theatrical oratory.

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There was something under all the ignorance, poverty of mind and pocket, wildness and weirdness of the Populist Convention that was pathetic. It was matter for constant wonder, seeing how shiftless, improvident, unpractical they seemed to be, neither men of brains nor men of brawn, unequal to making their own way in a Nation they were willing to rule for all others, how they had got there. Each man was a law unto himself. The Chairman knew no parliamentary law, but the ignorance of the delegates saved him from the fury that his misrulings often provoked. With characteristic lack of forethought, or perhaps from enforced economy, lights were not provided for the convention when it prolonged its sessions until overtaken by darkness, and the convention ran a night longer than it needed to have run, to the distress of men whose lodging contracts had expired and who were compelled to sleep on the sidewalks, in station houses, or in the public parks.

The National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis was composed in large part of conservative, reasonable men, avowedly loyal to the Administration, men of capacity for business and for public affairs, and those from the South and West were Democrats who had been avoided by the Congressional managers who directed the course of the primary elections. In make-up it was rather better than the conventions of 1884 and 1888—and they were good conventions. But many men were delegates whom Democratic machine leaders cannot compel to attend conventions, if they are willing to permit their election. They were business men all; there were no "cranks" whatever; there were many of the cleverest and most unselfish young politicians of the Democratic Party. The convention did, with spirit, in good order, and with many impressive speeches, its entire work in two days. Yet the organization that called the Indianapolis Convention had not been proposed until after all the other National Conventions of the year had been held. E. G. D.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR

MR. Balfour interests us Americans because of his extreme novelty. We have never seen any one exactly like him in the field of English politics, which is more like the field of our own politics than any other in the world, while at home we have no one who presents more than a remote parallel to him. The nearest approach is Mr. Reed, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. That suggestion will surprise most of my readers and puzzle many, but there are some who will recognize the ground for it. Each is what we call, for lack of a better phrase, "intellectual." Each enjoys studying and thinking in regions quite remote from his daily occupations. Each brings from these regions into his public life, into his speeches, conceptions and associations curiously unconnected with the ordinary subjects of discussion and action, so that you could take passages from each that, by themselves, would lead you to say: "This man is a student of literature, of philosophy, even of religion; what is he doing in this crowd?"

Another analogy between the two men: Each is prone to occasional excursions into the most surprising and paradoxical speculation—Mr. Balfour's bimetallism, for instance, and Mr. Reed's queer notion, in the same direction, that England might be scared into changing her financial system by discriminating duties on her exports to the United States. These aberrations in each, I imagine, are due to the defects of his qualities. Neither's vision is limited by the hard facts so plain to the narrower minds about them, because these minds cannot see beyond them. Each knows how little common sense counts for in broad and abstract reasoning. Each occasionally wings his flight so high that he loses sight both of starting point and goal and alights in very unexpected places.

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Mr. Balfour, as the son of Lord Salisbury's sister, could choose a seat in the House of Commons at twenty-six and pass almost directly from the debating society of Cambridge to the greatest debating arena of the world. In great part by the same privilege he was, as private secretary to his uncle, with a special commission, enabled to penetrate to the inmost circles of the congress of Berlin in 1878. Before he was thirty it had been given him to know intimately, as one knows the affairs of one's own household, with a knowledge absorbed rather than acquired, the momentous and intricate negotiations on which turned the extension or limiting of empires, the development not merely of nations, but of whole races; the conditions of life from the heart of Europe to the remotest confines of the Orient. There may be greater chances for a young American; that one he cannot have, nor any like it. It was not until his uncle, Lord Salisbury, took power, in 1886, that Mr. Balfour, then thirty-eight years of age, with a dozen years of Parliamentary experience, made any distinct mark in the politics of his time.

Meanwhile, the mark he had made in the world of letters was not only distinct but distinguished. In 1879 he published his volume, "Defense of Philosophic Doubt." He had written, not often, but with effect, in magazines and encyclopedias. He had twice received the degree of LL. D., once from Edinburgh and once from St. Andrews University. His rector's address on "Progress" had easily ranked with those of some of the strongest who had enjoyed the unique honor and opportunity of that election. On the eve of the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone and the accession of Lord Salisbury it was a general opinion in England that Mr. Balfour in politics would not "go far," but that in literature he might make a name that would live. Some—they were few, but of considerable authority—believed that the name had already been made.

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The very title of his first book is characteristic of the man. The "Defense of Philosophic Doubt" has a skeptical sound. It was in fact the work of a skeptical mind. But the doubt he defended was not that inspired by received and orthodox ideas. It was rather the doubt as to the philosophy which attacked or rejected these ideas. Its chief characteristic was acuteness verging on subtlety. But it was the work of a mind thoroughly self-possessed, carefully equipped, and firmly, if delicately, poised. It was freely criticised—and by some to whose cause it seemed devoted—as "dilettante," an epithet more easily used than defined, and in this case singularly misplaced. Any one who cares, without going into the rather difficult volume, to taste the real flavor of the author's mind will do well to study the address as rector of St. Andrews on "Progress."

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After a brief and active period in political life, his "enforced leisure," as one of his opponents pleasantly called his latest retirement, when Lord Salisbury fell and Lord Rosebery came in, resulted in Mr. Balfour's most important book, "The Foundations of Belief." It is the book of an able and brilliant man, and it is thoroughly interesting almost from beginning to end, though very uneven. I should say that it is the work of an honest and sincere mind, very earnest in some directions, but a mind that, when it encounters difficulties, is sometimes more anxious to reconcile than to settle them. By far the best portion of the book is the destructive part. Roughly, its general purpose, like that of "The Defense of Philosophic Doubt," is to show that the "laws" of science are not susceptible of proof and may be upset by the same reasoning that is applied to the received teachings of religion, and there is an implication rather than a conclusion that religion, having the immense advantage of possible revelation, should be accepted. The first part of the task fills three-quarters of the volume. It is very effective, but whether it is effectual depends on how strong the reader's desire is to go with the author. It is elaborate, acute, supremely good-natured. There are passages of fine wit and a few of real eloquence. But I felt, in reading it, that the writer would not be much surprised and not at all resentful if any one should convict him of cutting the ground from under his own feet in his zeal to cut away the ground of the beliefs he attacks. Moreover, there is an unpleasant suspicion that the enemy he is piercing, slashing, mutilating, is a man of straw whose destruction leaves the real opponent safe, leaves him, in fact, amused and instructed.

I do not wish to speak irreverently of a subject of such deep import or to treat too lightly a man for whom I have much respect and great liking. But Mr. Balfour's whole attitude toward religion, in his writings, seems to me very much as if he said to his fellow-atoms on this puzzling little planet: "We accept so many things without reason, in a wholly thoughtless and rather silly fashion, why not accept God and His teachings?" Of course, Mr. Balfour knows and makes clear the tremendous gain to any one who can accept, but the analogy holds nevertheless. Poor Marie Bashkirtseff, the hungry-hearted little pagan who meant to get everything she could out of life, clung stubbornly to the religion of her race. "Le bon Dieu, c'est tres commode," she exclaimed. Mr. Balfour is not far from her when he says that it may be "a hard thing for us to believe that we are made in the likeness of God, yet it is a very necessary thing."

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It was in 1886, with Lord Salisbury's accession, as I have said, that Mr. Balfour first made his mark in English politics. When his uncle named him Secretary for Scotland no one was either surprised or much pleased. He seemed quite up to its not too arduous requirements. If he had not earned office by as good service as some who did not get it, he was the Premier's nephew and was personally most winning. But when, early in the next year, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, worn out and despairing, was driven from the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland and Mr. Balfour was put in his place with a seat in the Cabinet, everybody was amazed. The Conservatives were disgusted, the Liberals were delighted, the Parnellites were wild with savage joy at the splendid "shindy" and the easy victory over so slight a foe that they saw before them. But every one, friend or foe—except Lord Salisbury—was disappointed in the event. The "philosopher," "dilettante," "amateur," "aesthete"—even the Tories had used these pleasing epithets—proved to be a practically invulnerable and invincible fighter. In the first place, his temper was perfect. No duelist of a hundred affairs ever was cooler, with firmer hand on hilt or truer eye or surer parry or swifter, lighter, more telling riposte. He was unfailingly courteous in manner. That was the smiling compliment he paid to the House, by which every member was soothed and even flattered. He had what I may call an aggressive good nature—an air of treating his passionate, abusive, insulting, threatening Irish assailants as quite beneath serious resentment, as simply amusing, nothing more or worse.

It is as leader of his party in the House of Commons that his capacity for larger statesmanship is being tested. How does it stand the test? It is too soon to answer with any certainty. At the present moment he is suffering from a decided and conspicuous miscarriage of the Education bill. His friends admit that it was a blunder—a very serious blunder—to try to pass the bill, first, because it was not in itself of enough importance to be brought to the front; second, because the party was not agreed upon it. Against this failure Mr. Balfour's friends put the success of the Irish Land bill. To my mind the compensation is ample, and Mr. Balfour has a clear personal claim to the credit of it. Mr. Balfour, however, does not come out of the session of 1896 any stronger than he entered on it—perhaps he is not so strong. So far as leadership is concerned, the one thing against him is that he neglects—he is even said to have refused—that constant personal attendance on the House which men like Gladstone and Disraeli painfully and patiently kept up, and which Englishmen believe is needed to lasting and solid success.

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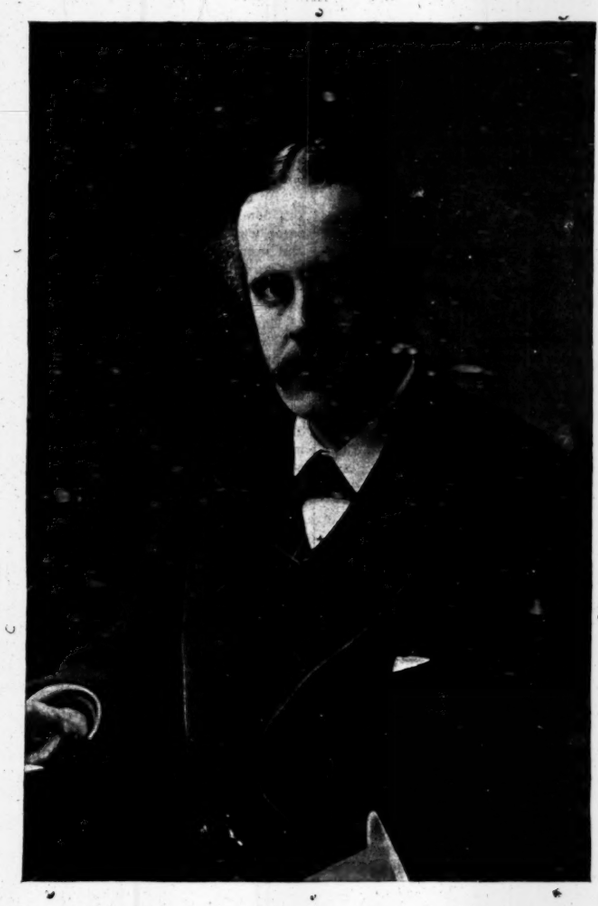
Another weak point—this time of even wider significance—is Mr. Balfour's position as to bimetallism, to which I have already referred. He was Chairman of the commission on this subject in 1887, but his adherence to the bimetallic theories has been more pronounced since. His own Government does not support him, and barely tolerates him. He has been obliged to say in public—and he said it with manly candor and imperturbable dignity—that in this matter, in the Ministry, his views do not count. He has had to sit and listen to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—officially his subordinate—while the latter declared, in effect, that the Government regarded the views of Mr. Balfour with something like contempt. Why is Mr. Balfour a bimetallist? Undoubtedly from sincere conviction. The character of the man assures that. But the source of the conviction, to my mind, may be explained by the study of his own writing. I imagine that he fell foul of the received opinions on finance as he fell foul of those of the most respected authorities in science. They excited in him the passion for destructive dissection. The complexity and remoteness of much of the subject matter—especially to a mind not trained to observation as well as reflection—kindled his subtle analytical faculties. Almost before he knew it he was landed in an affirmative position, when he had meant only to support a negative one. And as when he had, with great enjoyment and to his own satisfaction, pulled to pieces the arguments of the scientists who are not religionists, he was left substantially on the side of religion, so, when he had performed the same pleasing process for the advocates of the gold standard, he was practically enlisted with the bimetallists.

It was to him, more than any other Conservative, that the co-operation of his party and the Liberal Unionists was made possible. That is one of the most remarkable, difficult, and fruitful political combinations in English history. It may not be permanent; but if it ends with this Parliament, say in five years, or even in three, it will have left a deep impress on the course of British affairs. No purely Tory Government, for example, could have followed the Venezuelan difficulty with the policy that now seems on the eve of accomplishment, of a general treaty of arbitration between the two great English-speaking nations.

Prediction as to the future of a man so interesting as Mr. Balfour is more seductive than safe. I have only set forth here some things which make him to me intensely interesting.

EDWARD CARY.



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FAMED SHIPS OF CIVIL WAR

THE third volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the Civil War," just issued by the Navy Department, contains much interesting matter relative to the operations of the cruisers of both sides for a period of nearly two years ending in December, 1865. One of the most interesting chapters is that which gives the log of the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, written by her commander, James I. Waddell. The Shenandoah was a ship-rigged screw steamer of about 1,000 tons. She was built in Glasgow in 1863, and first took the water under the name Sea King. The Confederates acquired possession of her in 1864. Her first voyage showed her to be fast under canvas. She had a lifting screw, and could steam nine knots without being pressed. Having been designed as a transport for troops, she was well suited for conversion into a vessel of war.

After being equipped in England, the Shenandoah was sent to Madeira, where Waddell joined her with his officers and a few picked men selected from the crew of the Alabama, which only recently had been destroyed by the Kearsarge. The Shenandoah carried a good-sized crew to Madeira, and Waddell expected to enlist most of the men for service under the Confederate flag, but only a few were willing to accept such service. It took him some time to secure a full crew. Waddell's instructions were to proceed to the New-Zealand whaling grounds and devastate the Yankee whaling fleet operating in those waters. He was warned not to take the vessel to England or France during the continuance of the war, because it would be doubtful whether she could again be got to sea. At that time the Confederate cruisers had been ruled out of the Continental ports of Spain, Portugal, and even Brazil.

Commander Bulloch, who issued the instructions, expressed the opinion that when Waddell had finished the work assigned to him it would be advisable to sell the Shenandoah, "either somewhere on the west coast of South America or to adventurous speculators in the Eastern seas." Bulloch's letter to Waddell displayed great familiarity with the distant parts of the globe in which the Shenandoah was expected to operate. It is significant of the deplorable state into which the Federal marine had fallen at that time as the result of the depredations of the Alabama and other foreign-built and manned cruisers, that Commander Bulloch should tell Waddell that "it is now quite the custom of Federal owners of ships and cargoes to place them under British protection."

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Waddell began operations very soon after taking command of the Shenandoah. In a report to Bulloch dated Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 25, 1865, he announced the capture and destruction of several Yankee ships. His journal thereafter is replete with references to captures. Waddell had a taste for writing, and his descriptions of his adventures in the South Seas are quite racy. Here is a sample paragraph, written just after the Shenandoah had had a trying experience with the ice floes of the arctic, whither she had gone in pursuit of the New-England whaling fleet: "Again in the North Pacific Ocean, with fine weather, and the Aleutian Islands astern, I felt an unbounded sensation of freedom on the surface of that vast expanse of water where those who can take care of ships feel at home, and when looking back in that direction where we had seen such hard and dangerous service I involuntarily breathed away dull care; and why not? The ocean had been my home for twenty years; my early ideas were associated with it and with ships. I felt no longer trammeled by iceberg, floe, or land; no longer feared to hear the masthead lookout cry 'Ice ahead!' We had run out of a gloomy vapor into a bright, cheerful, sparkling ocean, and as soon as the hot sun could thaw the frosty timbers and rigging of the craft she would be more than a match for anything she might meet under canvas."

The Shenandoah continued at sea until the November following the termination of the war. Her depredations had entailed an immense loss upon Federal shipping. Waddell finally took her into the Mersey, where she was taken possession of by the British Government. The officers and men were discharged. Waddell closes his report in these words: "The Shenandoah was actually cruising but eight months after the enemy's property, during which time she made 38 captures, an average of a fraction over 4 per month. She released six vessels on bond, and destroyed 32. She visited every ocean except the Antarctic. She was the only vessel which carried the flag around the world, and she carried it six months after the overthrow of the South. The last gun in defense of the South was fired from her deck on the 22d of June, Arctic Ocean. She ran a distance of 58,000 statute miles, and met with no serious injury. Her anchors were on her bows for eight months. She never lost a chase, and was second only to the celebrated Alabama. I claim for her officers and men a triumph over their enemies and over every obstacle, and for myself I claim having done my duty."

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A modest description by Capt. John A. Winslow of the Kearsarge of the memorable sea fight off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, between the Kearsarge and the Alabama adds to the value of this volume. Those who are familiar with the history of the navy will remember that Capt. Semmes and many members of the crew of the Alabama were picked up by the English yacht Deerhound, which acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama previous to the fight, and carried them away to England. Capt. Winslow subsequently paroled the survivors of the Alabama who were rescued by the Kearsarge's boats. Soon after Winslow's report was forwarded to the Navy Department, Secretary Welles wrote him that the department would recommend to Congress to appropriate for distribution as prize money on board the Kearsarge "the value of the Alabama." The Secretary's communication contained this paragraph: "You do not inform the department of the circumstances under which the yacht Deerhound was permitted to act as a tender to the Alabama, and carry off, under your guns, the pirate Captain and his First Lieutenant and many of his crew. I notice by the last mail from England that it is reported you have paroled the foreign pirates captured on board the Alabama. I trust you have not committed this error of judgment. They should be held at every sacrifice."

In replying to this note, Capt. Winslow referred to the contracted quarters on the Kearsarge and to the impossibility of stowing the crew of the Alabama, and also to the importance of placing the Kearsarge in fighting condition again as soon as possible in order to watch the rebel cruiser Florida, then in the British Channel, and the Yeddo and Rappahannock, two more cruisers, which were about ready for sea. In these circumstances and in the absence of another American vessel to which the prisoners might be transshipped, Capt. Winslow felt it his duty to parole the men.

Under date of July 12, 1864, Secretary Welles made this reply to his report: "Your efforts in the cause of humanity in striving to rescue these men, most of them aliens, who have under their ignoble leader, himself a deserter from our service and a traitor to our flag, been for nearly two years making piratical war on unarmed merchantmen, are rightly appreciated. It is to be regretted that the confidence and generous sympathy which you exercised, and which would actuate all honorable minds under similar circumstances, should have been so requited and abused by the persons on board the Deerhound, an English vessel of the Royal Yacht Squadron. That the wretched commander of the sunken corsair should have resorted to any dishonorable means to escape after his surrender; that he should have thrown overboard the sword that was no longer his; that, before encountering an armed antagonist, the mercenary rover should have removed the chronometers and other plunder stolen from peaceful commerce, are not matters of surprise, for each act is characteristic of one who has been false to his country and flag. You could not have expected, however, that gentlemen, or those claiming to be gentlemen, would on such an occasion act in bad faith, and that, having been called upon or permitted to assist in rescuing persons or property which have been surrendered to you, would run away with either. It is now evident that your confidence in the Deerhound and the persons connected with her was misplaced.

"In paroling the prisoners, however, you committed a grave error. The Alabama was an English-built vessel, armed and manned by Englishmen; has never had any other than an English register; has never sailed under any recognized national flag since she left the shores of England; has never visited any port of North America, and her career of devastation since she went forth from England is one that does not entitle those of her crew who were captured to be paroled. This department expressly disavows that act. Extreme caution must be exercised that we in no way change the character of this English-built and English-manned, if not English-owned, vessel, or relieve those who may be implicated in sending forth this robber upon the seas from any responsibility to which they may be liable for the outrages she has committed."

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Mr. John Lancaster, owner of the yacht Deerhound, took exception to the criticisms levied on him by reason of his speedy departure from the scene of the battle with Semmes and others of the Alabama's company, and wrote an ingenuous letter to The London Times defending his action. He said that he had the earnest request of Capt. Winslow to rescue as many of the men who were in the water as he could lay hold of, but that the request was not coupled with any stipulation to the effect that he should deliver up the rescued men to Winslow. As to his legal right to take away Semmes and the others, he said: "I have been educated in the belief that an English ship is English territory, and I am therefore unable even now to discover why I was more bound to surrender the people of the Alabama whom I had on board my yacht than the owner of a garden on the south coast of England would have been if they had swum to such a place and landed there, or than the Mayor of Southampton was when they were lodging in that city, or than the British Government is now that it is known that they are somewhere in England." Lancaster said further that he was not aware then or at the time of writing that the men whom he saved were or ever had been Winslow's prisoners. "I can only say," Mr. Lancaster added, "that it is new doctrine to me that when one ship sinks another in warfare the crew of the sunken ship are debarred from swimming for their lives and seeking refuge wherever they can find it, and it is a doctrine which I shall not accept, unless backed by better authority than that of the master of the Kearsarge."

Lancaster received the thanks of the Confederate Congress and of Jefferson Davis for rescuing Semmes and other survivors of the Alabama.

Why Cecil Rhodes Failed.

From The London Chronicle.

No Englishman worthy of the name can desire success for the method by which the gold and diamond kings of South Africa have worked in a few short years of manipulation of the political machine. Mr. Rhodes is a "smart" man, but he has never in his public life reckoned with some great human factors. Men do not all have their price; the money power is not everything; justice, good faith, simplicity, honor, count heavily when the sum and the end of life have to be taken into account. What he has sown he has reaped; and it is our hope for South Africa that, having gathered in the whirlwind, it will now prepare for a different harvest.

Fatal Accidents to Aeronauts.

From The Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.

Within the last two weeks five fatalities have attended balloon ascensions, and it seems almost time for legislative enactments prohibiting these foolhardy undertakings, the only source of attraction to which is the real danger attending them.

FOR A SAMOAN COMIC OPERA.

A fit subject for the libretto of a comic opera is found in the condition of Samoa, which is to-day under the joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. Excellent laws are passed by King Malieto, but the trouble is the general inhabitants of the island take no notice of them. According to J. H. Mulligan, late Consul General at Apia, the tripartite treaty is not considered a success. There is too much friction. It is said before any step can be taken the three representatives of the respective Governments joining in the protectorate must unite, and oftentimes references must be made to powers on the other side of the globe. The following is culled from Mr. Mulligan's very long report:

"A recognized and reigning King is dependent for his support on the voluntary contributions—the charity, in fact—of that portion of his family or tribe who adhere to him, while foreign officers of his Government enjoy salaries from his revenues far in excess of the value of services performed. When a pittance of his nominal salary, long in arrears, is doled out to him, it comes through the hands of a foreign official, who exercises his pleasure to pay or withhold. His lawful wife is in no sense a Queen, nor more entitled to consideration than the half-clad woman who flies back and forth along the beaches. A straggling village within and part of the kingdom levies import and export duties on every dollar's worth of merchandise brought into or shipped out of the kingdom, leaving out of its revenues to the kingdom barely enough to pay the most meagre expenses and the salaries of foreign officials.

"All the machinery of Government—perhaps it is not too much to say of several Governments—is in active operation within the precincts of this little town. The guns of great men-of-war year in and year out frown ominously upon the shore in support of the Government and the law which does not exist within their effective range; and yet an offender within half a dozen miles of the seat of so many authorities defies the processes of the Court and rebuffs the power of the invalided Government. In the midst of all, white-clad messengers of Crown and Consul flit to and fro along the blazing beach, the bearers of imposing envelopes, in which are covered the stately communications that round out the measures of time in this kindergarten of diplomacy.

"In the meantime, no clearing is made, no plantation is extended. The country which, at best under its many disadvantages, needs all the stimulus of peace, all the security that Government can assure, visibly languishes. There is no immigration, influx of capital, or suggestion of enterprise. All wait for that undefined something—that change which is to come—wait as they have waited for thirty years; wait for the abrogation of the treaty, as they and their fathers waited for its coming."

Prizes for Writers of "Moral" Books.

The Académie Française has just been authorized to accept another legacy of 100,000f., the interest of which is to be employed for prizes awarded to the authors of "moral works." The Débats points out that the French Academy is already extremely rich in similar donations, and that even now it has a difficulty in awarding these prizes properly.

If the habit of leaving money for that purpose should continue much longer, there will, this journal thinks, be a prize for every moral book published in France.

The writer of the article does not approve of the method of distributing these prizes, which generally amount to from 500f. to 1,000f. That, he contends, is scarcely an encouragement, and he proposes that the prizes should, so to say, be clubbed together so as to make from 5,000f. to 10,000f. By that means authors would be encouraged to produce really superior works.

Blue Laws.

From The Baltimore American.

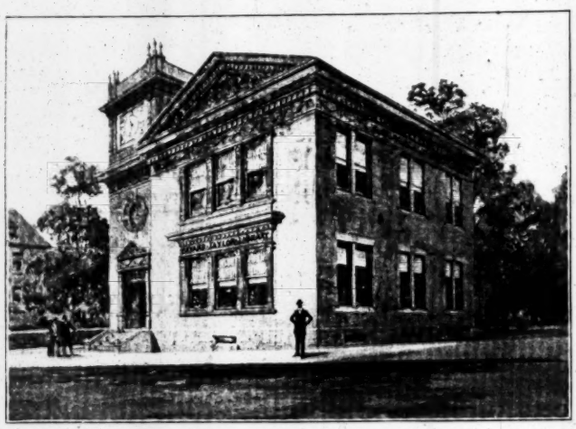
Blue laws failed of their missionary object in their own day; their application in these times simply results in inconveniences to the few and irreverent hilarity in the many.

BAYARD TAYLOR LIBRARY

KENNETT SQUARE, Penn., the birthplace of Bayard Taylor, poet, traveler, and diplomat, will dedicate her new library in his memory on Thursday, Sept. 17. The Bayard Taylor Memorial Library Association is pardonably proud of the handsome edifice which is indeed a noble monument to the famous man of letters. It stands on Broad Street, near State, and is built of brick on heavy granite foundations.

The building is 40 by 60 feet. On the first floor there are a reading room, a library, and an office, each divided by yellow pine woodwork and glass. The stairway, a piece of artistic work in oak, leads to the second floor, containing a hall for lectures, &c. The building is supplied with numerous large windows, heavy oak doors, and the walls are sand finished. The cost of the building, heated and furnished, will be $7,000. Charles Balderston of Philadelphia is the architect of the building.

The association is chartered, and is composed of these citizens: President—William W. Polk; Treasurer—D. Duer Phillips; Secretary—William F. Wickersham; Trustees—W. W. Polk, D. D. Phillips, W. F. Wickersham, S. Jones Phillips, Edward Swayne, M. P. Barnard, Joseph S. Heald, John L. Balderston, and C. J. Pennock.



The Bayard Taylor Memorial Library Building at Kennett Square, Penn.

In the library there is an admirable bust of Taylor by Marshall Swayne. It was made prior to his going to Germany as United States Minister. The bust some years ago was on exhibition in the Unicorn Block, which is erected partially on the site of the old Unicorn Tavern mentioned in "The Story of Kennett." A few hundred books compose the library. It is expected that several prominent men will take part in the dedication. Mrs. Bayard Taylor will be present.

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Bayard Taylor, son of Joseph and Rebecca Taylor, was born in Kennett Square Jan. 11, 1825. The stone house, then one of the old landmarks of Kennett, in which Taylor was born was destroyed by fire about twenty years ago. He received his education in Kennett, and at more advanced schools at West Chester and Unionville. His first school teacher was Ruth Ann Chambers. Taylor's inclination to write was noticeable before he had passed his fifteenth year. Referring to this, Joseph J. Lewis said of Taylor's schoolboy period:

"On one occasion he, in company with several other boys, made a holiday excursion to the Brandywine battleground, and after a tramp of some twenty-odd miles returned to Unionville. Most of the company were footsore and weary almost to exhaustion. Bayard enjoyed the day's ramble more than some of his companions, and, instead of deprecating the curiosity that had led him such a chase and groaning over his fatigue, he wrote a sprightly account of the day's adventure, which was deemed worthy of publication, and appeared in one of the county newspapers. This is the first effort at narration of travel and description of natural scenery on his part that I know of, and is of no particular importance, except that it shows the bent of his mind at a very early age. This was in March, 1840, when he was just turned of fifteen. Prior to that date, but how long prior I am not informed, he began to write verses."

When seventeen, Bayard wanted to learn the trade of a printer. At that day the leading weekly in Chester County was The Village Record, issued by Henry S. Evans, at West Chester, the county seat. But Taylor did not relish the details of the trade, and frequently, rather than set type, would make sketches, write verses, and read books of travel. Some years before Taylor entered the newspaper office he read "The Tourist in Europe," by G. P. Putnam. The desire to wander among the cities of the old country increased, and to a few friends he stated his intention to go abroad. His employer, Mr. Evans, granted a release from his apprenticeship. Taylor was financially assisted by a number of publishers to the sum of about $140. His journeyings abroad were full of interest, and in 1846 he published his "Views Afoot; or, Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff."

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In 1846 Bayard Taylor engaged with Frederick E. Foster in the publication of The Phoenixville Pioneer. The paper never paid, and about 1848 Taylor quit the venture and joined the editorial staff of The New-York Tribune. When twenty-five, Taylor married Mary Agnew, the love of his tender years. This was Oct. 24, 1850. On the 20th of the following December she died, and was buried in Longwood Cemetery, near her old home. Seven years later he married Marie Hansen, daughter of a German astronomer.

Bayard Taylor's death occurred at Berlin, Prussia, Dec. 19, 1878, while United States Minister to Germany. The body was brought to New-York in March, 1879, and conveyed to Cedarcroft, the fine mansion Taylor had erected near Kennett. On March 15 the funeral services were held. The Rev. Dr. William H. Furness conducted the services. The pall bearers were Dr. Franklin Taylor, J. Taylor Ganse, Jacob P. Cox, James M. Phillips, Marshall Swayne, Edward P. Needles, Whitelaw Reid, E. C. Stedman, R. H. Stoddard, and George H. Boker. Those who took part in the ceremonies at the grave in Longwood Cemetery were Dr. Furness, the Rev. H. N. Powers, and E. C. Stedman. One of the most beautiful features at the grave was the rendering of a burial ode composed by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtz of Chester County by a chorus. A verse follows:

Carried most lovingly over the sea,
Bring we our offering, Longwood, to thee;
Wanderings over and full garlands won,
Rev'rently bring we the dust of thy son.

In 1882 a monument was erected over the grave of the poet at Longwood. It is of gray Indiana limestone in the shape of an antique Grecian altar. On the drum of it is the poet's portrait in bronze relief, the work of Launt Thompson. It is half encircled by a wreath of bay and oak, underneath which is the name: "Bayard Taylor, A. Jan. 11, 1825. O. Dec. 19, 1878."

On the reverse side is the following quotation from the poet's own production, "Prince Deukalion":

For life, whose source not here began,
Must fill the utmost sphere of man,
And, so expanding, lifted be
Along the line of God's decree,
To find in endless growth all good,
In endless toil beatitude.

Over these lines is a butterfly in relief. On the frieze, surmounted by a plain cornice, the following is carved: "He being dead yet speaketh."—Hebrews xi., 4. The other graves in the lot are those of the poet's first wife, his aged parents, and his brave brother, Col. Fred Taylor of the famous Bucktail Rifles, who fell at Gettysburg while leading his regiment on July 2, 1863.

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Bayard Taylor's life was far from an idle one. His published works are forty-one in number. He edited several volumes of travel for publishers, and he wrote continuously for magazines and reviews. His most popular novels are "Hannah Thurston" (1863) and "The Story of Kennett," (1866.) Both have been translated into German by the author's wife, Mrs. Marie Taylor. His first

Bayard Taylor.

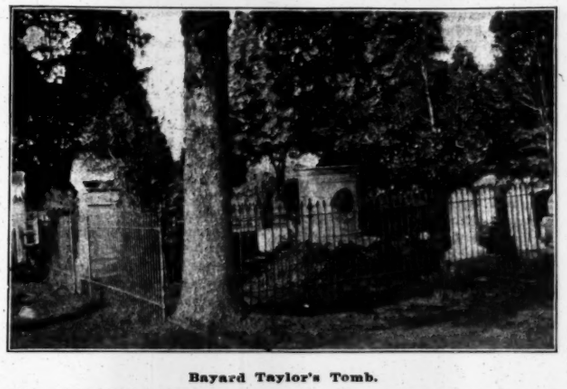
work, "Ximena; or, The Battle of the Sierra Morena, and Other Poems," was sent to the press when he was twenty years of age. J. J. Lewis refers to it as follows:

"'Ximena' is a story of the thirteenth century, in verse, and its interest mainly centres on the incidents of the celebrated battle of the Sierra Morena between the soldiers of the Crescent and the Cross. The battle scene is vividly described, and while there are passages that will not bear close criticism, there are others of much lyrical beauty. The little volume was printed by Herman Hooker, in Philadelphia. Master Taylor was obliged to revise the proof sheets; and, not being flush of funds, he performed his journeys for that purpose to and from the city, a distance of twenty-four miles, on foot, making up for lost time in the office (The Village Record, newspaper,) by working out of ordinary hours.

"The edition published was not large. The anticipations of the young author were moderate, and they were more than equaled by the result. The book sold readily, especially among his neighbors in Chester County, and the profits were to him of some moment. The attention, however, which the book attracted to Taylor himself and the interest which it excited in his success were of more importance to him than the profits."

Of Taylor it is related that on completing "Ximena" he read the manuscript to three prominent citizens—John Hickman, Washington Townsend, and George W. Pearce—to secure their opinion.

Cedarcroft, the handsome home Taylor erected some years before his death, north of Kennett, is one of the most pretentious in this part of the State. There he entertained with Chester County hospitality his rural neighbors and his lettered friends from distant cities. The estate is now owned by Mrs. Frances Barrington. Near by is a clump of chestnuts, beneath whose limbs treasure hunters have searched for gold. Tradition runs that Sandy Flash, the bold highwayman in "The Story of Kennett," buried there his ill-gotten wealth.



Bayard Taylor's Tomb.

PULQUE IN PIGSKINS.

No drink has a stronger hold on any nation than pulque has on the Mexicans. By Mexicans is meant all classes in Mexico, "native and to the manner born," other than the full-blooded Spaniards. Those of Spanish descent use champagne, claret, sherry, and other imported wines. Among the peons, men, women, and children drink pulque with the same freedom as water is used in the United States. Pulque and jealousy cause more wounds, bruises, and deaths in Mexico than all the wars waged on its soil.

Before the pulque plant offers its juice to humanity, it must have attained an age of from eight to eleven years. Its producing life is about five months, and each plant is supposed to yield from 125 to 160 gallons of liquor within that time. The outlay on each plant up to maturity is calculated generally at about $2, and the return from $7 to $10, according to the size of the plant. The immense fields within a radius of seventy-five miles of the City of Mexico are planted and cultivated with great care and precision, as there is nothing grown in Mexico that pays better than pulque. Fields of it present an attractive appearance, laid off in almost geometrical regularity, extending almost beyond the vision, until the rows seem to concentrate into one plant and one point at the extreme end.

The plants are wholly independent of rain and storm, and are of a beautiful deep-green color. It is worth a trip to Mexico, says United States Consul Thomas F. Crittenden, to see pulque plantations, the preparation of the outflow for market, and its daily introduction into the City of Mexico by special trainloads in "barricas," or large tierces, and by "cuercos de pulque," or pigskins filled with the liquid. It is said that $1,000 a day is paid for freight on the special trains for transporting this liquor into Mexico City. The tax on pulque is collected at the "garritas," or gates, before its admission to the city, and then the liquor is distributed in the barricas and pigskins on special cars held in readiness for that purpose. Nothing presents a more ridiculous appearance than one of these pigskins, containing about twenty gallons, when being taken around and through the city, the legs sticking out, full to the toes, with the liquor, and even its tail presents its wonted curl when filled. This is a convenient mode of handling the pulque, as by simply removing the string from one of the feet the contents are soon drawn.

It is said that Xochiti, a Toltec woman, revealed to her race in the eleventh century the method of extracting from the pulque plant this drink, which has been ever since both the delight and the curse of the Mexicans.

Court Diversions.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

There is some gratification in observing an occasional fist fight among practitioners at the local bar, for it shows that attorneys can break away from the fetters of technicality.

Emil Zola.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DAUDET'S RECOLLECTIONS.

THIRTY YEARS OF PARIS AND OF MY LITERARY LIFE. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A LITERARY MAN. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

M Daudet's two volumes of recollections, with separate titles that scarcely disclose any reason why one title could not have embraced both series, are not wholly new. The translation was recently made, as we understand it, but the papers saw the light many years since in periodicals and newspapers, chiefly Russian. But, of course, the illustrations by Montegut, Myrbach, Rossi, Bielero, and Picard are new; moreover, they are mainly good, although the one of Tourgueneff, Page 334 of "Thirty Years of Paris," shows an unduly attenuated right leg.

Daudet went up to Paris from Languedoc, where he had been an usher in a school, and went to seek his fortune. He had an elder brother in Paris serving as secretary at 75f. a month to an old man who was writing his memoirs, and Daudet thought this brother rich, as well he might have done, since he had arrived in the great city with only 40 sous in his pocket. The brother took him to his own dwelling place among a crowd of students, where was then living a man destined to renown—Leon Gambetta. Gambetta was already an important personality in that place. For one thing, the paternal resources were bestowed upon him to the extent of 300f. a month; but in other ways he "reigned supreme over the mass of his comrades." He rejoiced in life and in talk, and "loquacious Roman grafted on a Gallic stock" that he was "he made even the windowpanes vibrate with the noise of his thundering eloquence."

Daudet was thus introduced to a life he had never known before, and from it he doubtless received an impulse to rise among men. He cannot imagine any one who "ever began his career in destitution more complete" than his. He knew no one but his brother; he was short-sighted, awkward, and timid. But from contact with Gambetta and his followers he was fired with an ambition to be famous. Forgetting his poverty and privations, he began to write one Christmas eve by the light of a candle while he "heard from below the noisy festivities of the students," among whom dominated the voice of Gambetta.

Daudet's literary ambitions brought him soon to the shop of Villemessant, and compelled him to appear in his first dress coat, the story of which, as related here, is not as new to us as some of the other chapters. Rochefort, then a clerk, he got to know, and saw he was not a man long to remain a clerk. He was "very thin, wore a wretched black coat, which was much too tight," and was remarkable for his "head of hair standing erect and bristly above the forehead almost too large, at one and the same time an abode for neuralgia and a reservoir of enthusiasm." Flaubert he soon met, and then Zola, Goncourt, and Tourgueneff, and many were the dinners these choice spirits had together.

In those days Daudet's books were selling by the thousands, but somewhat sadly would Zola say of his own and the others: "Our books will never sell." Times indeed have changed, what with works by Zola running into a hundred editions. Daudet first met Tourgueneff at Flaubert's house, and describes him as a tall old man, with a snow-white beard, who, as Daudet entered, "raised and uncoiled himself like a boa constrictor, with great, astonished eyes, from the pile of cushions." At the dinners of the four authors Flaubert and Zola would sit in their shirt sleeves, while Tourgueneff liked to lounge on a divan. Each had a favorite dish. Flaubert "must have Normandy butter and stewed Rouen ducks." Goncourt, "exotic and refined, demanded preserved ginger." Zola wanted "sea urchins and cockles," and Tourgueneff "enjoyed his caviare."

The final paragraph in "Thirty Years of Paris" contains a singular bit of unpleasantness. Tourgueneff, in his "Souvenirs," criticised Daudet, who represents him as saying: "As an author, I am beneath all criticism; as a man, I am the lowest of my kind." But nothing unkind escapes Daudet. "I can see him in my house, at my table, gentle, affectionate, kissing my children," he writes. "I have in my possession many exquisite, warm-hearted letters from him. And this was what lay beneath that kindly smile! Good heavens! how strange life is."

Several chapters are devoted to circumstances connected with Daudet's own books—the writing of them and incidents that grew out of their publication. He wrote "Fromont" because he foresaw that Parisians would soon tire of what he had already written, and he must take to new ground. The ground he chose was familiar to him. He was the son of a manufacturer, and knew the life he set out to represent. He had "more models than enough, and all in my own family." Sidonie was an actual person, and so was the poor home of her parents; but she "was not so vile as I have drawn her." Risler is "a recollection of my childhood," having been employed by his father, and Delobelle "lived near to me." The book was written amid scenes which it describes, in a study which, "with its large, light windows, looked out on the fresh green and the darkened trellis of a garden." The very dinner where Risler and Sigismond had after they were ruined Daudet had eaten in duplicate with his wife and child.

His "Tartarin" led to curious experiences. A man from Tarascon actually tried to seek him out in order to do him bodily harm. In the town itself his books are prohibited in the libraries and are not even to be found at the railway book stalls. Whenever Daudet passes through the place he feels "ill at ease," and "longs to whisk past that station." Tarascon, however, is not the real scene of the events described as ocurring there. That scene is five or six leagues away, on the other side of the Rhône. He chose the name because of its fine, sonorous roll, giving it the "triumphant war cry of an Apache warrior."

ART IN GREECE AND THE EAST.

A HISTORY OF GREEK ART, with an Introductory Chapter on Art in Egypt and Mesopotamia. By F. B. Tarbell, Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Chicago. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. The Chautauqua Century Press. New-York, 150 Fifth Avenue.

The tone and aim of this Chautauquan textbook are in a small way a sign of the times. The Chautauqua Circle is now so well known as to need no description. It is intended for the many, not the few, and for those who feel themselves incompetent or disinclined to direct their reading, yet are praiseworthily anxious to improve the mind, that intellectual instrument of which Henry James wrote long ago that a man's supreme use in the world is to master it and play it in perfection. To readers of this class Prof. Tarbell addresses himself as follows:

This book has been written in the conviction that the greatest of all motives for studying art, the motive which is and ought to be strongest in most people, is the desire to become acquainted with beautiful and noble things, the things that "soothe the cares and lift the thoughts of man." The historical method of treatment has been adopted as a matter of course; but the emphasis is not laid upon the historical aspects of the subject. The chief aim has been to present characteristic specimens of the finest Greek work that has been preserved to us and to suggest how they may be intelligently enjoyed. Fortunate they who can carry their studies further, with the help of less elementary handbooks, of photographs, of casts, or, best of all, of the original monuments.

Considering the inevitable limitation of space and the still more trying limitation of the necessity of assuming that the reader knows not the name of Phidias and needs reassuring as to the innocence of the nudity characteristic of Greek statues, Prof. Tarbell has carried out his idea with much felicity and good judgment. The text does not pretend to infallible accuracy, but it follows the lines of modern investigation, and, with Perrot and Chipiez, Furtwängler, &c., for guides, the result cannot be seriously misleading. The illustrations are taken in part from photographs and in part from other publications. They are much superior to the average illustrations found in the cheaper textbooks.

Where a hundred will read the text and study the reproductions with only the idea of furnishing an empty corner of their mind in the latest and most approved style, there will be one perhaps who will catch from the imperfect outline given them a suggestion of the rich ancient world in the grave and noble simplicity of its artistic conceptions, will feel the inspiration of the lost ideal, and will at least help to raise our own standard of art above the level with which the most of us are too content. With even some such meagre success as this, the author may well feel that his conscientious and dignified effort in the right direction has been worth while.

LAST YEAR'S CHESS GAMES.

THE HASTINGS CHESS TOURNAMENT. 1895. Edited by Horace F. Cheshire. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This handsome volume, with its many portraits of illustrious chess players, contains the authorized account of the 250 games played in August of last year at Hastings, England, and the annotations of the plays as made by Messrs. Pillsbury, Lasker, Tarrasch, Steinitz, Schiffers, Teichmann, Bardeleben, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Tinsley, Mason, and Albin, all well-recognized and accredited champions and exponents of the noble art.

The value of the volume is a double one. Not alone is it a record of a remarkable series of matches, with wise dissertations on the many plays, but it explains how a tournament is to be properly carried out, all the rules governing it being printed. To the name of each distinguished player a short biography has been added.

The matter of the time limit is thus precised: "Thirty moves for the first two hours and fifteen moves per hour afterward. The player who exceeds the time will forfeit his game, which will be scored as won by his opponent." We do not know whether this rule was carried out in a rigorous sense, because we read that one of the players considered a final move, which was the crucial one in his game, for "one whole hour."

Such innovations as were introduced by the Managing Committee are fully presented. Pretty generally, however, the method of the games followed the revised international code. The analysis of the games was properly allotted to others than the contestants in a match, and so these comments are excellent. Here are little bits of descriptions of the ways of players, the first place being given to Harry H. Pillsbury, the victor: "His style of play is energetic, free from fads, and correct. While looking carefully after his defense, he is always pressing forward for a chance to win, which he is very quick to detect. The openings are thoroughly known, and his fearless middle-game manoeuvring is superb." Tschigorin, the Russian, a great player, is thus described: "His style is quite old school, brilliantly attacking, and ever toward the king. He is probably the greatest master of the king's side attack, and rarely plays dull games. His chief energy is thrown into the middle of the game, rather than the opening." When he becomes excited he is "quite fierce," and, with his flushed face, seems as "if he could look right through the table."

Perhaps of all players, Carl Schlechter, the chess editor of the Allgemeine Sport Zeitung, is the most original. You always find a surprise or a series of them in the study of his games. He has the talent of knowing how to make a drawn game—if that is an accomplishment. J. H. Blackburne, who once had a contest with Morphy, has a reputation for never forgetting anything which has been worked out on a chess board. He can play ten games of chess simultaneously, and blindfolded at that, and as a composer of problems has few equals.

MIDDAY FOOD.

FIFTY LUNCHEONS. By A. Kenney-Herbert, (Wyvern.) New-York: Edward Arnold.

Wyvern's savory reputation in England is well established, and the author's "Common-Sense Cookery for English Households" is a trustworthy book. In "Fifty Luncheons," the "pièces montées," the lumbering brawns, the monumental, raised pies, are all eliminated. The gentler art of producing a half-way subsistence between breakfast and dinner is also set forth. We do not mean to imply that the habitual luncher is a person with a misplaced appetite, or in the condition of that unhappy wanderer who was always crossing a bridge and never putting his foot on either shore.

It may be said that there are no special luncheon dishes that are sacred to middle-day feeding. Perhaps the housekeeper who understands the poetry of the thing will eschew heavy dishes for luncheon, and, above all, will never put on the table any great quantity. Enough to go round is ample. "To cut and come again" is not within the ethics of a luncheon.

We really feel indebted to Wyvern for a study of the curry. There is one component of this article which is always omitted in the United States, and that thing is shredded cocoanut. One should use it desiccated, and add to it pounded sweet almonds. He should take one and a half tablespoonfuls of the cocoanut and one of the almonds, and infuse them in just sufficient boiling water to make a thin paste. When the curry is half cooked he should pour into it this mixture—and remember that the curry wants mutton or chicken, and that to make a curry with beef is a misdemeanor.

Wyvern translates his elegant French titles for delectable dishes into sober English; as "Petite crêmes à la Dieppoise," is an Anglo-Saxon "Little fish creams with shrimp sauce." Whether "Morue salée à la bonne femme" be picked-up codfish or "Cape Cod turkey, Nantucket fashion" we do not know, but the excellence of all the dishes remains the same.

HOUSSAYE'S YOUTH.

SOUVENIRS DE JEUNESSE. 1830-1850. Par Arsène Houssaye. 8vo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 75 cents.

Such a thorough Parisian was Arsène Houssaye that his biographers, if he ever has any, will be obliged to begin the story of his life by declaring that he was not born at the place of his nativity. And this will be quite true, for though he came into the world at Laon, he really began to live and to feel himself at home only after reaching the city which, in those days even more than now, was France.

Too young by three or four years to have been in 1830 one of the marvelous group whose work made that date an epoch in French literary history, Houssaye soon came to know intimately all the Romanticists, great and small. Just how many of them knew him is another question, unkind to ask and difficult to answer. Man of talent as he was, and artist by every instinct if not by every achievement, he followed closely after these men of genius, not infrequently keeping step with them, at each opportunity pressing his way into their ranks, and devoting all his powers to the attainment of recognition as one of their number.

He never quite succeeded in accomplishing this far from unworthy ambition; on the other hand, he did not altogether fail. For though not a Banville, a Musset, or even a Gérard de Nerval, and

infinitely less than a Hugo, a Gautier, or an Alfred de Vigny, yet did Arsène Houssaye instantly recognize and always appreciate the high privilege of association with them. Conscious, doubtless, that in this association lay his one chance for remembrance, he made these men, their work, their experiences, and their influence on their time the matériel for book after book. A lesser man might have been imbittered at finding himself relegated to the position of a satellite—shining by reflected light; a somewhat greater man might have exhausted his strength in a long fight to win for talent the rewards of genius. Houssaye avoided both dangers, and bettered Emerson's advice by hitching his wagons, not to a star, but to many stars.

This posthumous volume of youthful memories, like so many of its predecessors, is thus attached. Its high interest is due to that fact, and to that fact will be due its preservation long after unnumbered books of far greater originality shall have been forgotten. For in these pages are drawn with not less skill than sympathy sketches of men and women in whom the world's interest is keen and untiring. They are pictures from life, not the less, but the more, accurate because idealized by the painter's warm and sincere enthusiasm for his work and by his limitless admiration, approaching reverent devotion, for his subjects. Here are to be found direct glimpses of Sainte-Beuve, Jules Janin, George Sand, Dr. Véron, Edouard Thierry, Mme. de Girardin, Hugo, Lamartine, Scribe, Dumas, the Countess de Castellane, Henri de Latouche, the "Lizette" of Béranger, Chopin, Alfred de Vigny, Etienne Eggis, and dozens more. It is all valuable, as well as admirable, to the student of that strange, glorious time, for though Houssaye did not disdain to gather the flowers he found growing in the wheat field of his memory, yet he reaped the ripe grain, too. Broader-minded than many of his idols, he did not find it necessary to sneer at Lamartine or to deride Scribe as preparation for the lauding of Romanticism's heroes and heroines. And he always writes good French, not of the grand style, to be sure, but vivid, swift, lucid, shot with gleams of humor, of fancy, and of practical wisdom—real French, that is, at once delightful to read and worthy of study by all who understand and therefore love that language, at once the most beautiful, the most expressive, and the most pure that is spoken by living men.

FICTION OLD AND NEW.

MARCH HARES. By Harold Frederic, author of "In the Valley," "The Damnation of Theron Ware," &c. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co

The title of this little sky-blue volume, though remarkably felicitous, gives to the casual reader but little idea of the story. The two Hares first introduced find each other on the familiar stage of Westminster Bridge. The gentleman, for such he believes himself, has reached his thirtieth birthday, and has done none of the great things promised by his youth—a state of affairs which cannot be said to isolate him among his kind. He is a Scotchman, and fills a peculiar chair in a Scotch college; he has much learning, and is fond of drink. He thinks of drowning himself, but abjures this commonplace solution of his problem before the second Hare of the primrose-yellow locks appears upon the scene, although later on in some slight confusion of mind he is inclined to ascribe his salvation to her timely interruption. She wears a gay waist and shabby shoes, and after making her acquaintance in the incidental manner proper to Westminster Bridge, he suggests that they shall pretend it is her birthday as well as his, and celebrate it. This they do after a fashion, in which food, drink, and clothes are most artistically blended. It is out of this celebration that the real story—a not very probable one—of entangled relationships grows.

Mr. Frederic has mastered an admirable style; the plain, succinct style of George Moore's realism at its best, as in "Esther Waters," enlivened by the play of a decidedly individual fancy. It is a style, however, that demands uncommon power of construction, as it leaves bare to the eye every fault in the framework. One rather grudges the waste of so much power upon so slight an edifice as the plot underlying the style in "March Hares." The very remarkable Americans who are in the Standard Oil are less to Mr. Frederic's credit than Vestalia and Mosscrop. They smack too much of the conventional American abroad—and this is not what one expects of Mr. Frederic. Counting out the extravagances that are in a measure accounted for by the book's title, one must feel that "March Hares" promises an excellent work for the future, and provides a considerable amount of entertainment in the present.

MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY. By Capt. Marryat. Illustrated by Fred Pegram. With an introduction by David Hannay. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Hannay is of the opinion that "Midshipman Easy" is the "most gay" of Marryat's stories, ranking "Peter Simple" as the best. It depends a great deal, perhaps, upon the mood of the reader. Probably many who have renewed their acquaintance with Marryat, after a long interval in which the remembrance of boyish delight caused by his books has slowly dimmed, have found "The Naval Officer" much better stuff than they fancied, in spite of its coarseness, and would be inclined to rank that crude but spirited and sometimes wonderfully real narrative as both the best and the gayest of its author's works. He had not quite "got his gait" in "The Naval Officer," and the measurable skill in plot building and intrigue weaving which characterizes some of his other sea stories and his single dry-land romance, "Japhet," is missing in it. But it is largely an exact record of personal impressions, and there are bits of description in it that have the simplicity and almost the verity of Defoe.

Plotmaking, for that matter, never became Marryat's best hold. The story of "Mr. Midshipman Easy" is all very unreal, with the exception, perhaps, of the descriptions of the storm and one or two seafights, quite apart from the extravagance of the central personage, who, as Mr. Hannay observes, is such a midshipman as there never was in this world. Mr. Hannay infers that "Don Quixote" was the inspiration of this story of the youngster who set out to make the world believe all men were born equal, and took to the sea because he thought equality was sure to rule there; and he commends the work as an example of "the right way of using the old so as to make it new," in comparing it with Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," in which an attempt was made to adapt the mere machinery of Cervantes to an English tale.

After the thirty years or so in which it has remained in one's memory as a humorous idea, Jack's three-cornered duel seems rather forced fun, but the spirit of the incidents at Tetuan which involve the British Vice Consul and his sister, Captain Hogg, Gascoigne, Azar, and Abdel Faza still seem sprightly enough to be put to good use by a comic dramatist, while Jack's adventures in the garb of the devil are amusing, and the account of the uprising of the galley slaves is spirited romance. Mr. Pegram's pictures are generally very good, but he certainly justifies Mr. Oxbelly's good opinion of himself by making him only a moderately stout gentleman.

YOUR LITTLE BROTHER JAMES. By Caroline H. Pemberton: The Recorder Book Press. Stamford, N. Y.

Poor little Jimmy defied cold, hunger, whooping cough, measles, and even long-continued and heartless neglect. No cart ever was built, no trolley run, that could break Jimmy's neck. As for his father, nobody ever knew who he was, and his mother—she was a drunken beast and worse. It might have been with Jimmy a case of heredity and environment. The first we may not exactly help, Weissmann notwithstanding, but environment is something else. So poor Jimmy had to take to the streets to live, and he lied and he stole. An object of any value in a house he only considered as something to be "hocked," that is, pawned. Often and often Jimmy was put in an asylum, and then he went from bad to worse.

Do those who read of the many city charities understand how much good is done by a society that tries its best to wean children from vice by change of their surroundings? Jimmy might have turned out in time to be a murderer, but by a miracle he was saved. He was sent to some honest, simple, God-fearing country people, a farmer and his wife. It was not easy at first to turn him away from the crooked path. It was kindness that at last convinced him that his ways were bad. And so to-day the worst boy in the street may become an honest man.

This little story Miss Pemberton tells with great naturalness and simplicity, for to redress the wrongs of "the neglected" is the sole aim of the author.

LITERARY NOTES.

—To the Riverside Literature Series Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have added Longfellow's "Evangeline," Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair" and "True Stories from New-England History," and Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal, and Other Poems."

—Dean Farrar's work "The Bible; What It Is and What It Is Not," which has long been in preparation, is now in press.

—Thomas Hardy a few years ago published a short story called "The Pursuit of the Well Beloved," which he is thinking of expanding into a novel.

—A complete novel, which was found among the papers of William Carleton, the Irish novelist, will be published this Autumn in London. Its title is "Ann Cosgrove," and it deals largely with the relations between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics of the North of Ireland. The descriptions given of revival meetings are said to be particularly good.

—George Meredith's last novel, "The Amazing Marriage," is said to have had a larger sale, considering the time it has been out, than any of his other stories. "Richard Feverel," his most popular work, did not have an equal circulation within the same time.

—A formidable catalogue is the one issued by the American Publishers' Corporation, giving lists of its book plates. The books are classified, with an index to the classes. There are over 100 pages of the catalogue, and the lists are printed in small type.

—What the publishers describe as "the cheapest Shakespeare ever issued" has just appeared in London. It is called the Falstaff edition, has 1,100 pages, and is sold for 3s. 6d.

—The September number of The Art Amateur contains an exceptionally good variety of original matter pertaining to art in the household. Conducted, as this periodical is, with sound ideas of decoration and appreciation of art in other and larger directions, it comes to its readers as a useful and entertaining magazine.

—Thomas Whittaker's announcements for the Fall season include the following: "Historic Churches of Paris," by Walter F. Lonergan, illustrated by Brinsley S. Le Fanu; "Tudor Queens and Princesses," by Sarah Tytler; "The Longfellow Year Book," selected from the writings of the poet; "A Madonna Calendar for 1897," containing six photogravures of famous paintings of Madonna and Child, with selections from the poets; "Gentle Jesus," a life of Christ for little folks with numerous illustrations; "Thomas Alva Edison," a popular life of the inventor; "Popular Telescopic Astronomy; How to Make a Two-Inch Telescope and What to See with It," by A. Fowler. In fiction the same house will bring out the following: "The Wardship of Steepcoombe," by Charlotte M. Yonge; "Behind Manhattan Gables: a Story of the Times of Peter Stuyvesant," by Edward A. Rand; "By the North Sea; or, The Protector's Granddaughter," by Emma Marshall; "Playmates," by L. T. Meade; "Ruhainah, the Maid of Herat: a Story of Afghan Life," by Thomas P. Hughes.

—Edward Gibbon used a card catalogue for his own library, and the British Museum has purchased this unique relic. What is remarkable is that the greatest of historians used the backs of playing cards for the purpose. With this catalogue, the museum has also purchased the bills for the books Gibbon bought. Another acquisition of the museum is the papers and correspondence of Lord Nelson. This includes sixty volumes, containing 60,000 letters.

—The Art Interchange in its September number continues the interesting and wholesome work in which it has long been engaged—that of safe instruction and wise entertainment. The supplements in color are of that standard of merit which we have long seen, and the text maintains the character of the periodical for interest and value. One feels after reading this magazine that he gets a great deal out of it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PLATFORM PEARLS FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS AND OTHER REFORMERS. Compiled by Lilian M. Heath. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY; Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade in the United States and Other Countries to the End of 1895. Vol. IV. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. Large 8vo. New-York: The Scientific Publishing Company. $5.

THE JOURNAL OF KOHELETH. Being a Reprint of the Book of Ecclesiastes, with an Essay by Elbert Hubbard. Large 8vo. East Aurora: The Raycroft Printing Shop.

BETRACHTUNGEN EINES IN DEUTSCHLAND. REISENDEN DEUTSCHEN. Von P. D. Fischer. 16mo. Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer.

SOME MODERN SUBSTITUTES FOR CHRISTIANITY. By George Wolfe Shinn, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

VAWDER'S UNDERSTUDY. A Study in Platonic Affection. By James Knapp Reeves. 16mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE WHITE SHIELD. By Bertram Mitford. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

LA JOLIE DENTELLIERE. Par Emile Richebourg. 12mo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. Paper, 75 cents.

SOUVENIRS DE JEUNESSE. 1830-1850. Par Arsène Houssaye. 12mo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. Paper, 75 cents.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LITERARY MAN. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

THIRTY YEARS OF PARIS AND OF MY LITERARY LIFE. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY. By Capt. Marryat. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE RICHES OF CHAUCER: In which His Impurities Have Been Expunged; His Spelling Modernized; His Rhythm Accentuated, and His Obsolete Terms Explained; Also, Have Been Added a Few Explanatory Notes and a New Memoir of the Poet. By Charles Cowden Clarke. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE LIFE OF VELAZQUEZ. By Walter Armstrong. Large 8vo. The Portfolio, No. 28. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

UNCLE SAM'S LETTERS ON PHRENOLOGY, to his Millions of Friends in America. Revised, with introduction, by Nelson Sizer. New-York: Fowler & Wells Company. Paper, 50 cents.

OUR COUNTRY'S HONOR. McKinley and Hobart. 18mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Paper, 10 cents.

WITH MY NEIGHBORS. By Margaret E. Sangster. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

OUTLINES OF ECONOMIC THEORY. By Herbert Joseph Davenport. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS. A Series of Plates Illustrating Biblical Versions and Antiquities, Being an appendix to the Oxford Bible for teachers. Large octavo. New-York: Henry Frowde. $1.

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC FINANCE. By Carl C. Plehn, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

THE BIOLOGICAL PROBLEM OF TODAY, PREFORMATION OR EPIGENESIS? The Basis of a Theory of Organic Development. By Prof. Dr. Oscar Hertwig. 16mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

STORIES BY ENGLISH AUTHORS. THE SEA. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

GOD'S BOX. A Home Missionary Episode. By Mabel Nelson Thurston. 16mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Paper.

THE BETRAYAL OF JOHN FORDHAM. By B. L. Farjeon. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno.

TYNE FOLK MASKS, FACES, AND SHADOWS. By Joseph Parker. 16mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents

JOHN BULL & CO. The Great Colonial Branches of the Firm: Canada, Australia, New-Zealand, and South Africa. By Max O'Rell. 16mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. C., P. C.

CERTAINLY the strongest personality in British politics today, and looking into a future teeming with vast possibilities, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, member of Parliament for Birmingham and Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, is hated, feared, and distrusted alike by the party he deserted and by that to which he has been, not welcomed, but admitted. But, though hated, he is obeyed; though feared, he is followed, and, though distrusted, he is allowed to exercise practically any power he may choose to wield. It is natural that, while in this country, he should be the object of intense curiosity and interest, and that there should be an eager desire to get from him directly his views on a vast number of topics which vitally concern Great Britain and the United States. He refuses to discuss any of these topics, however, and, abroad as at home, remains an insoluble enigma, sinister and dangerous, his many enemies believe; lofty and statesmanlike, in the estimation of those who come nearest to being his friends.

Mr. Chamberlain is a Londoner born and bred, now just sixty-six years old. His father was a member of one of the great London companies. Educated at University College School, he began life as a business man, member of a firm of wood screwmakers (Nettleford & Chamberlain) at Birmingham, which his father had joined in 1854. From this he retired in 1874, at which time he had acquired some local celebrity as a thoroughgoing Radical, fluent of speech, and fearless in the expression of opinions on every subject. In 1868 he became Chairman of the first Executive Committee of the Education League and a member of the Birmingham Town Council. Five years later he was Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, and in three successive years—1874-5-6—was Mayor of that city.

It was while serving his first term as Mayor that Mr. Chamberlain first endeavored to enter Parliament. He was defeated then, but in 1876 he tried again and won. In the House of Commons he won instant attention by advocating the Gothenburg license system, the disestablishment of the Church, and secular education. In 1880 he was again returned for Birmingham, in company with two other Liberals, Mr. Bright and Mr. Muntz, and when, immediately afterward, Gladstone formed a new Government, the Presidency of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, was given to Mr. Chamberlain. As such he prepared the present English Bankruptcy act, and attempted, vainly, to pass a strong Merchant Shipping bill. All through his administration he continued to be a prominent member of the Radical Party, leading its "advanced wing," but after the formation of Gladstone's Cabinet of 1886, in which he held the post of President of the Local Government Board, he quarreled with the Premier on the home rule question, resigned his seat, and left his party.

When next he appeared in Parliament it was as a strong Unionist, at vehement odds with all his old associates. In 1887 he visited this country as Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, and signed a treaty in 1888. He came here again the same year, and on Nov. 15 was married to Miss Endicott. When Lord Hartington was elevated to the peerage as Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain became leader of the Liberal-Unionists in the House of Commons. His recent career as Colonial Secretary does not need rehearsing, for the many difficult problems which he has had to meet, and the successes and failures that have rewarded his efforts, are familiar to all readers of newspapers.

LOVE AND DEATH.

A Picture by G. F. Watts.

From The London Speaker.

Death came up and barred the door;
Love might enter in no more.
Love cried out in bitter pain—
Tried to beat him back again.

Death was mighty, gaunt, and grim,
Love but shoulder-high to him—
Crowned with flowers, a slender boy,
Born of sunshine and of joy.

So they stood up face to face,
Wrestled long in close embrace.
But whoe'er that door might win,
Love might never enter in.

And the issue of that strife?
Shall not Love be more than Life?
Thus, I think the answer ran—
"Love was changed from boy to man."

A. W.

Grudging Praise for Rhodes.

From The London Speaker.

So far, it must be admitted, Mr. Rhodes has agreeably disappointed the expectation of those critics—including ourselves—who thought that his presence as a pacificator of the Matabeles would be of questionable benefit to any of the parties concerned. The dramatic scene when he and his two companions penetrated unarmed into the recesses of the Matoppo Hills, and after risking their lives in a conference with the insurgent chiefs, secured a surrender reported to be practically unconditional, has probably made amends to a good many readers for all the misdeeds attributed to the Chartered Company in the Transvaal and Zululand alike. But the illusion of the picturesque in history is always strong, and never stronger than when applied to contemporary events. It remains to be seen whether the settlement will be permanent, and whether the native grievances will be fairly met.

ALEXANDRE FELIX J. RIBOT.

Young man that he is, comparatively, Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot has been for many years a prominent figure in French politics, and though now out of office, can confidently expect some one of the frequent Ministerial changes that take place in that country to place a portfolio, if not the Premiership itself, again in his hands. Meanwhile, he is making a somewhat extensive tour of this country, accompanied by his wife, who is of American birth, though long residence in Paris has made her almost a real Frenchwoman. He arrived here on the Bourgogne Aug. 30 and is now in the West.

M. Ribot was born at St. Omar Feb. 7, 1842. Laureate of the Paris Law School at the age of twenty-two, he at once began practice, and was soon chosen secretary of the Conference of Avocats. His entrance into official life was made in 1870 as a substitute member of the Tribunal of the Seine. Five years later M. Dufaure called him to the Ministry of Justice. This office he held until the December of the next year, when he followed his chief into retirement and resumed the practice of law. As a Republican candidate, M. Ribot was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1878. He became one of the most notable men in the Left, or Opposition Party, though his views were marked by studied moderation. It was at this time that he became known as a writer, for he contributed many articles to Le Parlement, the journal which supported the policy of M. Dufaure.

Re-elected to the Chamber in 1881, M. Ribot at once assumed an important rôle, becoming the chief orator among the conservative Republicans. His first unsuccessful candidacy was in 1885, when he was defeated by the Monarchists and Clericals. Two years later he was again elected to the Chamber. He energetically opposed the Boulanger craze. In 1890 he entered the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and retained that portfolio under the Premiership of M. Loubet. On the retirement in 1893 of M. Loubet, who had been gravely compromised by the Panama scandals, M. Ribot was asked to form a new Cabinet. It lasted from January to March, and then fell under the fierce attacks of M. Cavaignac and the other Radical leaders. In 1895, after the resignation of President Casimir-Perier, M. Ribot was again summoned to the Premiership, and held office from January to October. Since then he has not taken a prominent part in public affairs. M. Ribot is an author as well as a lawyer, journalist, and politician. His literary works include a biography of Lord Erskine that is of recognized merit.

It will be seen that M. Ribot has displayed not a little of that versatility which characterizes most men of affairs in France. There, as in this country, the transition from the law to politics is easy and natural, but here a man in office is rarely at the same time a recognized force in his old profession, and still more rarely does he find time to do journalistic and literary work not directly connected with the duties and experiences of his official position. This is, on the contrary, almost habitual with French statesmen, and similar manifestations of diverse intellectual interests and capacities are frequent in all the higher ranks of French society. Such a division of mental energy among various objects is doubtless inimical to the attainment of highest results in any one field of endeavor. In other words, it does not produce specialists, but men able to hold their own fairly well in many or all human relations. Society profits at what among English-speaking peoples would be regarded as the expense of the individual. It is not so regarded in France, for there the individual is considered chiefly, almost only, from the social standpoint.

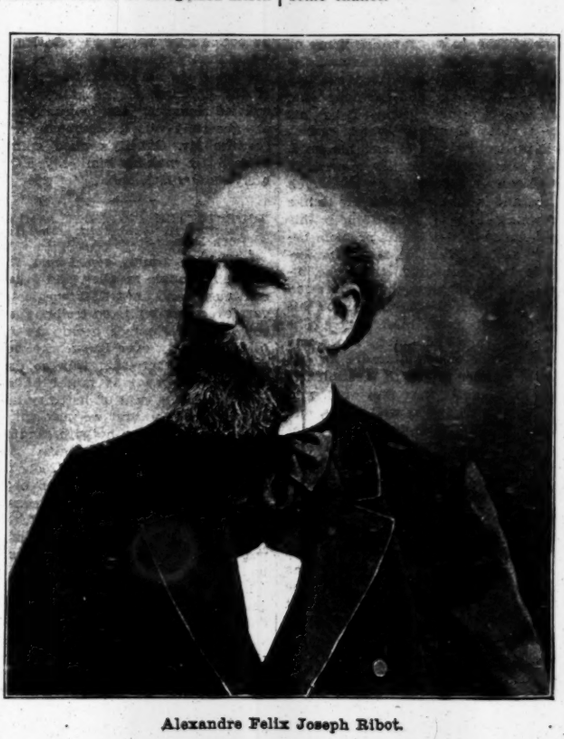
Whatever may be the relative advantages of the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon ideal, there is no doubt that the former is gradually making its way among all nations. The President of New-York's Police Board finds time and inclination to write histories; perhaps some day theatrical managers in America will, like Houssaye and Claretie, produce novels as well as plays.

Mme. Ribot is a daughter of the late Isaac N. Burch, a Chicago banker. She went to Paris when a girl, and there married a young lawyer named Demangeot. He on his deathbed asked M. Ribot, who had long been his most intimate friend, to take charge of his affairs and settle up his estate. It was while performing this task that M. Ribot and Mme. Demangeot formed the intimacy that ended in their marriage.

It Seems that Lawyers Rule Us.

From The London Speaker.

A Lord Chief Justice is the best of all Ambassadors whom we could send to the American people. Diplomatists are for the most part unsuited for that position by their unexpansive training. A gentleman trained in the Foreign Office is no match for a railroad lawyer. Lawyer meet lawyer is as safe a maxim as Greek meet Greek, and the rulers of European countries should never forget that it is lawyers who rule America. Washington and Lincoln and Grant, whom we in Europe know best, were but the exceptions—products of the two exceptional epochs in American history when laymen, if they could learn to shoot, had some chance.



Alexandre Felix Joseph Ribot.

PUBLIC OPINION

Correspondents Had to be Careful.

From The London Figaro.

Some strange stories are afloat concerning the way in which certain special correspondents were treated at the coronation of the Czar. The journalists who went to Moscow for the ceremony, were supposed to have been treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy, and to have had a good time generally, but as a matter of fact they were as closely watched as if they had been the most desperate criminals, and their lightest words were at once reported to the police authorities.

Several correspondents who in conversation chanced to remark upon the contrast between the barbaric splendor of the coronation festivities and the miserable condition of the Russian peasantry were handed their passports and given forty-eight hours in which to clear out of the country. Doubtless the representatives of one or two big English papers were treated well enough, but the rank and file of the fourth estate were harassed and badgered by the Moscow police as if they were going about with bombs in their coat-tail pockets seeking the life of the Czar of All the Russias.

Expectant Eyes on America.

From The Saturday Review.

The distress in Cuba is already severe, and it will not be long before actual famine oppresses the inhabitants of this once wealthy island. Then the war will alter in character. A more powerful motive than the desire for liberty will impel the individual. For the watchword of "Free Cuba" will be substituted the cry for bread. With an infuriated population on the one hand, and an unpaid and traditionally brutal soldiery on the other, the horrors of the Jacquerie and the Fronde will be vividly displayed to the modern world. It were rash to attempt to forecast the sequel, but the eyes of Europe will be turned to that great power of the Western Hemisphere on whom the responsibility of action will then fall. Guided by the determination to be just, and actuated by the desire to be generous, the American people may bring the Cuban question to a solution—equitable to the insurgents, honorable to Spain, and glorious to themselves.

Defends the Making of Madmen.

From The Spectator.

It seems not unlikely that the outcry [about the Irish dynamiters] will go as far as insisting that, whatever the crime may be of which a man is fairly convicted, he ought to be exempted from any punishment which may possibly or probably bring about alienation of mind. That really means that our prisons should be made cheerful, or at least not disagreeable abodes for all the convicts with long sentences—a course which would certainly result in a considerable indifference to long sentences, and perhaps in a not inconsiderable desire to incur them. We know of no treatment for serious crime which would be at once universally disliked, and yet unlikely to prey on the nerves of men whose nervous system was not robust. Would it be desirable in the interest of the public at large to diminish greatly the dread of the prison discipline for serious crimes?

England's Duty Regarding Turkey.

From London Truth.

So long as the Turkish Empire has sway over subject Christian populations so long will its rule over these populations be a negation of God on earth. The misgovernment will be now more, now less, acute, but it will be the normal state of things. The only way to put an end to it is the "bag-and-baggage" policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone in respect to Bulgaria, and which has proved so successful in that Principality. I am no believer in bluster. In the present state of Europe we cannot attack the Turk without risking a great war. This risk we should not be justified in incurring. But what we can do we ought to do. Our miserable jealousy of Russia and our absurd notion that if Russia were paramount at Constantinople this would be the end of the British Empire, has kept the Turk on his legs. We are the crutch on which he has leaned. Let us at least withdraw the crutch, unless we are the most contemptible of hypocrites.

Jewish Return to Palestine.

From The New-York Hebrew Journal.

The controversy about Dr. Herzl's idea of the establishing of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine is attracting wide notice. And, inasmuch as the idea grows in favor with the "Zionists," it is strongly objected to by those who know nothing of it. As to the objection of creating a religious centre in Palestine—well, friends, if Providence has so destined, such a centre will be created whether we will or not. There is no danger of restoring the "sacrificial rites," for these cannot be had without Aaronites who can prove their descent from the priestly family, and no Jew or professing Aaronite who believes in sacrifices will dare to officiate as a Kohen without the necessary qualifications.

Lord Russell Greatly Impressed.

From The London (Ontario) Advertiser.

The speech delivered by Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, at the recent gathering in his honor in the Dominion capital was a noteworthy deliverance. Among other sentiments, the Chief Justice said that "the first thing that struck him upon this continent was its immensity, grandeur, great natural resources, great rivers, and almost boundless plains, awaiting only the labor of man to turn to account those exhaustless resources which a bountiful Providence had placed within their reach. It certainly tended to make a man from Great Britain think less of himself. It was a capital thing for a man possessed of a superabundant self-conceit."

Prison as a Refuge.

From The New-York Ledger.

It is by no means an unusual circumstance for tramps and criminals who find themselves somewhat broken in health to perpetrate some act that will bring upon them the strong hand of the law; then they are taken away to safe and comfortable quarters, clothed, fed, and doctored at public expense, and patched up or made as good as new by a sympathetic and soft-hearted philanthropy—that is, when all is said and done, merely mending up and putting in order a vicious machine, in effect turning it out in perfect working order to outrage and terrorize the community wherever it happens to find itself.

Why Crete Is Not Saved.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

If the powers could really agree upon a definite plan of action, if they knew or would say what they wanted and what they were prepared to insist upon, no one doubts that the vexation and trouble which are kept alive by the state of affairs in Crete would end to-morrow. Unless the Sultan could rely upon the rivalries of the powers to protect him from any drastic action, he dare not resist for a day. Nor could the Cretans maintain their struggle in the face of the hostility of Europe.

Theodore Thomas.

From The New-York Musical Age.

The life work of Theodore Thomas has been unselfishly and independently devoted to the highest development of art in America, and the great musician and conductor has accomplished more for music in this country than any other man.

Reasoning Hard to Follow.

From The London News.

There is no longer any unanimity of the medical profession that universal primary vaccination would be an infallible preventive, and, on the other hand, it is now admitted that there are evils incidental to it which, though small in proportion to the good, are yet real and considerable in themselves. In other words, the case for vaccination has suffered from overstatement, and therefore the Royal Commissioners come to the conclusion that a step backward must now be made, and that the best way to make vaccination more widespread is to make it less compulsory.

Patients Should Not Be Told Much.

From The New-York Medical Record.

The profession should always be ready with any information tending toward the prevention of disease, but any attempt directly or indirectly to teach therapeutics is fraught with untold evil to the giver and the receiver. The more the patient is kept in ignorance of the remedies prescribed, the better for him, and certainly, under the circumstances already named, the better for the prescriber.

Cynical Advice to the Cretans.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The powers can be trusted to keep an eye to Crete, partly because they are mightily anxious to prevent the break-up of the Ottoman dominions, and partly because they are genuinely sorry for the misfortunes of the wrong little, loose little island. The Cretans, however, must really understand that Europe has had a good deal more than enough of themselves, their grievances, and their reprisals. If they persist in sighing for the moon, they will not get so much as a nibble of green cheese.

Even the Dunkards Interested.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The interest the Dunkards are showing in the election is one of the most remarkable features of this Presidential campaign. When men who rarely ever vote conclude that the questions at issue are too important for them to remain away from the polls there can be no doubt as to the great popular interest felt in the election. And with that interest aroused the result is practically determined already.

Restrictions on Invalids.

From The New-York Hotel Mail.

Now the invalid is protected almost everywhere from, at least, uneducated humbugs. But the invalid has himself come to be regarded as a source of danger to the general public, and it is proposed to restrict or regulate his wanderings as a hygienic measure. It is Colorado, the Nation's sanitarium, that takes the initiative in this. The Health Board of that State suggests that all sick persons who desire to travel there be compelled to secure a permit.

England's Prison System.

From The London Chronicle.

A pretty tale is that of the released dynamitards. Most of these men come out of our jails, as hundreds have come before, shattered, dazed, half imbecile creatures, and one has wandered away from kith and kin, oppressed by the common delusion of detectives on his track. We have dinned into the ears of the public for the last two years that our prison system breaks down mind and body, and stereotypes the feebleness which often makes and keeps a man a criminal.

Have Suffered a Monstrous Wrong.

From The London Speaker.

The dynamiters personally deserve little sympathy; but even if they had been greater criminals than they were, it is monstrous that they should be subjected to a punishment which has completely wrecked them both in mind and body. The light of day has been thrown upon their case because of the notoriety of their crimes. But we know nothing of the state of countless other prisoners who have suffered similar terms of imprisonment, and we are, therefore, left to conjecture that their condition may be not less pitiable.

Protests Useless.

From The Saratoga Saratogian.

The only way to reform Turkey is to annihilate it. A protest to a wooden Indian would have as much effect as a protest to Abdul Hamid.

Far from the Worst.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

In possession of comfortable incomes, we have considered ourselves as rich as people in other countries whose revenues are derived from accumulation, while ours are mostly derived from personal endeavor. But in spite of what are considered hard times, we are better off as a people than the people of any other country. We earn more money with the same work, and enjoy better opportunities for the profitable investment of our savings. Times might be better, but it is well to bear in mind that things are far from the worst.

Truly Bostonian.

From The Boston Transcript.

In the strife of these literary days, when New-York and Kansas City, East Aurora and Chicago, Portland and San Francisco, are all struggling for supremacy as the recognized literary centre of the United States, Boston sits upon her three hills unruffled and serene. The winds may blow out of the west or up from the south; or down from the State of Maine little bibelot zephyrs of literary atmosphere may meander. But the east wind alone freshens the cheek of Boston in the joy of her perennial and undisputed leadership in culture.

Pay Small Bills.

From The Philadelphia Record.

One hundred dollars started on Monday morning on its errand of liquidation will pay a thousand dollars before Saturday night. Try it! It will help your creditor and give him the means to help his neighbor and his neighbor's neighbor, and bring cheer, comfort, and employment to hundreds of idle people.

Quality Counts.

From The Machias (Me.) Union.

In the last year of the war there was enough money in circulation in the South. Men handled it by bales. They paid three or four hundred dollars for a barrel of flour. But the land was not prosperous. Other countries have been flooded with depreciated currency, and yet have suffered from the hardest of hard times. It is the quality, not the quantity, that counts.

Building Ordinances.

From Architecture and Building.

The same authority that makes the building laws should empower the departments to publish them and offer them to the public, or furnish them at a nominal charge. In Chicago this has been done, and their building law has been freely distributed on application. The advantage to the building public and the department is manifest.

The "If" Is Superfluous.

From The London News.

What are the chief causes of lunacy? They are two in number—heredity and drink. Some men and women are born to madness; others drink themselves into it. If we could eliminate these two causes, the population of the mad world would soon diminish.

Philadelphia Wants the Senator.

From The Philadelphia Call.

The next Senator from Pennsylvania should be a Philadelphian, this everybody admits. That he should be the choice of the people through their representatives is equally as important.

The Woman in Politics.

From Judge.

The woman in politics is always sure that her candidate is going to be elected. She doesn't deal in figures—she is just sure. And the reason is "because."

The Attractive Quality Absent.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Nobody seems to care about walking barefoot on the grass in Fairmount Park—possibly because there is no legal or other objection to the practice.

Industrial Training Is Protection.

From The Saturday Review.

What, pray, is a State-provided system of industrial training but a form of protection to native industries as real as an import tariff?

This, Because He Left No Orders.

From The Spectator.

On the whole, Li's visit has been popular, the circus element in it, yellow jackets, velvet-lined carrying chairs, and real Chinese cooks, being much appreciated by the crowd.

THE THEATRES

Albert Chevalier.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

DR. QUIET and Dr. Diet seem to have gone out of business in New-York, judging by the habits of the people one meets in public places; but Dr. Merryman's practice grows daily. To tell the plain truth, though, Swift's celebrated physician has not kept abreast of the progress of science. His prescriptions too frequently have a sedative effect, and, worse, they bring with the morn a degree of cold indifference which surely should not properly be the after effect of a dose from Merryman.

The theatrical need of the hour is comedy. The spirits of humanity yearn to be buoyed up, and "heart-easing mirth" was never in so great a demand. Yet on the dramatic stage throughout the world pure comedy is a scarce article. We have a little revival of romance in the drama, as well as in literary fiction, so fragile that one scarcely dare breathe in its presence for fear it will fade away. It has in miniature all the attributes of the hearty, pulsing romance of other days, and few others that are recognizable, except a pervading sense of humorous irresponsibility, as if it were partly inclined to smile at its own heroics. It is very beautiful, sometimes, but always very delicate.

But as a substitute for pure comedy we have only farce—farce hysterical, acrobatic, spectacular, "musical"—in its last-mentioned form it is sometimes called "comic opera," and sometimes "musical comedy," but is neither—and the humorous or supposedly humorous "turns" of the fashionable music halls, only a few of which bear a closer resemblance to human nature than the antics of the monkey. There are some genuine comedians on the variety stage, who, with the proper training and repression, might succeed in drama, but there are not nearly enough to go around. Most of these, too, are of American origin. The French "eccentrique comique" is, like a paragon, a thing of naught; while England has sent us only one Jenny Hill and one Chevalier.

These are but poor substitutes when people are craving uplifting diversion, for the joyous sparkle, the high spirits, the brilliant wit of the comedy which has deserted us. To be sure, the Millamants, Valentines, Racketts, Sir Bashful Constants, Goldfinches, and even the Lady Teazles and Dazzles of yore belong to the past, and can hardly be revivified. The memory of them lives only in books. The artificial but delightful world to which they belonged is a lost planet. But they were not all of comedy. Their relationship to Rosalind, Benedick, and Beatrice, for instance, was no closer than their relationship to the mechanical effigies of contemporary farce.

We sadly need dramatists who can catch the spirit of the time in which they live and reflect it amiably, mirthfully, but not without a note of tenderness, and with only enough of irony to give zest. The time is ripe on the English-speaking stage for another Robertson. Plays similar to the comédie of the French, which, according to one of its most illustrious critics, aims, first of all, to picture social life as it is, have been produced by a few lately, but the public reception of "The Benefit of the Doubt" and "The Case of Rebellious Susan" (about both the moral and the aesthetic purpose of the latter I have always been somewhat in the dark) was not such as to encourage any manager not merely an artistic zealot to experiment further with that kind of comedy. As for our own playwrights, those who are not frankly melodramatists, and as such beginning to compete with the pauper labor of Europe on its own ground, most of their comedies are yet unwritten. The best of them has only put forth a bud or two. In the circumstances, we must make the most of the best we can get, and "The Geisha" at Daly's is a good thing of its kind.

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The kind, as I have said, is one that owes its popularity largely to the scarcity of a better kind. But I should not hesitate to recommend "The Geisha" to any person of good taste seeking an evening of sprightly diversion in the theatre. He might find several things in it to offend his taste, such as the obvious double meaning of some of the phrases used in Act I., the tedious lingering over trifles, the few cheap puns, and the lack of general coherence. But he would find plenty to please a well-cultivated eye and not much to shock a sensitive ear.

Mr. Greenbank's verses are all capital, and they are frequently sung so as to make them understandable without the aid of the printed book. The first chorus, "Happy Japan," the jolly sea song, the song and dance, "The Dear Little Jappy," so gracefully rendered by Mr. Gresham and one of the young ladies I took to be Miss Converse, (though I'm open to conviction on this point;) the kissing duet, the concerted piece, "We're Going to Call on the Marquis"; the toy duet, with the young lady in the jinrikisha; the "Chon Kina," in which Miss Lloyd out-Japs the Japs; the monkey-on-a-stick poem, in the rendering of which the same sprightly actress is so happy, and Miss Morton's principal songs, "A Geisha's Life" and "The Amorous Goldfish," are pleasant examples of easy versification, both comic and sentimental, though the sentiment, properly, is never too deep. The melodies of Mr. Jones and Mr. Monckton are imitative, of course, and the influence of Sullivan is the best influence they show, but they are, in the instances named, exceedingly taking. They'll all reach the theatre orchestras and the hand organs.

Dramatically "The Geisha" is something like contemporary operetta, with an infusion of the music-hall element and a reminiscence or two of the negro minstrels, while the profusion of "damns" in the text must remind an old playgoer of the palmy days at Wallack's.

In actual life, I suppose, a geisha, who is a teahouse mousme, apprenticed to sing and dance, and salable during the term of her indenture, is a quite unmentionable person, and there seems to be some sort of vague recognition of her character in the text. But this scarcely reaches the majority of the audience. To most folks, the new musical piece will appeal as lively and innocent diversion. In the performance the petite grace and drollery of Violet Lloyd are most refreshing, while Dorothy Morton, Edwin Stevens, Van Renseller Wheeler, William Sampson, (who has made the biggest hit of his life as the burlesque Chinaman,) and Helma Nelson are well placed, and the ensemble has been looked after with Mr. Daly's accustomed care.

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Between this kind of "musical comedy," or invertebrate farce with songs, and the prevailing type of comic opera there is little difference. In the music of "The Caliph," at the Broadway Theatre, there is certainly an observance of form and a serious artistic purpose. That Mr. Englander composes fluently is no news, but his melodic gift is not striking, and his marches and finales, which are the best parts of his work, all seem singularly familiar to one who long since felt surfeited with the operettas of "the Viennese school." Occasionally the music is sprightly and gleeful, as in the opening chorus of Act II., while the melody and orchestration of the toy song are vastly superior to the words. By the way, the appearance of a distressed parrot and a monkey on a stick in Mr. H. B. Smith's lyrics is, of course, purely accidental.

The libretto is probably a fair example of its class, and a copy of it should be preserved in some museum to give future generations an idea of the elliptical form and infantile character of a popular kind of dramatic composition at the latter end of our enlightened century. What Mr. Smith's "free adaptation" of the story of the eccentric Caliph of Bagdad lacks is fun, and this is what we should expect it to possess above every other quality. The main idea of the Prince wandering about his own dominion incognito has been used with good effect in stage plays from "Measure to Measure" to "La Perichole." It is perhaps not elementally a humorous idea like the absurd transformation of the coward in "El Capitan" and the queer predicament the astrologer brings about in "The Merry Monarch." Yet the story might have been developed more humorously. The fun, now, is all in the personality of Mr. de Angelis and his extraordinary agility. The pictures, however, are showy and full of sensuous charm, and if there are no "magic numbers," there is plenty of reasonably "persuasive sound."

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To rival the pictorial beauty of contemporary burletta and operetta the variety theatres have their lantern dances, in which Loie Fuller is still supreme, in spite of her many imitators. Exactly what sort of relation Miss Fuller's posings and gyrations bear to the dancing of Taglioni and Cavallazzi, only a student of the saltatorial art could determine. They may be something like the Greek choragic dance, but that does not matter. In the glow of sumptuous colors they are very fine.

Miss Cecilia, or Cicely, Fitzgerald's dances, I fancy, would be even more difficult to classify according to any rule of art. They seem to be composed of a hop, skip, and a jump, with a few extra skips now and then, and a full measure of nods and becks and wreathed smiles. But Miss Cecilia is very attractive, especially in her coster's garb of blue velvet, in which she audaciously "imitates" Albert Chevalier—quite as accurately as Mr. Timothy Murphy "imitates" Henry Irving, and much more entertainingly.

I should hesitate to say that the performances of these two ladies are devoid of real aesthetic value. It all depends upon the mental and emotional development of the spectator. There are still young and simple hearts in the world, and we all have our dreams of "a damsel with a dulcimer."

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Chevalier's art, though small and restricted, and likely to be overpraised in current comment, is sound, and he portrays several types of Cockney character so perfectly that every trait stands out clearly. He idealizes the same sort of characters as Henry Nevinson portrays with such minute realism in his studies of London slum life. I am not sure even that the touch of the ideal is always there. Probably, if we take the right point of view, we'll see that the queer old chap who sings with so much pathos of his "old Dutch" has been taking three penn'orth of gin, and is a trifle maudlin in consequence. But, if so, the gin has brought out his noblest qualities, and he is sincere for the moment, though Sal will probably make life miserable for him again when he climbs up to his three-pair back. The London costermonger is a personage we ought to be grateful to—for not coming to America, where there are objectionable foreign characters enough. He has not in him the makings of a good citizen. But doubtless he is as human as Chevalier makes him seem to be. It will be noticed that each of Chevalier's costers has "finished jumping on his mother." That "finished" is one of the most truly poetical touches in all the fluent verse of W. S. Gilbert.

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There are three or four more variety shows in New-York now than there were last season, and people who know tell me that "variety" is only in its infancy in New-York. Mr. Keith's well-ordered theatre is crowded at least three times a day. The vast and splendid music halls retain their vogue, though there is a great multitude of people who do not like to spend their time in places where wine and beer are drunk and tobacco is burned, who yet find much enjoyment in a show whose attractions range from a piano solo (selected) to a flying-trapeze act. There is an understandable charm in such an entertainment that is sadly lacking in a poor play. The philosopher at a concert of classical music, when the orchestra played, wished that somebody would sing, and when the singing began wished the orchestra would play again. One's curiosity as to how he will like the next "turn" at least keeps up some sort of interest in the poorest variety show.

To counteract this influence the managers of theatres devoted to the drama must work hard if they hope to continue to do their share toward keeping these United States before the eyes of jealous Europe as "a magnificent specimen of human happiness." E. A. D.

CLUB FOR PARISIAN WOMEN.

It Is Regarded There as a Long Step Toward "Emancipation."

Paris Dispatch to The London Standard.

Within the last few years the "emancipation of woman," as it is called, has made very rapid strides in France. It is not only that women are more freely admitted to share in the labor of life and to occupy posts in the public offices, banking houses, merchants' establishments, &c., which were formerly reserved exclusively for men, but they are demanding loudly to be permitted to exercise political rights.

This, however, is by no means all. Since they share in the labor which was formerly performed by the stronger sex, they demand, and are assuming, independence in the pleasures of life. The bicycle has done a very great deal to aid the Parisienne to obtain it.

After learning how to ride, the wife of a shopkeeper or clerk began by timidly accompanying her husband on excursions when they happened to be both free. Little by little, gaining confidence, the wife no longer waits for her husband, but takes a turn in the Bois de Boulogne alone, or even extends her excursion further, sometimes far into the country.

Now it is announced that, competing with men, the leaders of the woman's emancipation movement have established a club, situated in the Rue Duperre. It has already sixty members, among whom are Mme. de Marsy, the President; Mme. d'Aurelle de Paladine, the Comtesse de Lamotte Porcher, the Comtesse de Saint-Martin, the Comtesse de Maille, and the Marquise de Tallenay.

The regulations of this club, the creation of which is likely to be followed by others of a less select character, are sufficiently strict. They prohibit all sorts of political and religious discussion. Married women are accepted as members, but they must on becoming candidates present the written consent of their husbands. The organizers, however, prefer widows free from any matrimonial trammels.

The object of this club is evidently to make life as enjoyable as possible for its members. Serious discussions being banished, the members of the Ladies' Club do not intend to content themselves with making their establishment a rendezvous for gossip, but are already organizing a series of fêtes, to which it is said men, who, on ordinary occasions, are forbidden to cross the threshold, will be admitted as guests. It is said that some of the members of the club frequent it dressed in masculine attire.

Simple Sermons Preferred.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

There is no city in America, we believe, where there is more demand or appreciation for simple Gospel preaching, and none where mere intellectual subtleties or cheap literary substitutes for a thoroughgoing, deep-souled faith find a poorer market. When you come to Boston, therefore, bring your simplest sermons with you, and you will find them appreciated.

Not a Question of Goodness.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

It is not a question of who is "good enough" to go to heaven or who is "good enough" to join the church. People should not be received into churches on profession of goodness, but on profession of faith. Nobody can tell of anybody else that he or she is "good enough to go to heaven."

WEEK IN CLUB WORLD

Frederic R. Coudert.

President of the Manhattan Club.

IT was with unfeigned regret that almost all the members of the leading New-York social clubs read on Monday of the death at Southampton, L. I., on Sunday, of Mr. John Lawrence of the Union Club. He probably was better known in the club world of New-York than any other man of his age; and, although his loss will be more severely felt at the Union Club, which for over twenty years past has been virtually his home during the daylight hours for most of the year, his presence and personality will be missed in many places. Mr. Lawrence was also a member of the Riding Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club, but outside of the Union his chief interest lay in those patriotic societies—the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Society of the War of 1812. He was justly proud of his descent from brave ancestors, who were prominent in the War of the Revolution and of 1812, and who were among the earliest residents of New-York City.

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Mr. Lawrence became a member of the Union Club in 1872, and had not been a member many years before his interest in the club and his personal qualifications won him a place on the Board of Governors. In this position he evinced such knowledge of the proper management of a club and such interest in its management that he was re-elected Governor several times without opposition. He came up for re-election at the annual club meeting in May last, but when the Governors' ticket was posted, to the surprise of Mr. Lawrence and a majority of the members of the club, his name was not upon it. Mr. Lawrence considered this, as did many of his friends, an ungrateful personal reflection, and almost immediately he was posted, with Mr. Van Horne Stuyvesant, as an independent candidate. Mr. Lawrence's friends rallied to his support, and on the night of the election he was supposedly successful, with Mr. Stuyvesant, by a safe majority. It will be remembered that quite a sensation was caused a week or two later by the report to the Board of Governors by the canvassers of election that a tally sheet preserved by a club servant proved that Mr. Lawrence had really been defeated by his opponent, Mr. Archibald Murray, and that by a miscount certain votes had been credited to him which should have been awarded to Mr. Murray. The Governors called a special meeting of the club to decide upon this novel and delicate question, and this meeting would have probably decided to hold another election had not both Messrs. Murray and Lawrence solved the problem by promptly resigning from the Board of Governors, to which they both claimed to have been elected. This left a vacancy on the Board of Governors, which has not yet been filled. The matter was especially annoying to Mr. Lawrence, who had given a supper on the night his election was first announced to celebrate his supposed victory, and is said to have preyed upon his mind and to have undoubtedly indirectly induced the stroke of apoplexy which killed him.

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Mr. Lawrence was a man of about fifty-six, and was the son of the late John Riker Lawrence, who amassed a fortune in the building of carriages in New-York thirty years ago. At his father's death, and when he came into possession of his fortune, Mr. Lawrence closed up the business, and had since then lived a life of leisure. He married about this time the sister of John La Farge, the artist, and she, with three unmarried daughters, who are very popular in New-York society, survives him. Mr. Lawrence was an unusually handsome man, with a ruddy complexion, and snow-white hair and whiskers, and had a most agreeable and engaging personality. He was impetuous and quick to resent an affront, and in this way became often involved in slight personal differences. Some Summers ago he had a bout at Newport with Mr. John Whipple, another prominent visitor at that resort, in which fists were used, and in which Mr. Lawrence came off the victor. But, notwithstanding these faults of temperament, his kindliness and entertaining qualities made him generally popular. He knew every member of the Union Club, and his figure and face were as familiar in its rooms as even the furniture, while those who passed the club grew to know him from his daily occupancy of a seat in one of the windows fronting on Fifth Avenue.

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The death of Mr. Lawrence emphasizes the fact that the old set of Union Club men are fast passing away, and that those who still remain, unlike Mr. Lawrence, have not, with the formation of other clubs and other different conditions, kept up their allegiance to that organization. Such men as August Belmont, John J. Townsend, Oliver King, William Turnbull, and Randolph Robinson, who are gone, and who were the mainstay of the club in their time, were succeeded by such men as John Lawrence and his associates, who have now in their turn begun to drop off. His funeral on Wednesday, which took place at All Souls' Church, where the late Dr. Bellows used to preach, witnessed one of the largest gatherings of clubmen ever seen at a like occasion in New-York.

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The rapid development of the game of golf in the suburbs of New-York is evidenced by the fact that there are now some thirty golf clubs within a radius of fifty miles from the City Hall, all of which are in prosperous condition, and whose membership is growing rapidly. Each and every one of these clubs is at present holding tournaments and matches on its own links, with an occasional inter-club contest. Older players of the game are not over-well pleased with this rapid development, and express a fear that the craze is too virulent to last, and that it will follow the course of croquet, lawn tennis, and even bicycling, which is undoubtedly on the wane among the distinctively leisure class in the community. They assert that they would rather see the game grow more slowly in public favor and on its merits alone. Now every man and woman who considers himself or herself in what is technically known as "society" feels it necessary to belong to some golf club and to essay the game. The bicycle, except as a means of convenience, has been relegated to the background; yet it is only two years ago that society talked of nothing but the wheel, and the Michaux Club of this city, now in decadence, was founded and became at once a triumphant success. The fickleness of Americans was never more clearly shown than in their taking up and abandonment of the various forms of outdoor sports which have succeeded each other during the last twenty years. The question is now even beginning to be asked: "What will succeed golf?" Polo, to be sure, notwithstanding the many sad and serious accidents which have befallen so many players of the game, has kept its hold, and, indeed, has had a marked revival during the last year, but this is a game which, on account of its expense and the skill in horsemanship that it requires, must necessarily be confined to a limited number of people, and cannot be classed with wheeling or golf, which are open to all comers. CLUBMAN.

Sound-Money Votes in November.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

Quiet and patient thinking oftentimes is responsible for startling effects.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

"Few faces one sees on the Avenue or at the fashionable resorts, perhaps, but very many of those that you may meet down town where the dealers in fishing tackle have their headquarters." This was The Fisherman's reply to a query as to whether he had seen many New-Yorkers down Maryland way, whither he had been for a few days' fishing and for a bit of fun in slaughtering reedbirds.

"The marshes are alive with the rail and reed birds, and it is very easy to get a bag of anywhere from seventy-five to a hundred if one has a good man to pole him through the marshes, where the wild oats grow so thickly as to be almost impenetrable. It is a bit early at that, and the sport will be better later in the month. Several parties are to go down from here and from Newport about the middle of the month, and there will be fun to give away, judging from the present indications. The only thing one will have to watch out for is the oncoming of the heavy winds that prevail down on the hunting grounds in late September and early October. When these come and beat down the oats, good-bye to the toothsome birds and the sport. What do you want for the sport? Take a 12-gauge breechloading shotgun, a couple of hundred shells with moderately fine shot, and there you are. A boat pusher at $5 a day will do the res , and after the day's sport you will have the most gorgeous possible appetite, which only a big dish of the sweetest bird of the season will gratify."

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"Any fish to be had now?" asked The Gourmet.

"Black bass in the Susquehanna that will make your arms ache in the landing, and sea bass about Port Deposit if you fancy trawling. Saw several of the latter that would weigh twenty pounds or more—saw them, you know; didn't say that I caught them. There are rockfish in the waters there, too; and that reminds me of a story that one of the old fishermen I met told us as a fact: He had set a bob for eels over night. Just before daybreak he went to see what luck for breakfast. Lifted one bob and thought he had caught a whale. The line came up as if some one had fastened a bag of stones to it. But he pulled it up, and there was an eel sure enough and a big fellow. But the eel was all tied up in a knot, and was a puzzler. The old man took a scoop and brought the thing into the boat. Untied the eel and found that it had wound itself about a rockfish that weighed a bit better than two pounds."

"Did you drink much of that Maryland Club whisky when you stopped in Baltimore?" asked The Cynic.

"Let me tell you another that is also a fact," continued The Fisherman, who refused to notice the ill-timed remark of the club's peace disturber. "One of our party caught a handsome black bass. He was a West Virginian named Cookus. When the darky dressed the fish for our breakfast he noticed a dark, gristly lump in the stomach of the fish. Said he reckoned it was a piece of jewelry that the fish had picked up in the river. Claimed this was a habit of black bass down that way, just after the visits of New-Yorkers in the Fall. At all events, he cut out the lump, opened it and found imbedded in the gristle a big fishhook with just a bit of the snell hanging to it. The hook had rusted away until it was no larger than a fine needle, but it had retained its shape to tell the story of the fight that this big bass had successfully made against some New-Yorker. I reckon it was one of those big bass that got away from Hermann Oelrichs, who is always losing the best fish he hooks down in Maryland."

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"If I happened to be a caterer to the amusement-loving public," said The Traveler, "I think I would go in for polo. Just think of the crowds that turned out to see the games played during the past two weeks at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds. Ten thousand or more at each of the games, the police say. Don't doubt their estimate in the least. Looked to me as if it was an underestimate rather than an exaggeration. And polo is not well understood here at that by the masses. 'Good form' was not a bugaboo to the people who watched the sport there, as it is at Newport and Narragansett Pier and at the country clubs on Long Island, near Philadelphia, and just outside Boston. So there was as much noise and applause and cheering as at a baseball or football game where hoi polloi is always in evidence. The crowd caught on quickly, too. Every clever bit of interference, every smart stroke or rush, and every sharp bit of riding came in for recognition. The players were constantly warmed up by this commendation of their work, and never showed to better advantage than they did in these public games. The enthusiasm is the same in England, in France, and in India, where the game is played oftener and better understood. It has certainly caught the public fancy."

"All of which was because the players were well known," remarked The Poloist, who used to swing a mallet in the days when 'Jim' Bennett introduced the game here and used to play in the One Hundred and Tenth Street lot. You could pack a race course if you would announce that August Belmont, 'Foxy' Keene, 'Jack' Cheever, 'Fred' Gebhard, George Work, 'Fred' Hoey, Stanley Mortimer, and some of the old-time gentlemen jocks were going to have a leg up in a flat race."

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"Which, if you will excuse me," put in The Huntsman, "is a mistake. Ask the people who were backers of the Cedarhurst meetings, at which the very men named did ride a few years ago, when they were in their prime. Those meetings were financial failures, though sporting successes. Besides, none of the fellows you named played during the first week of the polo at Prospect Park. The general public knew none of the Philadelphia or Buffalo players; probably their names had never been heard here outside of the clubs. Personality cut mighty little ice in those games. The crowds went to see the sport, not the players. But, to get back to The Traveler's suggestion: Why should an amusement manager want to dabble in polo? Clubmen would not play for gate receipts, and a man who can afford to play polo and own a string of ponies would not do it."

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"Good amateurs have played polo and hockey on skates at the St. Nicholas rink for prizes given by the management," answered The Traveler. "Why not a polo tournament this Winter at the Madison Square Garden? Society would take to it as kindly as to the Horse Show, I'm sure. Outside of the good riders in the country clubs, there are splendid rough-riders in the three cavalry troops of the National Guard and in the Signal Corps, and some among the patrons of the riding schools, where rough-riding classes have been formed and members taught how to handle their horses. I believe such a tournament, under the auspices of the National Polo Association, would create a furor during the Winter months.

"Go a step further. I'm inclined to believe it would pay a man like Frank Sanger or Nate Salsbury to buy a lot of polo ponies down in Texas or out on the plains, bring on a lot of cowboys who know the game or would learn it quickly, and have them play a series of matches two or three times a week in Madison Square Garden. It would be a complete novelty, and, judging from the way in which polo caught the crowds at Prospect Park, would certainly be a paying investment."

Curious and Sinister.

From The London News.

The visit of the Czar to the Sultan will be one of the most curious, and in some respects one of the most sinister, events of our time. The prospect of a Czar appearing in Constantinople as liberator is one which has haunted the minds of men, in hope or in fear, for many a long year; but who could have predicted his actual appearance there in the character, which the history of the Armenian massacres must impress upon it, of oppressor?

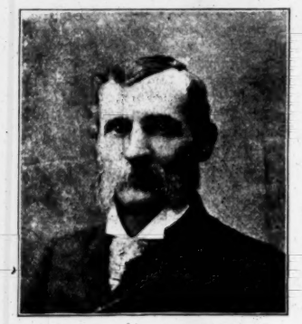
"Defensive Forces" Is Good.

From The London Speaker

The Zanzibar crisis was met with that courage and promptitude which the defensive forces of Great Britain can always show when they are not hampered by the counsels of Ministers who do not know their own minds.

OLD-TIME TELEGRAPHERS

PROMISCUOUS and numerous were the duties performed by the old-time predecessors of the telegrapher of to-day. Half a century ago the knight of the key was not only the mysterious man who could carry on a conversation with another hundreds of miles away, but he was the useful man who could sweep out his own office, build his own fire, clean his own battery, and mend the breaks in his line for a hundred miles each way from his station. Shinning up a telegraph pole to repair a broken wire is no longer the work of the telegraphers of this age, who always look forward to the annual conventions of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association with expectancy. These conventions—this year's was the sixteenth—are always

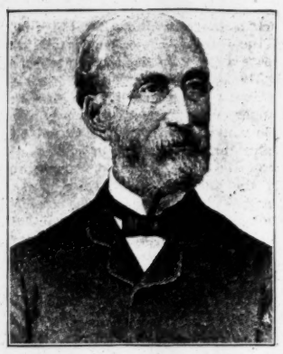


John C. Mattoon, Baltimore, Md.,
Founder of the Old Timers' Association.

bound to bring out interesting stories of experiences of telegraphers in the early history of the discovery.

There was a joint convention of telegraphers this year, for the Old Time Telegraphers' Association and the United States Military Telegraph Corps joined hands, and at Pittsburg last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday united in their business and social affairs. Telegraphers and ex-telegraphers from all parts of the country were present at this three days' reunion. Members of the two associations are scattered in different States, from Maine to California, and the convention was the largest meeting of telegraphers ever held.

A number of prominent men who at one time in life practiced telegraphy, but who made millions in other professions and in business, were present at the reunion. One of the most interesting men present was James D. Reid, United States Consul at Dunfermline, who was the first Superintendent of the



James D. Reid,
United States Consul at Dunfermline, Scotland, and First Superintendent of the First Commercial Telegraph Line in the World.

first commercial telegraph line in the world, and an intimate friend of Prof. Morse. It was Mr. Reid who first gave Andrew Carnegie a start in life, when he employed him as a messenger in the Pittsburg office of the line of which he was Superintendent and operator. Mr. Reid is known among the telegraphers as the patriarch of the key. In 1889 Mr. Carnegie secured the appointment of Mr. Reid to the Consulship at Dunfermline, where Mr. Carnegie was born. Mr. Carnegie tells an interesting story of how he came to be employed by Mr. Reid.

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"I obtained a situation as messenger boy in the telegraph office at Pittsburg when I was fourteen years old," says Mr. Carnegie. "This was a transfer from darkness to light, from the desert to paradise, for here I entered a new world, amid books, newspapers, pencils, pens and ink and writing pads, and a clean office, bright windows, and a literary atmosphere; I was the happiest boy alive. Really, after this change there seemed little left to be desired, for what more

Alonzo B. Cornell,
Ex-Governor of the State of New-York, and an Old-Time Telegrapher.

does one want in life? And, indeed, what more can one get that is of much consequence?

"My only dread was that some day I would be dismissed because I did not know the city, for it is necessary, as you can well understand, that a messenger boy should know all the firms and addresses of men who are in the habit of receiving telegrams, and I was a strange boy in Pittsburg, and did not know any. I made up my mind I should be able to repeat successfully each business house in the principal streets, and I was soon able to shut my eyes and begin at one side of Wood Street and call every firm successively to the top, then pass to the other side and call every firm to the bottom, and I was finally able to do this with the business streets generally. My mind was then at rest upon that point, but there was another task that was even harder, because it had never been a trouble for me to memorize.

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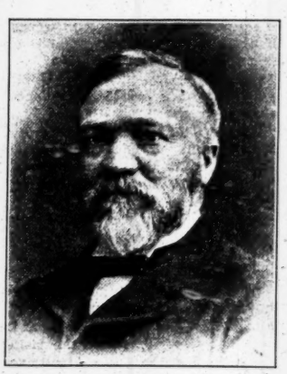
"In those days when the telegraph line broke, the 'operator' had to start in



Andrew Carnegie,
Who is a Practical Telegrapher.

a buggy to repair it, for the line was along the highway, and he usually took one of the boys with him, who might have to climb a pole. I was always a poor climber, but fearing that some day I might be called upon to climb, I took every opportunity to practice, but I am sorry to say I was in this a total failure. I was never able to get to the top of a telegraph pole, and this provoked me greatly, because some of the other boys could. However, my usual good fortune attended me. I escaped being called upon, and my deficiency in this respect was never known to the managers.

"Of course, every ambitious messenger boy wants to become an 'operator,' and before the 'operators' arrived in the mornings the boys slipped to the instruments and practiced. This I did, and I was soon able to talk to the boys in the other offices along the line, who were also practicing. One morning I heard Philadelphia calling Pittsburg and giving the signal 'death message.' Great attention was then paid to 'death messages,' and I thought I ought to try to take this one. I answered and received it, and went off and delivered it before the operator came. After that the operators sometimes used to ask me to work for them.

"Having a sensitive ear for sound, I soon learned to take messages by the ear, which was then very uncommon. I think only two persons in the United States could then do it. This brought me into notice, and finally I became an operator and received the to me enormous recompense of $25 per month. This was a fortune, the very sum I had fixed when I was a factory worker as the fortune I wished to possess."

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Elbridge T. Gerry is a practical telegrapher. George Gould is an expert at the key, and Edwin Gould is a very fair operator. Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell is an old-time telegrapher and a member of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association. John R. Van Wormer, Secretary of the Union League Club, is an experienced telegrapher. Ex-Superintendent of Police Campbell of Brooklyn can accept a position if he chooses in any telegraph operating room. Ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia is an operator. Cornelius Vanderbilt is said to be able to send and receive a message by wire.

Anthony W. Dimock, who at one time owned the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, is one of the most expert telegraphers in the country. Mr. Dimock is known as the first Napoleon of Wall Street, he having been at one time the heaviest operator in the Street. He is still in active business life, and is often reminded of the value of telegraphy. It was Mr. Dimock who perpetrated a famous joke on a party of notables at a social meeting at Washington some years ago. A test was suggested by the believers in the power of mind over matter. A man was sent out of the room and a subject for the test was decided on. He was to be asked on his return to tell what his feelings were, the audience having decided on a quotation from the Scripture.

Mr. Dimock, on the return of the subject, suggested that all those present clasp hands to complete the thought current. Mr. Dimock held one of the subject's hands.

The subject slowly spoke out, and mentioned the exact quotation from the Scripture which had been decided on for the test. The audience became absolutely certain of the success of the test, for it was quite well known that the subject had not read a Bible for years. It so happened, though, he was a telegraph operator, and when Mr. Dimock grasped his hand he ticked off on his palm the secret text from the Scripture, the subject being enabled to read it as easily as though it were printed out on a large blackboard.

Native and Imported Mischief.

From Harper's Weekly.

Prof. Norton, in his address at the Curtis Memorial meeting at Ashfield, spoke of some of the less encouraging symptoms of American development, and mentioned, as one of the causes of a possible degeneration of manners and principles, the debasement of the old American stock by immense importations of ignorance and worse from Europe. The sentiment is familiar. We are all used to deplore the excessive dilution of the really and truly American stock, and to be apprehensive of mischief to be done our institutions by ill-regulated foreigners. Prof. Norton expressed this fear moderately enough. No doubt it has a basis. Some very squalid, brutalized people come to this country and settle in whom it may very probably take several generations to develop a capacity for self-government. Such citizens may be dangerous when there are enough of them and they get under control of bad leaders, but it would seem that any one who fears that they or their like will do the Republic serious harm fails to reckon with the efficiency of the true and indigenous American stock. Is there not a valid basis for the opinion that if mischief is played with Uncle Sam from inside his lines it will not be mischief of any alien breed, but strictly American, with American lime in its bones and American molecules in its blood?

CLUB FOR BACHELOR WOMEN.

A New Chicago Club That Can Be Profitably Copied Elsewhere.

A unique club for bachelor women has just been organized on the South Side in Chicago. The club has been founded by Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott, and is the only one of the kind in the city, although it bears some resemblance to Miss Addams's Jane Club. It will be run on the co-operative plan, and will be self-governed. The building is a fine stone-front in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. It is one of three flat buildings adjoining each other and owned by Mrs. Abbott. There are eight flats of eight rooms each, four of which are now available for the uses of the club, with a probability that the others can be secured ere long. The plan of management is this: Each young woman who becomes a club member pays a minimum price of $3.50 per week. The club is to be her home, and this pays all the expenses of her board and lodging. This is the price, provided two women share one room. For a single room the price will be from $4 to $4.50 per week. For each suite of eight rooms there is a large double parlor fitted up handsomely. Besides this there is a big plain room set apart for sewing, darning, handkerchief washing, and the like. The bedrooms are furnished in oak, with rugs and brass beds. The building has steam heat, gas, hot and cold baths. There will be a common dining room, at least until the club is more settled. In a few days the club members are to have a meeting for the election of officers and formation of club regulations. The chief officer will be a house mother, assisted by a committee. It is hoped to secure for this position a woman who will volunteer to live in the club, superintend its workings, and chaperon the bachelor girls. A cook and janitor are already on the premises, and other servants will soon be arranged for. Letters have been sent to the leading working women of the various clubs, and they are taking up the question among themselves. At present Mrs. Abbott is assuming the financial responsibility, as this has long been a pet scheme of hers. Just what the club will be named has not been decided, but it is probable that "The Altrui" will be accepted. One feature is a large assembly room, which can be used for meetings, lectures, &c. It is also the plan to allow young ladies who wish to furnish their rooms wholly or in part, according to their individual tastes.

HOUSEWORK AT WELLESLEY.

A Special Course Which Provides Complete Instruction.

An amusing and at the same time serious mistake in reference to one of the best-known colleges for women in this country has, says a writer in Table Talk, caused much comment and surprise, not only in educational circles, but with the general public as well. A little explanation seems not only generous, but just. In the past it has been required of each student through the entire four years' course of study to devote one hour each day to the domestic work of the institution. This rule was established with a double purpose, as discipline to character, and from the assistance afforded to enable the management to offer board and tuition at such reasonable rates that the ambitious girl with limited purse could share the same advantages as the child of fortune. The higher curriculum of late years has made it difficult to adjust the claims of study with those of domestic service. Free scholarships established and increasing every year have met the needs of students unable otherwise to incur the expense of the course. Other and equally successful methods of character training have developed, and the price of board and tuition is now the same as that of schools where no domestic duties are required. A longer continuance of them at this especial college was considered, therefore, an injustice to parents as well as pupils. Now comes the astonishing assertion that "by abolishing domestic labor Wellesley has given a death blow to housework as a profession!" On the contrary, the college recognizes its importance in a girl's education to a degree that an especial course has been added which provides complete and systematic instruction in domestic science and economy.

THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE

Polluted Water Supplies.

VERY many American cities have now under consideration projects for the exclusion of sewage and the germs of infectious diseases from the water supplied to their inhabitants. The effect of the pollution of public supplies of water upon the mortality due to intestinal maladies has been so clearly shown during the last few years that the demand for purification in cities marked by a high typhoid death rate is growing in force and soon will be irresistible.

The movement in Philadelphia for the construction of sand filtration works, for some time successfully opposed by an ignorant majority of the municipal legislature, will be vigorously supported by many prominent citizens during the next three or four months, and it is probable that an experimental filtration plant will be in use next year. On Sept. 1 it was reported that there were nearly 200 cases of typhoid fever in Indianapolis. The water supply of that city is to be purified, however, by the construction and use of filtration beds which will cover twelve acres.

In Chicago the typhoid death rate continues to be very high, the average number of deaths per week having been about fifteen for some time past. It is well known that the water taken from the lake is polluted by the city's sewage, and the health authorities urge citizens to boil it thoroughly. Chicago's water will be exposed to dangerous contamination until the great drainage channel shall have been completed.

Other cities on the great lakes, which procure water in the same way, suffer by reason of sewage pollution, as their vital statistics prove. In Milwaukee additional cause of complaint has recently been found in the contamination of the water by large quantities of garbage, which a contractor had undertaken to consume in a rendering factory, but which have been dumped into the lake from a pier. Forty-eight carloads of highly objectionable garbage were thus disposed of in four days.

No progress appears to have been made toward the purification of the water supplied to the people of Albany, the capital of the greatest of American States. Albany's water is polluted by its own sewage as well as by that which is discharged into the Hudson by neighboring cities just above it. The typhoid death rate is high in Albany at all times, and is frequently increased by epidemics of the fever. The legislators of the Empire State should use their influence to procure wholesome water for those who reside temporarily or permanently at the capital.

Disease in Dairy Herds.

It is encouraging to notice that some of the farmers in Connecticut whose herds have been subjected to the tuberculin test are calling upon the authorities to assist them in keeping their cows free from disease. A large herd belonging to G. W. Ladd, in the town of Bloomfield, was inspected four months ago, and several animals in it were condemned. The owner then thoroughly disinfected his barns. Last week he asked for another inspection, and the test showed that all of his cows were free from disease.

The most noted herd in Massachusetts was inspected a year or two ago, and a large number of the cows in it were killed. Their places having been filled by the purchase of new stock, the herd thus restored to its original size was placed under the supervision of the Cattle Commission, with the understanding that the test should be applied twice in each year. Freedom from tuberculosis is thus insured. Cattle Commissioner Batchelder of New-Hampshire reports that the test was applied to ninety-eight herds in that State during the first hair of this year, and that 212 consumptive cows were killed. Owing to the efforts of the State Veterinary Association of Virginia, the dairy herds from which the milk supply of Norfolk is obtained are to be inspected.

During the last nine months Milk Inspector Dockery of San Francisco inspected 3,700 cows. Every dairy farm in the county is to be visited, and after the general condition of the herds has thus been ascertained notice will be given that the tuberculin test will be applied. It has been discovered that certain owners of tuberculous cows which were kept in the neighborhood of the city have killed them and sold the beef in the city markets, foreseeing that these animals would be condemned by the test.

Berlin Sewage Farms.

In 1874 Berlin had no general sewerage system. Since that year, however, there have been completed a sewerage system and sewage farms at a cost of about $22,000,000. The so-called farms where the sewage of the city is utilized and purified cover about 22,000 acres, of which more than 17,000 acres are in irrigation fields.

"Analysis shows," says the report of an engineer employed by the Government of Paris to inspect the works, "that the effluent, or purified sewage, is clear, pure, inodorous, and free from micro-organisms. No epidemic has justified the sinister predictions of the adversaries of sewage farming. The health of the people living on these irrigated fields, carefully controlled by the administration, is always excellent, and the City of Berlin has not hesitated to establish homes for convalescents upon these fields—one at Blankenburg, for forty women; another at Heinersdorf, for forty men; a third at Malchon, and a fourth at Blankenfelds. These asylums are recommended by the physicians and are well filled."

In 1874, when, according to this report, no houses in Berlin were connected with a sewerage system, the death rate of the city was 30.2 per thousand. It was reduced steadily thereafter, and in 1892 was only 20.2. This reduction was due chiefly, it is believed, to the perfection of the drainage works and the accompanying purification of the water supply.

Treatment of Consumption.

Reference has already been made in THE TIMES to the new method of treating consumption which has been employed in Paris by Dr. Crotte. The French Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee—composed of M. Chauveau, the eminent physiologist; M. d'Arsonval, biologist and electrician, and Prof. Bouchard—to make a thorough investigation. Dr. Crotte's patients have been poor persons whom he has treated gratuitously, and it is said that he has greatly improved the condition of 600 consumptives who had passed beyond the early stages of the disease. The antiseptic known as formaldehyde is inhaled in a gaseous form, and static electricity is at the same time applied to the chest. Dr. Crotte's theory is that the electricity opens the way for the germ-killing antiseptic and permits it to reach the bacilli in the cavities of lung tissue.

This is not the first time that attempts have been made to apply germicides directly to the imbedded bacilli of tuberculosis, but it has been said that an application of sufficient strength to kill the germs in the lungs would also kill the patient. Experiments with injections of carbolic acid have been made in this country and in Japan.

We hear very little now about the use of antitoxine serum for the cure of tuberculosis, although we think that Dr. Paquin in St. Louis is still treating patients with serum of his own manufacture. The Atlanta Journal of Sept. 4 reports that Dr. Lemen, Professor of Throat and Lung Diseases in Marion Sims College, will soon publish an article in which he will say that he has used serum in the treatment of consumption for a year with considerable success. The source from which this serum was procured is not mentioned.

Ex-Congressman William Everett.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Dr. William Everett was the most conspicuous Massachusetts man in the Indianapolis Convention. Nothing could have been finer than his little speech of response to the resolutions adopted deploring the death of William E. Russell. The force, fire, and ardor of the doctor's political oratory, too, captured the delegates in that National gathering.

London's Water Supply.

From The London Speaker.

The system under which London is partially supplied with water is one of the worst that could possibly be imagined. It combines all the evils of monopoly with all the disadvantages of private enterprise.

AT THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON

How Warships Are Controlled.

All men-of-war of the future will be operated and controlled by the touch of an electric button. This is the impression forced upon the visitor to the United States cruisers and battleships which have been lying in the harbor for the last week or two. Everything on board seems to be done by electricity. Signals are sent, the vessels are steered, the guns are fired, ventilation is secured; in fact, all concerted actions, unless it be those of the cook, seem to be connected in some way with an electric current. Even the cook may be forced to lose some of his old individuality, for efforts are making to introduce electric galleys on board our war vessels. One important department in the management of men-of-war, that of propelling the vessel, is yet under the domination of steam, but it is not an unsafe prophecy to assert that an electrically propelled war vessel is an achievement of the not very distant future. Of course there must needs be an initial steam plant to give incentive to the electric current generators, but the electrical equipment in the propelling department will surely outbalance the steam equipment in the time to come. Then the complaint now made as to the scarcity of naval engineers will no longer be heard.

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The naval officer of the present day is, in many respects, a high-class electrician. He is compelled to be such by the nature of his surroundings. In the old days the commander of a vessel in action endeavored to be so far as possible the soul of his ship. He was here, there, and everywhere, inspiring those operating the various departments, seeing that his subordinates carried out his every order, and keeping his men to the sticking point by thrusting his personal magnetism into the thickest of the fight. It is different with the naval commander of the present day. He is even more the soul of his ship than was his predecessor in the days of sails, but he accomplishes his purpose in a different and more highly interesting manner. On the eve of going into action he ensconces himself in a conning tower, which is an armored turret situated high above the deck, so as to command an unobstructed view of everything. Here, without once leaving his position, he can perform every action necessary to gaining a battle. He can shoot off every gun, cause his vessel to go forward or backward, steer her in any direction, and, in fact, see everything, do everything, and make his presence everywhere felt by the mere operation of a set of electrical instruments in front of him.

The battle of the future must be, in a measure, a one-man battle not only in the abstract, but in actual practice. The minor responsibilities in naval battles are being lessened by the perfection to which the electrical system is being brought, putting as it does the performance of the principal events into the hands of one man. Naturally, many of the instruments to be found in a conning tower merely transmit signals to the minor officers for the carrying out of orders, but the very act of carrying out these orders also telegraphs the fact of its performance back to the conning tower. For instance, on the Indiana, which has the best electrical equipment of all our naval vessels, the officer in charge, when desirous of altering the direction the vessel is pursuing, merely reaches to an electrical indicator within the conning tower or on the bridge and turns it as many points to port or starboard as he desires the helm to go. The man at the wheel notes the fact on another indicator in front of him, and instantly turns the wheel to the desired position. The moment the wheel is turned, the fact is recorded on a dial in front of the officer who has transmitted the command, and who knows instantly whether his order has been carried out or not. Situated in various parts of the Indiana are a number of helm telegraphs, which show on dials the exact position of the helm, so that anybody may know the direction the ship is pursuing.

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The modern search lamp of our men-of-war, besides being supplied with an electric lighting current, is also operated by motors which turn it in all directions, and which are figuratively worked by a touch of the button. The engine room is practically controlled from the conning tower or from the bridge of the vessel. It is operated in much the same way as the helm telegraph. In front of the officer in charge is a dial, on one side of which is the word "Ahead"; on the other the word "Back." Grouped under these heads are the words "Slow," "Half Speed," "Full Speed," and "Stop." By turning the dial point in front of any of these directions the officer in charge is enabled to control the speed of the vessel. The moment his orders are executed by the engineer the fact is automatically telegraphed back to him on a corresponding dial. There are also dials in various parts of the ship which constantly show in which direction the propeller is turning. Furthermore, on these dials the exact number of revolutions per minute made by the screw is also recorded. Of course the officer in charge can transmit an order for any number of revolutions.

The range-finding apparatus for operating the guns is also an electrical instrument. As it costs $700 each time a thirteen-inch gun is fired, it is very important, if only from an economical standpoint, that no shots shall be wasted. The distance from the vessel to any object at which it is desirable to fire is determined by the use of two telescopes and an electrical compensating apparatus which records the exact distance on a dial fixed for the purpose in the conning tower. The telescopes are permanently situated upon pedestals about forty-two yards apart. As the telescopes are turned from side to side, the action causes a change to take place in the power of an electric current which flows through a galvanometer. When both telescopes occupy a direction parallel to one another, the needle on the galvanometer will point to zero. When both telescopes are directed toward the same object, however, the difference in their positions so operates upon the flow of the electric current as to cause the galvanometer needle to indicate in yards the exact distance which the object to be aimed at is from the ship. Having found out the distance away at which the object is stationed, it is a very easy matter so to elevate the muzzle of the gun that the shot will drop on the point aimed at. Of course, the power of the gun, the charge, wind pressure, &c., are definitely known. Therefore, the whole business is reduced to an exact science and comparatively few shots are wasted, all of which is quite different from the uncertain glance of an old sailor squinting along the "sight" of some old-fashioned ordnance.

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As every man-of-war is a small city in itself, and as there are always a great many men below decks, it is necessary that a complicated system of ventilation be practiced. Immense fans force the air down into the living and fighting compartments of the vessels. These fans are part of the electric system on board. In some men-of-war they are still operated by steam, but this is regarded as an obsolete method, inasmuch as a stray shot from an enemy's gun might burst a steam pipe and cause the death of every man in a compartment. This is also one reason why electricity is the safest, as well as the most expeditious, agent for use on shipboard. The breaking of a wire can cause no explosions, and it seldom stops communication between two points, for the complicated system in use generally provides other channels in case one is cut off.

In fact, the electrical system on our modern vessels is so complicated that half the concerted actions of the crew are being automatically and constantly registered on dials or in some other manner in all parts of the ship. Even a fire could gain no headway without the fact being automatically indicated by bells and dials. If a leak should be sprung, the rise of water in the hold, together with its depth, would be instantly shown. The Indiana has twenty-four telephones on board, and a regularly equipped central station. Speaking tubes, with buttons and annunciators, run to all parts of the ship, and the vessel is a model of modern electrical construction. And yet her equipment, complete as it is, has already become a back number, for the next new battleship to be built for the United States is booked to have a much more complete and elaborate electrical equipment than even this wonder in modern naval achievement.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

THE NEEDLEWORKER'S ART.

IT IS an indication of the right sort of progress in any line of art, said the manager of a woman's exchange in a neighboring city, when there is no longer a demand for mediocre work. This is noticeably in evidence in art embroidery. Nothing less than perfection is recognized now by instructors, the perfection extending to quality of fabric as well as beauty and execution of design. Materials on which are to be put everlasting stitches of great fineness should of themselves be everlasting."

This opinion of one competent to judge is borne out by the work now coming in to the various art embroidery centres of the city. An elegant cloth for a small table in a drawing room just completed does credit to the amateur who both designed and worked it. It is of heavy white satin of the quality used for furniture covering, worked in rococo design in shades of the English collander flower, brilliant yellows running to orange.

A phase of color work this Autumn shows very brilliant, startling colors upon clear background. The gorgeous poppy, the rich nasturtium in all its various shades of yellows and reds, and the almost limitless colors of the sweet pea and other gay flowers are predicted as the new idea for substantial articles, those likely to last for years, such as portières and hangings. The embroidery silks are now produced in such a wide range of colors that flowers may be copied exactly; even the various greens of different flowers' leaves are worked in to copy nature exactly.

A beautiful teacloth on finest linen is under way, on which are being worked nasturtiums of all shades, picked from the garden in all their freshness and perpetuated from these natural models upon the linen.

The cross stitch of the ancient sampler is being very markedly revived. Late designs show even stiff monograms executed on Java canvas in that fashion. The omnipresent shirt waist, with its needed supply of studs and buttons, suggests another impedimenta of the toilet table—the stud box. A strip of embroidery is fitted

A New Flat Bow.

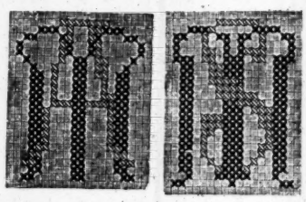
on a round box with drop lid. The interior is lined neatly with silk or sateen. The cover may be plain or ornamented with a monogram.

The workbox or bonbon box, as its use may be preferred, is of tan Suède leather, embroidered in a cornflower design. The edges are punched with a shoemaker's awl and laced with gold cord.

A new bow in decoration is a flat one designed to apply in various ways, wherever such are needed to be used.

Pillows retain their popularity, and the tendency is to show a slightly reduced size, although one or two yard square ones appear in every collection. They are finished with graduated frills of lace, rope cord tied at the corners, or ruffled or ruched with silk. Many of them are unornamented with needlework, their beauty being in their material, the exquisite silks and crêpes of the art societies' textiles.

Designs are as varied as taste is varied, but the best are those founded upon the principle of adaptation. What would be artistic in mural hanging might be inartistic as a portière in the same room. So with smaller articles. Conventionalized flowers are giving place to actual nature in design or to the architectural and decorative models of established art design. Conventional design is more difficult to color artistically than floral, but when the true eye for color undertakes it the effect is most pleasing and lasting. The rococo design in connection with the floral is still very popular. Occasionally one hears that such-and-such a design is out of fashion, and there follows a description of some perhaps truly inartistic thing which will supersede it. One needs to beware of such announcements, for true art in all its ramifications is not ephemeral. It has stood the test of ages, and will ever stand. Designs founded

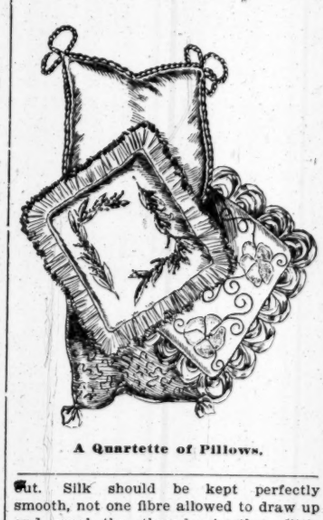


Cross-Stitch Monogram.

upon principles of the highest art lines ought never to go out of fashion. The rococo has long been popular; so has the dainty bowknot and its requisite attendant basket of flowers. Why should these ever be in or out of fashion? They are old enough and perfect enough for all time.

Report has it that the centrepiece has fallen from favor. Surely so lovely an ornament cannot be discarded by the true artist. It is also stated that such centrepieces as will be used will be oblong. Where is the advantage in this arbitrary dictum? Centrepieces may be varied, circular, oblong, or even square, and still be lovely.

The good worker of embroidery will have learned that there is but one way to use silk; that is the smooth way. By drawing the silk through the thumb and forefinger—first one way, then the other—there will be found quite a difference in smoothness, and of course the end should be threaded which will keep the thread smooth. It is considered better to wind silk of any kind, as it enables one to use any length desired, and avoids waste by the ends, which so surely tag



A Quartette of Pillows.

out. Silk should be kept perfectly smooth, not one fibre allowed to draw up and snarl the thread. Another little point to remember is always to work beyond the line; this is always done by workers at the Decorative Art Rooms. There they use a frame for everything, even buttonholing. They also insist upon winding all their silk. In working on a frame always work leaves from the point inward, but if over the hand begin at the middle vein and work out. In working flowers the rule is never to make two stitches the same length. This enables the blending of shades so finely that it will hardly be noticeable where one begins and the other leaves off. Solid work is always more beautiful and lasting, and repays one well for all the extra labor. The French knots in a flower are often put over the worked centres. This gives the raised appearance which is so effective and true to nature.

Edges of linen work are finished in two ways, either scolloped or hemmed, the latter held by the work. This is somewhat preferred because of the scollops becoming frayed after washing. But this is avoided by cutting a little beyond the buttonholing and hemming the tiny raw edge down very closely on the

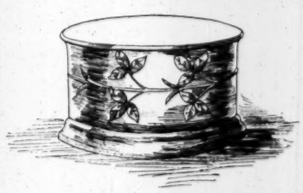
Work Box with Cornflower Design.

wrong side. If done very carefully and neatly it is far the better way. The scolloped edge has its own beauty, not to be displaced by any other.

In putting lace around a square, the corners are now mitred; that is, not fulled, as formerly, but cut and the figure matched and made to appear flat like one continuous piece. Coarse lace is easily mitred.

An authority on embroidery declares there is not a new stitch in all the catalogue of art embroidery. They are all revised from old tapestries, but their adaptation is new—new to the textures or design. The old, old Gobelin stitch is being applied to filling. It is a system rather than a stitch, and is used only in heavy embroideries, such as terry, silk sheeting, damask, satin, and the like. The Ismit stitch is Turkish, used for filling long leaves and petals. It is borrowed from Turkish embroideries. Begin at the tip of the petal and work from you.

The Bulgarian stitch is Oriental, and is used in finest silk. It is a filling stitch of various lengths, following one direction, that of the figure lengthwise. The



A Stud Box.

leviathan stitch is also a filling double-cross stitch taken from old tapestries; it gives a rich effect upon heavy material, worked with heavy silk.

The adept will take pains to inform herself upon the various stitches and their proper use, as also colors. Bad coloring is worse than bad work, but the rules and correct proportions of color are "another story," sufficiently important and extensive to demand another column.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

These cool, bright, sunshiny mornings have in them a touch of Fall weather that somehow makes one think of being at work again, doesn't it? And they come just in time, for school days are almost here again. It is such a beautiful part of the arrangement of things here on this earth that every once in a while, just when we begin to get tired of one sort of weather or one sort of work, a change comes. A boy said the other day to the editor of this department: "The two days I like best in all the year are the first day of school and the last day of school." There are probably a good many young folks who will agree with him in this. The reason he likes these days is because both mean novelty, a change, and that is what big and little folks alike welcome. We like many things for a little while, but nothing, not even idleness and play, all the time.

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The yellow jacket about which you have all heard so much lately in connection with the interesting visit of the great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, is more of a vest than a jacket. It is made of rich yellow satin, has no sleeves, fits the wearer closely, and reaches a little below the waist. It does not fasten in front, but at the side, with small buttons, and on the front is embroidered the royal dragon of China. Only five men in all the Empire of China are entitled to wear it, and you may guess our recent guest, the wise and kindly Li Hung Chang, enjoys his high privilege.

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Hans Andersen, that friend of all children who delight in fairy tales, lies buried in the cemetery in Copenhagen. There is no stately monument over his grave, but on the headstone is cut, in Danish, some words from one of his own works: "It is the soul which God has created in his own image, and which cannot die: this, the seed of eternity, lives with us through our life; as our body alone dies, so our soul alone lives." Two fine yew trees stand guard, and a few roses wander caressingly over the tomb.

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In Detroit at the big Public Library there is a children's room, devoted exclusively to the use of juvenile readers. It is one of the pleasantest in the building, and its comfortable chairs are rarely vacant. The walls are hung with pictures and the shelves filled with the particular books that children are known to like. Over 6,000 children enjoyed it during the month of June. Don't we wish our big New-York and Brooklyn libraries would have a children's room? At Pratt Library, in Brooklyn, children over fourteen are made very welcome and much catered to, but they are not provided even there with quarters exclusively their own.

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At a Summer home the other day something funny for everybody but the one who suffered happened. There are in the household two small Angora kittens, which are almost as important as the children of the family. They are the smartest, liveliest kittens that one will find in a day's travel, and their names, Punch and Judy, stand for almost as much fun to their little owners as does the mannikin show whose characters they are called after. So it was with shrieks of laughter that they all ran in from the lawn when the cook called out that "Judy was cutting great capers." When they reached the kitchen they found she was indeed, but for once she didn't mean to. She had unwittingly trod on a sheet of sticky fly paper, and in her efforts to get off had wound herself up in it till it was wrapped around her like a sheet. Her struggles to get free were laughable indeed. Over and over she rolled herself and round and round she chased herself, all, however, to no purpose. Finally Nora, the good-natured cook, said "the poor beast" was tired out and she'd come to her help. This, however, was not so easy. The paper clung so tightly to the fur it could not be pulled off. Judy mewed with fear and distress. The children stopped laughing and pitied their little favorite. Nora got some lard, and covering her dress with a big old apron, sat down and patiently began the task of freeing the poor kitten from her strange coat. It took nearly two hours to do it, and then Judy had to be washed from the lard. It was a very meek, queer-looking little cat that finally emerged from her course of treatment. Patches of fur had to be cut off, and the little puff ball she used to be was decidedly ragged and uneven. And you ought to see the way she avoids fly paper now. "No more of that for me," Judy says as plain as though she had spoken it.

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Growing girls do not always appreciate that it is while they are growing that they are forming their figures for after life. Drooping the shoulders a little more every day, dropping the head as one walks, standing unevenly, so that one hip sinks more than the other—all these defects, easily corrected now, will be five times as hard in five years, and twenty-five times as hard in ten years. A graceful, easy carriage and an erect, straight figure are a pleasure to beholder and pos-

sessor, and are worth striving for. An easy way to practice walking well is to start out right. Just before you leave the house walk up to the wall and see that your toes, chest, and nose touch it at once; then in that attitude walk away. Keep your head up and your chest out and your shoulders and back will take care of themselves. A Southern school teacher used to instruct her girls to walk always as if trying to look over the top of an imaginary carriage just in front of them. It was good advice, for it kept the head raised. Don't think these things are of no value. They add to your health and your attractiveness, two things to which everybody should pay heed.

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The Princess of Wales has odd names for her four pet ponies. She calls them Huffy, Puppy, Bene, and Beans. She is very devoted to them, and every day when she is at home goes out to their clean, airy stable and carries her basket of dainties to them. These are the things which they specially like, and which they reach and whinny for when they see her coming: Apples, carrots, Vienna rolls, and a lump of sugar apiece.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

An object lesson for housekeepers is found in the work of the company of Chinese cooks who were lately installed in the kitchens of the Waldorf to prepare the food of their illustrious employer, Earl Li, our recent guest. Mr. Boldt, the proprietor of the hotel, said that cleanliness was a most noticeable characteristic of their work. Constantly in the routine of their duties they stopped to wash their hands. Surgical cleanliness was evidently their standard, hands and utensils receiving unremitting attention in this respect.

Many housekeepers will realize the sharp contrast indicated by the methods of these Oriental cooks to those employed in their own kitchens. Most Marys, Ellens, and Bridgets think the only necessity for hand washing which presents itself in a day's work arises when the hands are actually plunged into food, as in bread-making or chicken cleaning, and the like.

The cholera scare of three or four years ago opened the eyes of many mistresses to the want of decent cleanliness in their kitchens, and undoubtedly much good was done in consequence. But greater good and a much more extended reform are needed before anything like the proper standard is reached.

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Fashionable hostesses aiming at perfection and change at the same time will have, if they will, this season the privilege to discard at their exquisitely appointed tables the use of napkins. Already in the aristocratic homes of England the movement has gained a foothold, inspired, according to a recent statement, "as a compliment to the refined table manners of the guests."

While napkins are not likely to be at once, if ever, omitted from many American tables, the discussion of the question is of value if only to accentuate the careless and slovenly way most American children behave at table. Who can fancy these youngsters ever trained to a nicety of eating which will preclude their need of a napkin? Many of them should have a basin and towel served with every course. In one family the five-year-old only child announces the end of his meal by calmly sweeping his plate to the floor and following it by the contents of his cup or glass. If we don't copy the English napkin veto, we may with great advantage emulate the English standard of behavior at table for children. It is hard to acquire elegant table manners after the plastic years of childhood. They show too plainly that they are acquired, not inherent. In many otherwise well-regulated American families, however, the behavior at table of the fourteen and sixteen year old children would not be tolerated at the English nursery board around which gather the three and five year olds of the household.

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The pretty bedrooms of a pretty country house have squares of china matting as floor covering, the surrounding board spaces being painted white. This seems a better treatment for such rooms than the dark stain, as it looks cleaner and fresher. The curtains all through the upper part of this house are of cream-spotted Madras muslin, with deep hems. They are shirred on very light brass poles an inch in diameter, an appropriate rod that is not always used. Nothing is more incongruous than these airy draperies fluttering from heavy poles intended for terry or velours. The bedroom sets, some of them old-fashioned ones, are all painted in white enamel; the walls are papered with creamy white paper in alternate three-inch stripes of satin and cartridge, with friezes of lovely trailing vines and flowers. White crêpes flecked with gold drape the mantels, with one or two creamy vases or figures as ornaments. The effect is delightfully cool and restful. The tones of white and cream blend in such harmony that there is no glare, and one is scarcely conscious where walls, floors, and furnishings end and begin, there is such a gradual mingling of lights and tones, with no sudden contrasts.

Another pretty feature of this home, where taste rather than money is expended, is the shelf on the landing halfway up the broad staircase where guests and family halt every night to choose the bedroom candle, after the pleasant English country house fashion. These candles are short and very thick, and are set in wide, deep candlesticks, with snuffers in their broad bowls. In every room the little bed table of our grandmothers stands in its proper place, with a pair of candle scissors, brass or silver, polished to the last degree, resting upon it. A few volumes of exceptionally good type are also in every room to woo slumber if the occupant is wakeful.

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A railroad engineer is authority for the advice to rub the well eye persistently until the offending cinder is out of the other. Unless the flying speck is hot or sharp-edged and has sunk into the ball, this treatment, he says, will certainly be efficacious.

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Many mothers entertain the notion that it is a good thing for children to have measles, whooping cough, and some other childish diseases while they are children. They have an idea that the system is better qualified to throw off what they regard as children's ailments. Some mothers go so far in this belief as to expose their children to contagion for the purpose of "getting it over while they are young." A recent bulletin of the Iowa State Board of Health frowns upon this practice unreservedly. "No good reason," it says, "can be rendered for desiring any child to be sick with any disease, and what may be deemed right and safe in one case may be wrong and fatal in another. Because one child is rugged enough to throw off the disease easily is no reason why he should be turned loose and attend school or mingle with other children and be the means of communicating the disease to those less vigorous, and thus inflict pain, expense, and possible death. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Measles is a preventable disease. Statistics show a large percentage of deaths from it, and this is abundant reason for the efforts being made to prevent its spread and exterminate it wherever it makes its appearance."

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The wife of Dr. Nansen, the distinguished explorer—Fru Nansen, as is her Norwegian title—is a woman of splendid health and indomitable courage. It was her dearest wish to accompany her husband to the frozen regions, and he would have had no personal fear of her danger in permitting it, but both realized that the presence of a woman, that woman the leader's wife, was not just to the other members of the hazardous and uncertain expedition. Fru Nansen, in addition to her sterner qualities of physical strength and pluck, possesses, as is well known, a voice of rare sweetness and power. She has sung frequently in concerts during her husband's absence. There is one child, a small daughter of four or five Summers, whose odd name, Liv, means "life," and who, it may be guessed, is the idol of her parents.

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A specialty which women's exchanges should take up more than they do is that of clothing for invalids. This might include easily adjusted underwear, as well as the dainty bed jackets and sitting-up gowns that are needed. There is the semi-invalid, too, who needs loose, easy clothing and still wishes to preserve the appearance of being dressed. Maternity gowns would come under the same head. In view of the painful deficiency of the average wardrobe when explored in time of need for sick wear, a department of supply of this sort ought to offer a valuable field.

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The last thing in the way of specified entertainment to be described is the progressive hammock party. It needs a lawn with plenty of trees and moonlight and, of course, assorted pairs. The hammocks are numbered, and the men progress, each paying his court for ten minutes to the fair priestess of the swinging altar in turn. She casts her vote as to which wandering pilgrim has most amused her, and the fortunate one who receives the greatest number of ballots gets the prize. This is manifestly unfair, for nine times out of ten the successful masculine conversationist is so because of the skill and tact of his feminine companion in drawing him out. There should certainly be another prize given to the woman who according to the votes of the visiting men proved herself the most successful entertainer.

But isn't it funny that a company of persons can no longer meet for conversation pure and simple? Hospitality now must take some distinctive form, often silly or bizarre, or it is not accepted.

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The ladies' bicycle division of the recent beautiful floral parade in Saratoga was one of its most attractive features. It was appropriately called the "white squadron," the riders all wearing white skirts, with white caps, leggins, and shoes. The bodices were military jackets braided in gold, those of one being pure white, and of the other divisions a color, blue, red, gray, and the little girls' division, the young riders wearing a sailor costume. The wheels were trimmed to correspond with the color of the division. The women all rode beautifully, sitting straight and keeping in line with military precision. Cheers and flowers greeted this detachment of the display from Congress Park to Woodlawn.

Another attractive feature of the procession was the display of the public schools of the town. These were not floats, but carriages, each beautifully trimmed and occupied by children of the different grades. The intermediate department was represented by a victoria beautifully trimmed with pink asters and filled with girls selected from the six grades. They were in pretty pink costumes, with broad hats, and each carried a basket of flowers. A two-seated buckboard in white and green, asters, hydrangeas, and pine, carried pupils from the primary department. The high school sent a tan-colored buckboard, with rumble, trimmed in purple and yellow flowers, each color decorating one side of the vehicle, the two uniting with ribbons of the two colors. The occupants, two young girl students, were dressed respectively in purple and yellow. The kindergarten was a little village cart drawn by a white horse, which was led by an attendant in livery. It was trimmed with white asters and hydrangeas, the reins were white satin ribbons, and two little girls dressed in white finished the typical and charming outfit.

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A physician advises cool sponge baths twice a week in Winter and oftener in Summer for the cure of the common "children's catarrh." The baths should be given in a warm room and be followed by friction by rubbing to produce a glow. If they are not followed by a chilly feeling or headache, the reaction has been prompt and beneficial. The baths should be begun with warm water, changing gradually in succeeding baths to tepid, then cool water. It is well, too, to begin this treatment in the Spring, Summer, or early Autumn, rather than in midwinter. They will stimulate the circulation, prevent colds, and act upon the nasal membrane, as upon the rest of the body, to promote its healthy action. Mothers with children suffering from catarrh should guard them zealously from colds in every way possible. Every access of inflammation upon such chronic cases is a good deal more than a temporary step backward.

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A State entomologist offers some suggestions for the eternal fight of housekeepers against the carpet beetle. Besides the constant vigilance of seeking, to wring a towel out of hot water, spread it on the edge of a carpet, and pass a hot iron over it is effectual. The steam will kill the insects at once. Benzine, too, will kill them, but must be used with great care on account of its inflammable qualities. To paint closet floors and crevices with common kerosene is another good exterminator and preventive, and at all times to keep bits of red flannel about in drawers and on closet shelves is a good plan, for the beetles especially esteem red flannel and will not leave it while there is a shred left. In this way they can be decoyed and caught.

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Mrs. Mary Riley Smith has passed a part of her Summer in a quiet little village in Western Massachusetts. The death in May last of her only child, a most promising and lovable young man of twenty-two, was a bereavement from which the devoted mother can never wholly rally, but which she bears with the beautiful fortitude that might be expected from one able to utter such tenderly comforting words to other stricken hearts as has this gifted writer.

In replying the other day to a friend's mention of that exquisite classic, "Tired Mothers," Mrs. Smith told of what she called the greatest tribute she had ever received. While traveling in California two or three years ago she became acquainted in a San Francisco hotel with a lady who was a Winter resident of the place. Accompanying her one day to the room of the suite devoted to her especial use, Mrs. Smith was surprised to notice, framed and hanging on the wall, a copy of her little poem. "I could not refrain from commenting on it," says Mrs. Smith, "and asking my hostess why she had it there. 'Oh,' she replied, ignorant, of course, that the author stood before her, 'that is a bit of verse that has done me any amount of good. I'm naturally quick-tempered, and my children often irritate me unreasonably. I am tempted to punish them, simply, as I realize afterward, to relieve my own overwrought condition. When I read "Tired Mothers" a few years ago in a newspaper corner I cried as I saw myself in it and thought of the remorse I should feel over my own hastiness if one of my dear babies should slip away from me. I cut the poem out, and since then it has always hung in my sight, controlling many an impulse to temper punishment.'

"Before I said good-bye finally to this appreciative friend," continued Mrs. Smith, "I told her that I had written the verses, as much because I knew she would be pleased as to have the chance to express my gratitude that words of mine had helped a sister mother."

FASHION NOTES.

—Happy royalty which does not have to spend hours in dressmaking establishments waiting for Madame to keep her fitting appointment! The Princess of Wales and her daughters never have this unhappy experience. The fitters attend Marlborough House by appointment, and are not there always received by the future wearers of the gowns they will evolve. Perfect models of their Royal Highnesses' figures serve to adjust the fabrics over, and a favorite nurse who is also wardrobe keeper discusses trimmings and styles with the envoys from the shops. This is certainly dress-having made easy.

—Skirt trimmings are creeping in, though they seem so far to be confined to very full bouffant ruches about the bottom, cords or narrow embroidery outlining the seams, or narrow pointed panels set in fan shape on each side of the front.

—The separate bodice of silk is down in the list of Autumn must-haves again to replace the faithful cambric and batiste waist. The only novelty about them is that they will tone rather than contrast with their accompanying skirts.

—A collar cape unmistakably French seen at a watering place fête last week was a short pointed double cape made entirely of Valenciennes lace ruffles, a large pink bow at the back.

—Boleros and jacket bodices which have been of lace through the Summer now show in velvet to be worn over vests of sheer batiste embroidered in Renaissance patterns.

—Oats, wheat, and even corn leaves are seen in some early Autumn millinery, notably in hats that come out from London.

—The godet bodice, with its full peplum, is vanishing, but skirts to waists will be among the Autumn fashions.

—Black satin girdles are a feature of early Autumn gowns.

THE 'EATHEN.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

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The 'eathen in 'is blindness bows down to wood an' stone;
'E don't obey no orders unless they is 'is own;
'E keeps 'is side-arms awful; 'e leaves 'em all about;
An' then comes up the Regiment, an' pokes the 'eathen out.

All along o' dirtiness, all along o' mess,
All along o' doing things rather-more-or-less,
All along of abby-nay,* kul,† and hazar-ho:‡
Mind yer keep your rifle on' your kit jus' so!

The young recruit is 'aughty—'e draf's from Gawd knows where;
They bid 'im show 'is stockin's an' lay 'is mattrass square;
'E calls it bloomin' nonsense—'e doesn't know no more—
An' then comes up 'is Company, an' kicks 'em round the floor!

The young recruit is 'ammered—'e takes it very 'ard,
'E 'angs 'is 'ead an' mutters—'e sulks about the yard,
'E talks o' "cruel tyrants" 'e'll swing for by an' by,
An' the others 'ears an' mocks 'im, an' the boy goes orf to cry.

The young recruit is silly—'e talks o' suicide;
'E's lost 'is gutter-devil; 'e 'asn't found 'is pride;
But day by day they kicks 'im, which 'elps 'im on a bit,
Till 'e finds 'isself one mornin' with a full an' proper kit.

Gettin' clear o' dirtiness, gettin' done with mess,
Gettin' shut o' doin' things rather-more-or-less;
Not so fond of abby-nay, kul, nor hazar-ho;
Learns to keep 'is rifle an' 'is kit jus' so!

The young recruit is 'appy—'e throws a chest to suit;
You see 'im grow mustaches; you 'ear 'im slap 'is boot;
'E learns to drop the "bloodies" from every word 'e slings,
An' 'e shows an 'ealthy briskit when 'e strips for bars an' rings.

The cruel tyrant Sergeants, they watch 'im 'arf a year;
They watch 'im with 'is comrades, they watch 'im with 'is beer;
They watch 'im with the women at the regimental dance,
And the cruel tyrant Sergeants send 'is name along for "Lance."

An' now 'e's 'arf o' nothin', an' all a private yet;
'Is room they up an' rags 'im to see what they will get;
They rags 'im low and cunnin', each dirty trick they can;
But 'e learns to sweat 'is temper, an' 'e learns to know 'is man.

An', last, a Color Sergeant, as such to be obeyed,
'E leads 'is men at cricket, 'e leads 'em on parade;
They sees 'em quick an' 'andy, uncommon set an' smart,
An' so 'e talks to Arficers which 'ave the Core at 'eart.

'E learns to do 'is watchin' without it showin' plain;
'E learns to save a dummy, an' shove 'im straight again;
'E learns to check a ranker that's buyin' leave to shirk;
An' 'e learns to make men like 'im so they'll learn to like their work.

An' when it comes to marchin', 'e'll see their socks all right;
An' when it comes to action, 'e shows 'em 'ow to sight;
'E knows their ways of thinkin' an' just what's in their mind;
'E feels when they are comin' on an' when they've fell be'ind.

'E knows each talkin' corpral that leads a squad astray;
'E feels 'is innards 'eavin', 'is bowels givin' way;
'E sees the blue-white faces all tryin' 'ard to grin,
An' 'e stands an' waits an' suffers till it's time to cap 'em in.

An' now the hugly bullets come peckin' through the dust;
An' no one wants to face 'em, but every beggar must;
So like a man in irons which isn't glad to go,
They moves 'em off by companies uncommon stiff an' slow.

Of all 'is five years' schoolin' they don't remember much
Excep' the not retreatin', the step, an' keepin' touch.
It looks like teachin' wasted when they duck an' spread an' 'op;
But if 'e 'adn't learned 'em, they'd be all about the shop.

An' now it's "Oo goes backward?" an' now it's "Oo comes on?"
An' now it's "Get the doolies"; an' now the Captain's gone;
An' now it's bloody murder; but all the while they 'ear
'Is voice, the same as barrack-drill, a-shepherdin' the rear.

'E's just as sick as they are; 'is 'eart is like to split;
But 'e works 'em, works 'em, works 'em, till 'e feels 'em take the bit;
The rest is 'oldin' steady till the watchful bugles play,
An' 'e lifts 'em, lifts 'em, lifts 'em through the charge that wins the day!

The 'eathen in 'is blindness bows down to wood an' stone;
'E don't obey no orders unless they is 'is own;
The 'eathen in 'is blindness must end where 'e began,
But the backbone of the Army is the non-commissioned man!

Keep away from dirtiness—keep away from mess;
Don't get into doin' things rather-more-or-less;
Let's ha' done with abby-nay, kul, an' hazar-ho;
Mind you keep your rifle an' yourself jus' so!

*Not now. †To-morrow. ‡Wait a bit.

—From McClure's Magazine for September.

—From Life.

A CRUEL SPEECH.

"If you're going to adopt bloomers, Maria, people can't tell us apart."
"Oh, John! How can you say such horrible things!"

No True American Will Consent.

From The Philadelphia Citizen.

Are all the farmers who do not owe money, all the shopkeepers who have given credit, all pensioners, policy holders, savings-bank depositors, wage earners, and all hard-working people who have been able to keep out of debt, to be mulcted by a law that will add a third to the price of food, clothing, and shelter, because the debtor farmer wants a chance to dodge full payment? Can even the mine owner and the debt-laden farmer think with pleasure of the Nation that endured the stress of civil war to emerge stronger and dignified by a great achievement, as going into voluntary bankruptcy to pay something more than 50 cents on a dollar?

All the Useful Branches.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you go to school, little boy?"
"Oh, yes, Sir, I love to go to school."
"What do you study—reading, writing, and arithmetic?"
"All of those, Sir."
"And are you familiar with punctuation?"
"Oh, yes, indeed, Sir. Teacher punctuated her tire las' week an' I mended it for her in less'n ten minutes; yes, indeed, Sir."

Weapons in the New Campaigns.

From The Washington Star.

"I hate to do such a thing," said the editress of a campaign newspaper in a woman's suffrage community, "but politics is politics."

"What's the matter?" asked her husband, who was waiting to carry some copy into the composing room.

"I've written an article that will lose the rival candidatess 2,000 votes, at the lowest calculation."

"Have you discovered something damaging in her record?"

"Yes; I can show beyond a doubt that she is wearing a last year's bonnet, and that her clothes don't fit her, because she makes them herself."

Pleasant Way to Study History.

From The Utica Press.

That is a very good idea of Pastor Colson of New-York Mills to take the young people's society of his church and as many of their friends as desire to go to the Oriskany Monument, there to study American history from a local vantage ground and incidentally to have a pleasant outing. The same organization contemplates another expedition of like character to the Hamilton College campus, with its Kirkland cottage and other historic reminiscences. Few sections are richer in local history than is this.

Sound-Money Democrats of Indiana.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Next to Kentucky, the sound-money Democracy shows up most gloriously in Indiana. There are a vim and vigor and force in the Hoosier State conventions that speak volumes for the future success of genuine Democracy. The men who are at the front there will eventually tumble the Voorhees and Turpie gangs out of power and carry a purified and strengthened Democracy to a splendid triumph in the State that is naturally Democratic.

The Critical Moment.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"I wasn't a bit scared," said Mrs. Williams, relating the story of the wreck in mid-ocean, "until the last minute, when we took to the boats."

"What frightened you then?"

"Why, I remembered that when there is no longer any hope the rats leave the ship, and I was mortally afraid a rat would jump out right there."

Encouragement.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Oh, ah—pardon me, Miss Minnie, but at what age do you think women should—ah—marry? You know the newspapers are discussing the question."

"At about my age, I think, Mr. Timid," she replied, sweetly.

Claimed to be an Exception.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"The poor," said the orator, "are getting poorer every day."

"I wished that fewer would go around and have a talk with my manager," said the living skeleton, thoughtfully. "He pulled the scales on me last week and wanted to cut down my salary 'cause I had gained seven ounces."

Extenuation.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Girls of the jury," exclaimed the counseless for the defense, "we are guilty of murdering our husband and four children, but we plead extenuation. We look perfectly lovely in black."

It was evident that the twelve good women and true were profoundly moved.

Childish Resentment.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Ethel, dear," said her mother, "I tell you again that when you are sewing you must not bite off threads with your teeth."

"What must I bite them off with?" snapped Ethel. "My eyelids?"

Much Trouble Avoided.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mother—If you marry Howard it must be on the elopement plan. I cannot be bothered with a wedding.

Daughter—How perfectly lovely! There won't be any wedding presents to make life a burden. We will elope to-morrow.

The Railroad Question in Arizona.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

An honest freight and fare bill will do more for Arizona than anything that can be done for the people of the Territory. Let us send none but true and tried men to the Legislature, and men who do not wear a railroad collar.

Contesting Wills.

From The Boston Herald.

The contesting of wills does not seem to be a particularly profitable business in this vicinity of late, and it is just as well that this is so. In nine cases out of ten the testators are of as sound and disposing mind as their dissatisfied relations.

A Most Objectionable Phrase.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

It seems to be popular to call the present campaign a struggle of the classes against the masses. The phrase is more demagogic than is safe at a time when vast interests are at stake.

'Twas a Full-Value Coin.

From The Saratogian.

The dollar of the daddies was not the dollar of these Pops.